This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

EXECUTIVE
DOCUMENTS
NO. 148 TO
2ND SESS. 41ST CONG.
418

1418

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DURING THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

1869-'70.

IN THIRTEEN VOLUMES.

Volume 1	No. 1. Navy and Postmaster General.*
Volume 2	No. 1. War: Parts 1 and 2.
Volume 3	No. 1. Interior: Part 3.
Volume 4	Nos. 2 and 3.
Volume 5	No. 4 to 48.
Volume 6	No. 49 to 142, except 76* and 102.
Volume 7	No. 143 to 215, except 206 and 207.
Volume 8	No. 206. Coast Survey.
Volume 9	No. 102. Patents: Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Volume 10	No. 207. Mines and Mining.
Volume 11	No. 216 to 256, except 232* and 254*.
Volume 12	No. 257 to 307.
Volume 13	No. 308 to 315.

*Not printed; copy returned.

WASHINGTON.
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1870.

LIBRARY
OF THE
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR
UNIVERSITY.

A 235-1

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Annuities withheld from Indian tribes. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to	6	.....	130	
Appropriations. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting estimates of, for fiscal year 1871	5	.....	5	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury asking an, for publishing the laws of the United States	5	.....	8	
Appropriation. Letter from the Surgeon General asking an, for care of transient paupers at Providence Hospital	5	.....	10	
Appropriations. Letter from the Postmaster General transmitting estimates of, for next fiscal year	5	.....	13	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to an, for purchase of the buildings on David's Island	6	.....	54	
Appropriations. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting estimates of deficiencies in	6	.....	65	
Appropriations. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting estimates for, for certain Indians	6	.....	67	
Appropriations. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting letter from the secretary of Utah relative to deficiency in, for that Territory	6	.....	68	
Appropriations. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting estimate of, for his Department	6	.....	80	
Appropriations. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting communication from the Board of Indian Commissioners relative to, for Indians	6	.....	84	
Appropriations. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting estimates of, for deficiencies	6	.....	86	
Appropriations. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to deficiencies in, for pay of Indian interpreters	6	.....	117	
Appropriations. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior recommending, for pay of outstanding indebtedness on account of the Indian service in Montana Territory	6	.....	137	
Appropriations. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior recommending, to pay vouchers on account of Indian service in the Sioux Indian district	6	.....	138	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior recommending an, to pay certain claims for Indian service	7	.....	148	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to an, for the benefit of the House of Correction for Boys	7	.....	149	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior recommending an, to pay indebtedness on account of Indian service at Fort Berthold agency	7	.....	150	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to payment of claims of S. E. Ward	7	.....	152	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting estimates required to carry into effect the law for taking meteorological observations	7	.....	162	
Appropriations. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting estimate for, for the purchase of mills, and construction of buildings for the Flathead Indians	7	.....	165	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of War recommending an, to continue the Army recruiting service	7	.....	167	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior asking an, to pay for use of building for Department of Education	7	.....	190	
Appropriation. Letter from the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Building relative to an, for grading, &c., around the custom-house lot at Wiscasset, Maine	7	.....	173	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury asking an, of $230,000 to meet the current expenses of the marine hospital service	7	.....	196	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior for an, to carry out treaty stipulations with Delaware Indians	7	.....	202	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Appropriations. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to insufficiency of, for rent, &c., of Paymaster General's Office	7	.....	204	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior asking an, for payment of losses sustained by soldiers who enlisted in the federal Army, and loyal refugee Indians and freedmen	11	.....	217	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to an, to pay awards under the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company's treaty with her Britannic Majesty	11	.....	220	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the large demands upon the, for pay to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn	11	.....	223	
Appropriations. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting estimates of, for survey of lands within the limits of the Union Pacific Railroad grant	11	.....	230	
Appropriated. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting statement of amount of money, up to present time for fortifications, &c	11	.....	243	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of War asking an, to satisfy a judgment obtained against Grenville M. Dodge	11	.....	245	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting communication from Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey asking an, to survey Alaska and the Aleutian Islands	11	.....	255	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to an, for the purpose of ventilating a portion of the Treasury building	11	.....	257	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting estimate of, for expenses of surveyor general's office, Wyoming Territory	11	.....	259	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior asking an, of $250,000 for purchase of subsistence for the Arapaho, Cheyenne, and other tribes of Indians	11	.....	261	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting estimate of, to prosecute the exploration of the Colorado River	11	.....	280	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to an, to carry on the work of instructing Indians in the arts of civilization	11	.....	284	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting estimates of, to defray expenses of delegations of Indians visiting Washington	11	.....	291	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior asking an, to pay the Sioux Indians according to treaty of 1858	12	.....	297	
Appropriation. Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury asking an, for marine hospital service for next fiscal year	12	.....	298	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior recommending an, for the ninth census	12	.....	299	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior asking an, for removal of the Kaw Indians from Kansas to the Indian Territory	12	.....	303	
Appropriation. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior recommending an, of $100,000 to pay certain Indian depredation claims	13	.....	311	
Aqueduct, Washington. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting statement of amount appropriated and expended upon the	6	.....	56	
Armendaris, Pedro. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the claim of	6	.....	73	
Armory. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to expenditures of the, at Springfield	5	.....	32	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Army. Annual report of the General of the	2	2	1	
Army. Letter of the Secretary of War transmitting statement of retired officers of the, now on duty	5	.....	38	
Army. Letter from the General of the, relative to certain officers of the, acting in the legislature of Georgia as a committee of election	6	.....	82	
Army. Letter from the Secretary of War asking an appropriation to continue recruiting service of the, for present fiscal year	7	.....	167	
Army. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to blacksmiths, &c., in the	7	.....	183	
Army. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to blacksmiths, &c., in the	7	.....	212	
Army. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to expenses of headquarters, &c., of the	11	.....	238	
Army. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to expenses of headquarters, &c., of the	12	.....	262	
Army. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to demands upon, appropriation for pay to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn	11	.....	223	
Army. Letter from the Secretary of War answering the House relative to officers of the, on duty in the southern States drawing salaries from both the State treasuries and United States treasury	7	.....	211	
Army. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting memorial of the soldiers of the regular	7	.....	191	
Arsenals. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the sale of surplus military	5	.....	39	
Arsenals. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting statement of copper and other metals in the various	6	.....	119	
Artillery school. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting certain papers relating to the site of the, at Fortress Monroe	6	.....	49	
Attorney General. Letter from the, relative to clerks in his office	5	.....	11	
B.				
Balances unexpended. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting statement of	6	.....	79	
Balances unexpended. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relating to	7	.....	155	
Banking associations. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting report of the Comptroller of the Currency relative to national	6	.....	74	
Banking capital in the several States. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting statement of	6	.....	95	
Bank-note companies. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the amount of money paid to	7	.....	188	
Banks, national. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting report of the Comptroller of the Currency relative to	7	.....	173	
Barnard, Professor H. Report of, on schools in the District of Columbia	13	.....	315	
Battery, sale of the, in New York, for custom-house stores. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to	12	.....	294	
Belger, James. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General relative to case of	6	.....	72	
Beneficial Society of the Laboring Sons of Cumberland. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to lands desired by	6	.....	64	
Blacksmiths and artificers in the army. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to pay of	7	.....	212	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Blacksmiths and artificers in the Army. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the pay of	7	.....	183	
Bonds. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to purchase of, for the sinking fund	11	.....	231	
Bonds. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the interest due upon the, issued to the Pacific Railroad Company	11	.....	234	
Bounty. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to, for soldiers of the regular Army	7	.....	191	
Bounty. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to collection and payment of, to colored soldiers	11	.....	241	
Bounty. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the decision of the Supreme Court relating to	11	.....	253	
Brady, John R. Message of the President transmitting papers relative to the claim of	12	.....	279	
Breakwater at Hyannis, Massachusetts. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting report upon condition of.	6	.....	63	
Bridge. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting account of S. Seymour of expenses in making survey for a, across the Potomac	5	.....	19	
Bridge. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting report of the Chief of Engineers upon the Rock Island	5	.....	31	
Buildings. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to new War Department	6	.....	116	
Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. Letter from the Superintendent of, relative to amount expended in the execution of his office	6	.....	142	
C.				
California. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to an Indian reservation in San Diego County	12	.....	296	
Canal, the Darien ship. Message from the President relative to appropriations for	6	.....	81	
Canal, the Louisville and Portland. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to	11	.....	242	
Captured and abandoned property. Secretary of the Treasury communicates relative to	6	.....	89	
Cavazos, Maria Josefa. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to claim of	7	.....	200	
Census. Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior recommending an appropriation for the ninth	12	.....	299	
Census. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draught of bill amendatory of the act to take the seventh	7	.....	161	
Chilton, John, heirs of. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to claim of	12	.....	276	
China and Japan "indemnity funds." Letter from the Secretary of State relative to the	6	.....	69	
China. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the value of the tael of	11	.....	229	
Claim. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the, of William A. Howard, for pay as colonel, &c	5	.....	21	
Claim. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the, of the fourth congressional district of Missouri	5	.....	23	
Claim. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the, of Commodore Thomas Ap C. Jones	6	.....	58	
Claim. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the, of Pedro Armendaris	6	.....	73	
Claim. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the, of the Delaware Indians	6	.....	108	
Claim. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the, of the Kansas Indians	6	.....	127	
Claims. Message of the President relative to the, of American citizens against Spain	6	.....	139	
Claims. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the payment of certain, for Indian service, allowed	7	.....	148	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Claims. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the, of the Pottawatomie Indians	7	.....	154	
Claims. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting copy of report on the Rio Hondo, of Louisiana	7	.....	157	
Claims. Message from the President relative to the, of American citizens against Venezuela	7	.....	176	
Claim. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the, of Maria Josefa Cavazos	7	.....	200	
Claim. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the, of A. P. Hotaling	11	.....	218	
Claim. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the, of the heirs of John Chilton, deceased	12	.....	276	
Claim. Message from the President relative to the, of John R. Brady	12	.....	279	
Claims. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the, of Thomas W. Fry, jr	12	.....	287	
Claim. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy relative to the, of Black Beaver, a Delaware Indian	12	.....	290	
Claim. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the, of Dr. Alexander Dunbar	12	.....	302	
Clerks in State Department. Letter from the Secretary of State transmitting statement of number, compensation, &c, of the	5	.....	9	
Clerks in office of Attorney General. Letter from the Attorney General relative to	5	.....	11	
Clerks in the Post Office Department. Letter from the Postmaster General transmitting statement of number of, for year 1869	5	.....	24	
Clerks in the Treasury Department. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting statement of number of, &c	6	.....	93	
Clerks in Navy Department. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting statement of number of, &c	6	.....	97	
Clerks in the Ordnance Department. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to necessity of additional	6	.....	106	
Coast defenses. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to a system of	12	.....	271	
Coast Survey. Report of the Superintendent of the United States	6	.....	75	
Coast Survey. Report of the Superintendent of the United States	8	.....	206	
Collectors of internal revenue. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting statement of balances due from	12	.....	267	
Colonization. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the, of persons of African descent	11	.....	222	
Colonization agent. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the accounts of the	11	.....	227	
Commerce. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to indemnity for aggressions upon our	6	.....	51	
Commerce. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the foreign, of the United States, and decadence of American shipping	6	.....	111	
Conference, international monetary, at Paris. Message of the President transmitting report of the delegate to the	12	.....	266	
Connecticut. Letter from the Secretary of War in answer to resolution of House of December 21, 1869, with report of Chief of Engineers on the harbor of New Haven	5	.....	41	
Constitution. Message of the President transmitting the action of Alabama on the fifteenth amendment of the	5	.....	26	
Constitution. Message of the President transmitting list of the States ratifying the fifteenth amendment of the	5	.....	15	
Contingent expenses of the Treasury Department. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting statement of, for year 1869	6	.....	147	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Contingent expenses of the State Department. Letter from the Secretary of State transmitting statement of the, for year 1869	6	.....	110	
Contingent expenses of the War Department. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting statement of the	6	.....	78	
Contracts. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to, with Dempsey and O'Toole	12	.....	278	
Contracts. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy relative to, with Mr. Abecassis	5	.....	48	
Convention, postal, with France. Letter from the Postmaster General in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to	5	.....	40	
Cooper, Surgeon George E. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to presentation of a watch and chain to, by the government of France	11	.....	252	
Copper, and other metals in various arsenals. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to quantity of	6	.....	119	
Copyright of the revenue coupon book. Letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to	6	.....	126	
Coupon book. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to copyright of the	6	.....	126	
Court. Decision of the Supreme, relative to bounties	11	.....	253	
Cuba. Message of the President, relative to	5	.....	22	
Cuba. Message of the President of same import	7	.....	160	
Cuba. Message of the President relative to the murder of American citizens in	6	1, 2	140	
Currency. Annual report of the Comptroller of the	4	.....	3	
Papers accompanying the above.				
Statement showing the number of banks, amount of capital, amount of bonds deposited, and circulation, in each State and Territory, on the 30th of September, 1869	4	.....	3	23
Statement showing the national banks in liquidation, their capital, bonds deposited to secure circulation, circulation delivered, circulation surrendered and destroyed, and circulation outstanding October 1, 1869	4	.....	3	24
Statement showing the national banks, in voluntary liquidation, that have deposited lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem their circulation, withdrawn their bonds, and are closed under the provisions of section 42 of the act; their capital, circulation issued, circulation surrendered, circulation redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States, and circulation outstanding on the 1st day of October, 1869	4	.....	3	24
Statement showing the national banks in the hands of receivers, their capital, amount of United States bonds and lawful money deposited to secure circulation, amount of circulation delivered, the amount of circulation redeemed at the treasury of the United States, and the amount outstanding on the 1st day of October, 1869	4	.....	3	25
Table of the state of the lawful money reserve (required by sections 31 and 32 of the national currency act) of the national banking associations of the United States, as shown by their reports of the 4th of January, 1869	4	.....	3	26
Expenditures of the office of Comptroller of the Currency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	4	.....	3	35
Names and compensation of officers and clerks in the office of Comptroller of the Currency	4	.....	3	35
Customs. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting draught of a bill to remedy embarrassments in collection of	12	.....	292	
Customs. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the customs cartage system of the port of New York	13	.....	313	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Custom-houses. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to repairs of certain, in the South	6	.....	104	
Custom-house. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to purchase of additional land for the, at Castine, Maine	6	.....	103	
Custom-house. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the, at Wiscasset, Maine	7	.....	193	
D.				
Dakota. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to Fort Dakota, in the Territory of	7	.....	189	
Darien. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy relative to the report of Rear-Admiral Davis, on interoceanic communication at the Isthmus of	6	.....	131	
Davis, Jefferson. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the payment of the bounty for capture of	5	.....	34	
Davis, Jefferson. Letter from the Secretary of War of same import	5	.....	35	
Debt, public. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution of the House of July 6, 1870, relative to the amount of the, at the end of each fiscal year	13	.....	310	
Defense, sites for national works of. Letter from the Secretary of War, with form of bill relative to	7	.....	164	
Delaware. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting report of surveys of the harbor of Christiana River, at Wilmington, in the State of	11	.....	224	
Dempsey & O'Toole, contract with. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to	12	.....	278	
District of Columbia, expenditures in the. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting statement of, from the establishment of the Government to December 31, 1869	7	.....	156	
District of Columbia. Report of Professor H. Barnard on schools in the	13	.....	315	
Dodge, Grenville M., *et al.* Letter from the Secretary of War asking an appropriation to satisfy a judgment against	11	.....	245	
Dodge, Grenville M., *et al.* Letter from the Secretary of War on same subject	.....	.....	258	
Drop beer and slops, distillation of. Letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to	6	.....	131	
Dunbar, Dr. Alexander. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to claim of	12	.....	302	
E.				
Education, Bureau of. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior asking an appropriation to pay rent of building for use of	7	.....	190	
Election, expenses of the, in Texas. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to an appropriation for	6	.....	59	
Election. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting copies of the returns of, in second congressional district of Texas	12	.....	265	
Employés in navy yards. Letter of the Secretary of the Navy transmitting statement of the number of	6	.....	96	
Exhibition, International, of London. Letter from the Secretary of State relative to the	7	.....	181	
Exploration of the Colorado River. Letter of the Secretary of War relative to the	12	.....	281	
Exploration of the Colorado River. Letter of the Secretary of the Interior on same subject	12	.....	280	
Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting	5	.....	5	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Papers accompanying the above.				
Estimates of deficiencies required to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	5	.....	5	4
Estimates for 1870–'71	.....	.....	5	2
LEGISLATIVE.				
Compensation and mileage of Senators	5	.....	5	2
Compensation and mileage of officers, clerks, &c., in the service of the Senate	5	.....	5	2
Contingent expenses of the Senate	5	.....	5	3
Compensation and mileage of members and delegates of House of Reprentatives	5	.....	5	3
Compensation and mileage of officers, clerks, &c., of House of Representatives	5	.....	5	3
Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives	5	.....	5	4
Compensation of Congressional Printer, clerks, &c	5	.....	5	5
Compensation of Librarian of Congress, assistants, &c.,	5	.....	5	5
Contingent expenses of Library, purchase of books, &c	5	.....	5	5
Compensation of Superintendent and assistants in Botanic Garden, and improvement of garden	5	.....	5	6
Salaries of Court of Claims	5	.....	5	6
Contingent expenses of Court of Claims	5	.....	5	6
EXECUTIVE.				
Compensation of the President of the United States	5	.....	5	8
Compensation of the Vice-President of the United States	5	.....	5	8
Compensation of the private secretary, &c., of the President	5	.....	5	8
Contingent expenses of the executive office	5	.....	5	8
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.				
Salaries in the office of Secretary of State	5	.....	5	8
Publishing laws	5	.....	5	9
Contingent expenses of Department of State	5	.....	5	9
Diplomatic salaries	5	.....	5	9
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—SALARIES, ETC.				
Office of Secretary of the Treasury	5	.....	5	11
First Comptroller	5	.....	5	12
Second Comptroller	5	.....	5	13
Commissioner of Customs	5	.....	5	14
First Auditor	5	.....	5	14
Second Auditor	5	.....	5	14
Third Auditor	5	.....	5	15
Fourth Auditor	5	.....	5	17
Fifth Auditor	5	.....	5	18
Auditor Post Office Department	5	.....	5	18
Treasurer of the United States	5	.....	5	19
Register of the Treasury	5	.....	5	19
Solicitor of the Treasury	5	.....	5	21
Comptroller of the Currency	5	.....	5	21
Commissioner of Internal Revenue	5	.....	5	21
Light-house Board	5	.....	5	22
Miscellaneous	5	.....	5	22
INDEPENDENT TREASURY.				
Office of Depositary at Baltimore	5	.....	5	23
Assistant Treasurer at Boston	5	.....	5	23
Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, South Carolina	5	.....	5	23

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Papers, &c.—Continued.				
Office of Depositary at Chicago	5		5	23
Depositary at Cincinnati	5		5	24
Depositary at Louisville	5		5	24
Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans	5		5	24
Assistant Treasurer at New York	5		5	25
Depositary at Olympia, Washington Territory	5		5	25
Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	5		5	25
Depositary at Pittsburg	5		5	26
Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis	5		5	27
Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco	5		5	27
Depositary at Santa Fé	5		5	27
Miscellaneous.				
Mint and branches and assay office	5		5	28
Mint at Philadelphia	5		5	28
Branch mint at Carson City, Nevada	5		5	29
Charlotte, North Carolina	5		5	29
Denver	5		5	29
New Orleans	5		5	30
San Francisco	5		5	30
United States assay office at New York	5		5	31
Territorial governments—Arizona	5		5	32
Colorado	5		5	32
Dakota	5		5	33
Idaho	5		5	33
Montana	5		5	34
New Mexico	5		5	34
Utah	5		5	35
Washington	5		5	35
Wyoming	5		5	35
Internal revenue, expense of assessing, collecting, &c	5		5	36
Inspectors of steam vessels	5		5	44
Life-saving stations	5		5	45
Revenue-cutter service	5		5	45
Loans and currency	5		5	46
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—SALARIES, ETC.				
In the office of the Secretary of the Interior	5		5	47
Commissioner of the General Land Office	5		5	47
Indian Office	5		5	48
Pension Office	5		5	49
Patent Office	5		5	50
Bureau of Education	5		5	52
Public Lands.				
Office of surveyor general of Louisiana	5		5	53
Florida	5		5	53
Minnesota	5		5	53
Dakota	5		5	54
Kansas	5		5	55
Colorado	5		5	55
New Mexico	5		5	55
Arizona	5		5	56
Idaho	5		5	56
Nevada	5		5	56
Oregon	5		5	57
Washington	5		5	57
Nebraska and Iowa	5		5	57
Montana	5		5	58
Utah	5		5	59

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Papers, &c.—Continued.				
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.				
	5	.....	5	90
Expenses of the office of the General of the Army	5	.....	5	90
Expenses of the office of the Adjutant General	5	.....	5	90
Signal Service	5	.....	5	91
Pay Department	5	.....	5	93
Detailed estimates for pay of the Army	5	.....	5	97
Signal Corps	5	.....	5	98
Engineer Corps	5	.....	5	98
Ordnance Department	5	.....	5	99
Ten regiments cavalry	5	.....	5	100
Five regiments artillery				
Twenty-five regiments infantry	5	.....	5	101
	5	.....	5	103
Indian scouts				
Unattached officers of infantry	5	.....	5	103
	5	.....	5	103
One band	5	.....	5	104
Miscellaneous				
Officers of the Military Academy	5	.....	5	104
	5	.....	5	106
Recapitulation	5	.....	5	107
Subsistence Department.				
Quartermaster's Department	5	.....	5	109
	5	.....	5	111
Medical Department	5	.....	5	112
Engineer Department				
Current and ordinary expenses of the Military Academy	5	.....	5	113
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.				
	5	.....	5	120
General service of the Navy	5	.....	5	121
Bureau of Yards and Docks	5	.....	5	124
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	5	.....	5	126
Navigation	5	.....	5	127
Ordnance	4	.....	5	128
Construction and Repair	5	.....	5	130
Steam Engineering	5	.....	5	131
Provisions and Clothing	5	.....	5	133
Medicine and Surgery	5	.....	5	136
Naval Academy	5	.....	5	139
Marine Corps				
INDIAN AFFAIRS.				
Current and contingent expenses of Indian affairs	5	.....	5	144
Fulfilling treaties with various Indian tribes	5	.....	5	147
Incidental expenses of the Indian service	5	.....	5	174
Transportation and delivery of annuities	5	.....	5	176
Miscellaneous	5	.....	5	177
Interest on trust stocks	5	.....	5	179
Recapitulation of estimates for Indian service	5	.....	5	182
PENSIONS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.				
Army and Navy pensions	5	.....	5	186
PUBLIC WORKS UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.				
Estimates for public buildings	5	.....	5	190
Light-houses, beacons, stations, &c	5	.....	5	192

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Papers, &c.—Continued.				
UNDER WAR DEPARTMENT.				
Armories and arsenals	5	.....	5	197
Fortifications and other works of defense	5	.....	5	201
Improving harbors	5	.....	5	203
Improving rivers	5	.....	5	204
Miscellaneous	5	.....	5	205
Public works around Washington	5	.....	5	206
Under Navy Department.				
Navy yards	5	.....	5	208
Public buildings	5	.....	5	210
Under Department of Agriculture.				
Buildings and grounds	5	.....	5	211
Miscellaneous.				
Details under Congressional Printer	5	.....	5	214
Court of Claims	5	.....	5	218
Department of State	5	.....	5	218
Treasury Department	5	.....	5	219
Light-house establishment	5	.....	5	220
Coast Survey	5	.....	5	221
Department of the Interior	5	.....	5	222
Post Office Department	5	.....	5	228
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS.				
Specific appropriations under Treasury Department	5	.....	5	232
War Department	5	.....	5	232
Interior Department	5	.....	5	232
Post Office Department	5	.....	5	232
Indefinite appropriations under Department of State	5	.....	5	233
Treasury Department	5	.....	5	233
Interior Department	5	.....	5	236
War Department	5	.....	5	237
Recapitulation of the whole	5	.....	5	240
Appendix A, Government Hospital for the Insane	5	.....	5	247
B, same subject	5	.....	5	248
C, Smithsonian Institution	5	.....	5	252
D, salaries of United States attorneys	5	.....	5	254
E, War Department	5	.....	5	255
F, Navy Department	5	.....	5	258
G, United States Marine Corps	5	.....	5	260
H, Indian Affairs	5	.....	5	261
I, Indian Affairs	5	.....	5	261
K, Indian Affairs	5	.....	5	262
L, Coast Survey	5	.....	5	262
Estimates in detail	5	.....	5	264
For index in detail of estimates, see	5	.....	5	273
Estimates of appropriations for Post Office Department. Letter from the Postmaster General transmitting	5	.....	13	
Estimates. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to errors in book of	6	.....	57	
Estimate of appropriations for deficiencies in Treasury Department. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting	6	.....	65	
Estimates omitted for 1870–'71. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting	6	.....	70	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Estimates of appropriation for deficiencies in War Department. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting...	6	.....	86	
Estimates of appropriations for War Department. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting.....	6	.....	80	
Estimates of appropriations for certain tribes of Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting...	6	.....	67	
Estimates. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting, for survey of Indian reserves.....	6	.....	53	
Estimates. Letter from Secretary of the Interior transmitmitting, of appropriation required to replace archives of land office at Topeka, Kansas.....	6	.....	50	
Estimates. Letter from Secretary of the Interior transmitting, of appropriation for survey of the public lands within the Union Pacific Railroad grant	11	.....	230	
F.				
Farragut, Admiral, questioned letter of. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy relative to	7	.....	184	
Fees, of harbor-masters. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to	7	.....	169	
Fines and deductions, Post Office Department. Letter from the Postmaster General, statement of	12	.....	289	
Fines and forfeitures to revenue officers. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to abolition of	12	.....	283	
Fisheries in British waters. Message from the President relative to.....	11	.....	239	
Foreign commodities susceptible of production in this country. Letter from the Commissioner of Agriculture relative to.....	6	.....	107	
Fort Porter, city of Buffalo, New York. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to improvement of grounds of.	11	.....	256	
Fort Kearny, reservation at. Letter from the Secretary of War informing the House that it is no longer required	7	.....	194	
Fortifications. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting statement of amount appropriated up to present time for, &c.....	11	.....	243	
Fortifications, marine. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the Ryan-Hitchcock mode of.....	5	.....	17	
Fortress Monroe, artillery school at. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting papers relative to.....	6	.....	49	
Freedmen's Bureau and Abandoned Lands. Letter of the Superintendent of the, relative to amount expended in the execution of said office.....	6	.....	142	
Fry, Thomas W., jr. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to claim of.....	12	.....	287	
G.				
Georgia. Letter from the General of the Army relative to certain officers of the army acting in the legislature of the State of, as a committee of election	6	.....	82	
Georgia. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting copies of General Terry's reports on	12	.....	288	
Greene, Charles L., passed assistant surgeon in the Navy. Message from the President transmitting the charges, findings, and sentence in case of.....	5	.....	30	
Guptill, Levi C. Letter from the Secretaty of War transmitting copy of deed executed by, to the United States.	11	.....	248	
H.				
Hallett's Point. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to cost of cutting channel through	6	.....	66	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Harbor-masters' fees. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to	7	.....	169	
Harbors. Letter from the Secretary of War submitting report of Chief of Engineers relative to harbor at Plymouth	5	.....	18	
Harbors. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting report of Chief of Engineers upon the harbor at Oswego	5	.....	20	
Harbors. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to impediments in rivers and, in Massachusetts	5	.....	25	
Harbors. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to harbor at Port Washington, Wisconsin	5	.....	28	
Harbors. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting report of Chief of Engineers upon New Haven Harbor	5	.....	41	
Harbors. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting report of Chief of Engineers relative to Black Lake Harbor, Michigan	6	.....	88	
Harbors. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting report of Chief of Engineers relative to harbor at Chicago	6	.....	114	
Harbors. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting report of Chief of Engineers relative to Michigan City Harbor	6	.....	120	
Harbors. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to a light to mark the pier in certain, of Massachusetts	7	.....	159	
Harbors. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting report of surveys of the Christiana River at Wilmington, Delaware	11	.....	224	
Harbors. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting report of Chief of Engineers relative to Oswego Harbor, New York	12	.....	263	
Harbors. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to expenditures on Boston and New York harbors, Delaware breakwater, &c	12	.....	264	
Havre de Grace. Letter from the Postmaster General relative to the abstraction of stamps from the post office at	6	.....	100	
Headquarters, rents of. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting statements relative to	11	.....	247	
Headquarters. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting statement of expenses of	12	.....	262	
Hospital, Providence. Letter from the Surgeon General asking an appropriation for transient paupers in	5	.....	10	
Hospital, Providence. Letter from the Surgeon General transmitting report of expenditures for completion of	5	.....	12	
Hospital, marine, at David's Island. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury asking an appropriation for	6	.....	55	
Hospital service, marine. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting bill for reorganization of	6	.....	101	
Hospital, marine. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury asking an appropriation of $230,000 for current expenses of the	7	.....	196	
Hospital, marine, at Mobile. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to condition of	11	.....	246	
Hospital, marine. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury asking an appropriation for maintenance of	12	.....	298	
Hotaling, A. P. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to claim of	11	.....	218	
House of Correction for Boys. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting report of Board of Trustees of the	7	.....	149	
Howard, William A. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting papers relative to claim of	5	.....	21	
Howard University. Transfer of buildings of	12	.....	273	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
I.				
Illinois, improvement of the harbor of Chicago. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting report of Chief of Engineers relative to	6	.....	114	
Imprisonment of citizens in military prisons. Message of the President relative to	11	.....	225	
Indemnity funds, China and Japan. Letter from the Secretary of State relative to	6	.....	69	
Indiana. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office relative to lands in Knox County	6	.....	115	
Indiana. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to harbor of Michigan City	6	.....	120	
Indian service. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to disbursements on account of the	5	.....	14	
Indian. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the murder of an, by a white settler	5	.....	16	
Indian hostilities in Utah. Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting report of expenses for suppressing	5	.....	44	
Indian reserves, survey of. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting estimate of appropriations required for	6	.....	53	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting estimates of appropriations for Sisseton, Wahpeton, and other tribes of	6	.....	67	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to treaty with the Delaware tribe of	6	.....	83	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting copy of letter from the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners relative to appropriations for	6	.....	84	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to claims for stock stolen from the Delaware tribe of	6	.....	108	
Indian tribes. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting letter from the committee of Friends relative to Kiowas, Comanches, and Apache	6	.....	125	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting copy of report of Indian Commission relative to claims of certain tribes of Kansas	6	.....	127	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to annuities withheld from certain tribes of	6	.....	130	
Indian service in Montana. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior recommending an appropriation to pay an outstanding indebtedness for	6	.....	137	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior recommending an appropriation to pay certain approved vouchers on account of Indian service in the Sioux Indian district	6	.....	138	
Indian affairs in Oregon. Letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to	6	.....	146	
Indian service. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior recommending an appropriation to pay certain claims for, that have been allowed	7	.....	148	
Indian service. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior recommending an appropriation to pay outstanding indebtedness on account of, at Fort Berthold agency	7	.....	150	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting accounts of John E. Tappan for goods given to the Kiowa	7	.....	151	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior recommending an appropriation to pay a debt due S. E. Ward for goods furnished to, at Fort Laramie	7	.....	152	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting report of commissioners appointed to examine the claims of the Pottawatomie	7	.....	154	
Indians. Letter from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to number of, in each of the various tribes named in book of estimates	7	.....	158	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to an appropriation for purchase of mills, &c., for the Flathead	7	.....	165	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the encroachment of white settlers upon the lands of the Osage, in Kansas	7	.....	179	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the late expedition against the Piegan	7	.....	185	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the late expedition against the Piegan	7	.....	197	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior asking an appropriation to carry out treaty stipulations with Delaware	7	.....	202	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to stray bands of Pottawatomie and Winnebago, in Wisconsin	11	.....	216	
Indians, loyal, and freedmen of the Creek Nation of. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior asking an appropriation for payment of losses of soldiers who enlisted in the federal Army, and	11	.....	217	
Indians. Message from the President relative to difficulties with various tribes of	11	.....	240	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the efforts made by the Government to educate and civilize the	12	.....	260	
Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior asking an appropriation of $250,000 for purchase of subsistence for certain tribes of	12	.....	261	
Indians. Secretary of War communicates in answer to resolution of the House of March 3, 1870, relative to the late expedition against the Piegan	12	.....	269	
Indians. The Secretary of the Interior transmits a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to an appropriation in aid of the, of central superintendency	12	.....	284	
Indians, Black Beaver. The Secretary of War communicates relative to claim of	12	.....	290	
Indians. Secretary of the Interior transmits estimates for an appropriation to defray expenses of delegations of, visiting Washington	12	.....	291	
Indians. Secretary of the Interior asks an appropriation to pay Upper and Lower bands of Sioux, according to treaty June 9, 1858	12	.....	297	
Indians. Secretary of the Interior asks for an appropriation for removal of the Kaw from Kansas to the Indian Territory	12	.....	303	
Indians. Secretary of the Interior transmits report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to pay of Indian interpreters	6	.....	117	
Indians. Secretary of the Interior recommends an appropriation of $100,000 to pay certain Indian depredation claims	12	.....	311	
Interior. Annual report of the Secretary of the	3	3	1	1
Papers accompanying the above.				
Annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office	3	3	1	27
Annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions	3	3	1	407
Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	.....	3	1	444
Annual report of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	3	3	*1	1062
Annual report of the Board of Visitors and Superintendent of Construction of the Government Hospital for the Insane, year 1869	3	3	1	1096
Annual report of the Metropolitan Police	3	3	1	1117
Annual report of the Architect of the Capitol Extension	3	3	1	1137

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Papers, &c.—Continued.				
Annual report of the Warden of the United States jail	3	3	1	1145
Annual report of the Board of Trustees of the House of Correction	3	3	1	1151
Annual report of the Directors of the Columbia Hospital	3	3	1	1151
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits account of S. Seymour of expenses of making survey for a bridge across the Potomac	5	.....	19	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits letter from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, estimate of appropriations for surveying Indian reserves	6	.....	53	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits statement of disbursements for Indian service	5	.....	14	
Interior, Secretary of the, submits estimates of appropriations for Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Santee Sioux Indians at Lac Traverse and Devil's Lake, Dakota	6	.....	67	
Interior, Secretary of the, communicates in answer to resolution of the House of 17th instant, relative to report of special Indian Commission of the treaty with Delaware Indians	6	.....	83	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits copy of letter from the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners relative to appropriations for Indians	6	.....	84	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits abstract of report of the United States Indian agent upon claims for stock stolen from Delaware Indians	6	.....	108	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office relative to quantity of public lands in Knox County, Indiana	6	.....	115	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits copy of report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to deficiencies in appropriations for pay of Indian interpreters	6	.....	117	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits letter from the executive committee of Friends on Indian Affairs	6	.....	125	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits report of commissioners appointed under treaty of 23d February, 1867, with Senecas, &c., to investigate claims	6	.....	127	
Interior, Secretary of the, communicates in answer to resolution of the House of 3d February, relative to annuities withheld from Indians	6	.....	130	
Interior, Secretary of the, communicates in answer to resolution of the House calling for report of the chief engineer of Union Pacific Railroad	6	.....	132	
Interior, Secretary of the, recommends an appropriation to pay an outstanding indebtedness on account of the Indian service in Montana	6	.....	137	
Interior, Secretary of the, recommends an appropriation to pay vouchers approved by General Harney on account of Indian service in Sioux Indian district	6	.....	138	
Interior, Secretary of the, communicates in answer to resolution of the House of February 9, 1870, with copy of Vincent Colyer's report on Alaska	7	.....	144	
Interior, Secretary of the, recommends an appropriation to pay certain claims that have been allowed on account of Indian service	7	.....	148	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits copies of two letters from president of Board of Trustees of House of Correction for Boys asking an appropriation	7	.....	149	
Interior, Secretary of the, recommends an appropriation to pay outstanding indebtedness on account of the Indian service at Fort Berthold Indian agency	7	.....	150	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits accounts of John E. Tappan for goods given to Kiowa Indians for delivery of white captives held by them in 1868	7	.....	151	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Interior, Secretary of the, recommends an appropriation to pay a debt due S. E. Ward for goods furnished Indians at Fort Laramie	7	.....	152	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits report of commissioners appointed to examine the claims of the Pottawatomie Indians	7	.....	154	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits copy of a report on the Rio Hondo claim of Louisiana	.....	.....	157	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits draught of bill amendatory of the census law	7	.....	161	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits copy of a letter from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with estimate of appropriations for purchase of mills, &c., for Flathead Indians.	7	.....	165	
Interior, Secretary of the, communicates relative to encroachment of white settlers upon Osage Indian lands in Kansas	7	.....	179	
Interior, Secretary of the, communicates in answer to resolution of the House of March 4, 1870, relative to the late expedition against the Piegan Indians	7	.....	185	
Interior, Secretary of the, asks for an appropriation to pay for use of building for Bureau of Education	7	.....	190	
Interior, Secretary of the, communicates relative to act of Congress for the erection of penitentiaries in certain Territories	7	.....	192	
Interior, Secretary of the, asks for an appropriation to carry out treaty stipulations with Delaware Indians	7	.....	202	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits copy of a letter from Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the removal of stray bands of Pottawatomie and Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin	11	.....	216	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the claim of A. P. Hotaling	11	.....	218	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits estimates of appropriations for survey of public lands within the limits of the grant to the Union Pacific Railroad	12	.....	230	
Interior, Secretary of the, submits estimate of appropriations for expenses of surveyor general's office in Wyoming Territory	12	.....	259	
Interior, Secretary of the, communicates in answer to resolution of the House of March 24, 1870, relative to efforts to educate and civilize the Indian tribes	12	.....	260	
Interior, Secretary of the, asks an appropriation for payment of losses sustained by soldiers who enlisted in the federal Army, and loyal refugees and freedmen of the Creek Nation	12	.....	217	
Interior, Secretary of the, incloses copy of letter from Commissioner of Indian Affairs asking an appropriation of $250,000 for purchase of subsistence for the Arapaho, Cheyenne, and other tribes for 1871	12	.....	261	
Interior, Secretary of the, communicates in answer to a resolution of the House calling for information relative to contract with Dempsey & O'Toole	12	.....	278	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits estimate of appropriations to prosecute the exploration of the Colorado River.	12	.....	280	
Interior, Secretary of the, communicates relative to furnishing circuit judges of the United States courts with sets of Little & Brown's edition of the Statutes at Large	12	.....	282	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to an appropriation to carry on the work of instructing the Indians of the central superintendency	12	.....	284	
Interior, Secretary of the, communicates relative to certain proceeds of internal revenue for erection of penitentiaries in Territories	12	.....	286	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits estimate for an appropriation to defray expenses of delegations of Indians visiting Washington	12	.....	291	
Interior, Secretary of the, communicates in answer to a resolution of the House of May 24, 1870, relative to establishing an Indian reservation in San Diego County, California	12	.....	296	
Interior, Secretary of the, asks for an appropriation to pay the Upper and Lower bands of Sioux Indians according to treaty of June 19, 1858	12	.....	297	
Interior, Secretary of the, recommends an appropriation for ninth census	12	.....	299	
Interior, Secretary of the, communicates relative to the condition of the Interior Department building as to light, ventilation, &c	12	.....	300	
Interior, Secretary of the, asks an appropriation for removal of the Kaw Indians from Kansas to the Indian Territory	12	.....	303	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits letter from the governor of Wyoming Territory relative to a penitentiary building in said Territory	12	.....	306	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits estimate of appropriations required to replace archives of land office at Topeka, destroyed by fire	6	.....	50	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits statement of number of acres of public lands in Virginia and other States	5	.....	29	
Interior, Secretary of the, transmits answer relative to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company	7	.....	195	
Interior, Secretary of the, recommends an appropriation of $100,000 to pay certain Indian depredation claims	13	.....	311	
Internal Revenue. Annual report of the Commissioner of.	5	.....	4	
Internal Revenue. Commissioner of, transmits answer to resolution of the House of 17th January, 1870, with statement of the quantity of fine whiskies produced during the months from September to December, 1868.	6	.....	87	
Internal Revenue. Commissioner of, transmits answer to resolution of the House of 31st January relative to the copy-right of the revenue coupon-book used by distillers.	6	.....	126	
Internal Revenue. Commissioner of, transmits answer to resolution of the House of 26th January relative to distillation of drop beer, &c	6	.....	131	
Internal Revenue. Commissioner of, transmits answer to resolution of the House of March 11 relative to the expediency of abolishing internal taxes	7	.....	214	
Internal Revenue. Commissioner of, transmits answer to resolution of the House of March 1 relative to salaries of internal storekeepers	11	.....	226	
Internal revenue. Secretary of the Treasury transmits answer to resolution of the House of March 21, 1870, with statement of balances due from collectors of, not now in office	12	.....	267	
Internal Revenue. Commissioner of, communicates relative to the Tice meter	12	.....	272	
Internal Revenue. Secretary of the Treasury transmits letter from the Commissioner of, relative to certain spirits distilled under direction of a committee to test spirit meters	11	.....	251	
Internal Revenue. Secretary of the Treasury transmits letter from the Commissioner of, relative to the Tice meter.	11	.....	250	
Internal Revenue. Secretary of the Treasury transmits a report made to the Commissioner of, relative to the collection of direct taxes	13	.....	312	
Interpreters. Secretary of the Interior transmits copy of report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to deficiencies in appropriations for Indian	6	.....	117	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Iowa. Secretary of War transmits copy of deed of land in the State of, executed by Levi C. Guptill, to the United States	11	.....	248	
J.				
Japan. Secretary of the Treasury communicates relative to the $600,000 paid the United States, as indemnity by	6	.....	51	
Japan. Secretary of State communicates relative to same subject	6	.....	77	
Jones, Commodore Thomas Ap C., Secretary of War transmits papers relative to the claim of the estate of	6	.....	58	
K.				
Kansas, land office at Topeka. Secretary of the Interior transmits estimate of appropriation to replace archives of	6	.....	50	
Kansas. Message of the President in answer to resolution of the House of 21st March relative to the movement of troops to	12	.....	270	
Kansas. Secretary of the Interior communicates relative to encroachments of white settlers upon lands of Osage Indians in	7	.....	179	
Kansas. Secretary of the Interior transmits copy of report made by commissioners to investigate claims of Senecas, and other tribes of Indians in	6	.....	127	
Keays, Lieutenant W. J. Secretary of War transmits report of the Judge Advocate General upon the case of	6	.....	105	
Kentucky. Secretary of the Treasury transmits answer to resolution of the House of February 16 relative to the erection of a public building at Paducah	7	.....	178	
Knox, John J. Report of, relative to the revision of the mint and coinage laws	12	.....	307	
L.				
Land Office. Annual report of the Commissioner of the General	3	3	1	
Papers accompanying the above.				
No. 1.—Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1868, during the last fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1869; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same	3	3	1	225
No. 2.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor, number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, of commissions received under sixth section of said act; also of land located with scrip under the agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value thereof, and statement of incidental expenses thereon, in the first half year of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1868, and ending June 30, 1869	3	3	1	226
No. 3.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor, number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, of commissions received under sixth section of said act; also of land located with scrip under the agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value thereof, and statement of incidental expenses thereon in the second half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1868, and ending June 30, 1869	3	3	1	233

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Papers, &c.—Continued.				
No. 4.—Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, showing the number of acres disposed of for cash, with bounty land scrip, by entry under the homestead laws of May 20, 1862, March 21, 1864, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 homestead payments and homestead commissions; also locations with agricultural college and mechanic scrip, under act of July 2, 1862	3	3	1	242
No. 5.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of lands selected for the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1869	3	3	1	244
No. 6.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of land approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1869	3	3	1	244
No. 7.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under act approved March 2, 1849	3	3	1	245
No. 8.—Statement showing the condition of the State selections under the act of September 4, 1841, on the 30th day of June, 1869	3	3	1	245
No. 9.—Condition of bounty land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1869	3	3	1	246
No. 10.—Agricultural selections within certain States, and also scrip locations under agricultural and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and supplements of April 14, 1864, and July 23, 1866	3	3	1	246
No. 11.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, from the year 1850 to June 30, 1869	3	3	1	247
No. 12.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1827 to June 30, 1869	3	3	1	253
No. 13.—Estimates of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	3	3	1	254
No. 14.—Estimate of appropriations required to meet expenses of collecting the revenue from the sales of public lands in the several States and Territories for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	3	3	1	256
No. 15.—Estimates of appropriations required for the Surveying Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	3	3	1	257
No. 16.—Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	3	3	1	260
No. 17.—Estimates of appropriations required for the Surveying Department, to supply deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	3	3	1	262
No. 18.—Reports of Surveyors General, from A to O, inclusive	3	3	1	263
No. 19.—Statement of confirmed Indian pueblo grants and private land claims in New Mexico	3	3	1	398
No. 20.—Statement showing the area of the several States and Territories containing public lands, the quantity of land disposed of by sale or otherwise in each up to the 30th June, 1869, and the quantity of land which remained unsold and unappropriated at that date in the several States and Territories	3	3	1	400
No. 21.—Historical and statistical table of the United States of North America	3	3	1	404

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Massachusetts. Secretary of War transmits answer to resolution of the House of December 10 relative to obstructions of rivers and harbors in	5	.....	25	
Massachusetts. Secretary of War transmits report upon condition of breakwater at Hyannis	6	.....	63	
Massachusetts. Secretary of the Treasury transmits answer to resolution of the House of February 17 relative to a light to make the pier at Plymouth, &c	7	.....	159	
Meteorological observations. Secretary of War transmits estimates of appropriations required to carry into effect the law authorizing	7	.....	162	
Meter. Secretary of the Treasury transmits communication from Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to the Tice	11	.....	250	
Meters. Secretary of the Treasury transmits letter from Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to certain spirits distilled under direction of a committee to make certain tests of	11	.....	251	
Meter. Commissioner of Internal Revenue communicates relative to the Tice	12	.....	272	
Michigan. Secretary of War transmits answer to resolution of the House of January 31, with report of Chief of Engineers of survey of port of Sheboygan	6	.....	134	
Michigan. Secretary of War transmits answer to resolution of the House of January 17, with report of Chief of Engineers relative to harbor of Black Lake	6	.....	88	
Michigan. Secretary of the Treasury transmits answer to resolution of the House of February 11, with report of General W. F. Reynolds, Corps of Engineers, relative to range-lights in St. Clair River	7	.....	182	
Military commission. Secretary of War transmits answer to resolution of the House of March 30, with copy of proceedings and finding of a, held at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1864	11	.....	244	
Military custody. Message of the President in answer to resolution of the House of December 20, 1869, relative to citizens held in	11	.....	225	
Military posts in Texas. Secretary of War transmits reports relative to permanent	11	.....	228	
Militia. Secretary of War transmits answer to request of Committee on Military Affairs relative to the, of Montana Territory	6	.....	121	
Militia. Secretary of War transmits answer to Committee on Military Affairs relative to the, of the State of Missouri.	6	.....	122	
Mines and Mining. Report of Rossiter W. Raymond on, west of the Rocky Mountains	10	.....	207	
Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina. Secretary of the Treasury asks for an appropriation to supply a deficiency for..	6	.....	98	
Mints, assay offices, and coinage. Report of John J. Knox relative to the revision of the laws relating to	12	.....	307	
Missouri. Secretary of War transmits answer to resolution of the House of April 1, 1869, relative to claims of persons claiming residence in fourth congressional district of	5	.....	23	
Missouri. Secretary of War transmits answer to Committee on Military Affairs relative to militia of the State of	6	.....	122	
Money-order Bureau. Postmaster General transmits answer to a resolution of House of December 7 relative to payment of pensions through the	7	.....	199	
Montana. Secretary of War transmits answer to request of the Committee on Military Affairs relative to militia force raised by the governor of the Territory of	6	.....	121	
Montana. Secretary of the Interior recommends an appropriation to pay an outstanding indebtedness on account of Indian service in the Territory of	6	.....	137	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Navy. Secretary of the, transmits answer to resolution of the House relative to removal of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York	7	.....	172	
Navy. Secretary of the, transmits answer to resolution of the House of the 17th of January, calling for names of defaulting paymasters	7	.....	174	
Navy. Secretary of the, transmits answer to resolution of the House of the 16th of March, calling for papers relative to questioned letter of Admiral Farragut	7	.....	184	
Navy. Secretary of the, transmits answer to resolution of the House of the 2d of March, relative to the sinking of the Oneida	7	.....	187	
Navy. Secretary of the, transmits answer to resolution of the House of the 14th of March, relative to officers and vessels of the	7	.....	203	
Navy. Secretary of the, transmits answer to resolution of the House of the 2d of March, relative to the loss of the Oneida	11	.....	236	
Navy. Secretary of the, transmits answer to resolution of the House of the 12th of February relative to number of officers on active list, number of vessels, whole number of non-commissioned officers and seamen in the	12	.....	277	
Navy. Secretary of the, transmits answer to resolution of the House of June 4 relative to rates of government exchange at Lisbon	12	.....	304	
Navy. Secretary of the, transmits copy of the proceedings of the naval court-martial in the case of Commander J. H. Upshur	13	.....	308	
New York. Secretary of War transmits report of Chief of Engineers relative to harbor of Oswego	5	.....	20	
New York. Secretary of the Navy transmits answer to resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the removal of the navy yard at Brooklyn	7	.....	172	
New York. Secretary of the Treasury transmits answer to resolution of the House of Representatives relative to persons employed in the cities of Brooklyn or, to aid in the collection of internal revenue	7	.....	208	
New York. Secretary of War communicates relative to improvement of the grounds owned by the United States in Buffalo, known as Fort Porter	11	.....	256	
New York. Secretary of War transmits report of Chief of Engineers upon improvements of harbor of Oswego	12	.....	263	
New York. Secretary of War transmits answer to resolution of the House of Representatives relative to expenditures on harbors of, &c	12	.....	264	
New York. Secretary of the Treasury transmits answer to resolution of the House of Representatives relative to sale of Battery, New York City	12	.....	294	
New Jersey. Secretary of War transmits copies of all papers on file relative to the jurisdiction of the United States over Sandy Hook	7	.....	166	
North Carolina. Secretary of the Treasury asks an appropriation to supply deficiency for mint at Charlotte	6	.....	98	
O.				
Oath in Texas. Secretary of War transmits certain papers from citizens requiring all persons to take the, required by the State constitution	6	.....	60	
Oneida. Secretary of the Navy transmits answer to resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the sinking of the United States steamer	7	.....	187	
Oneida. Secretary of the Navy transmits further reply to same, with copies of all official reports received relating thereto	11	.....	236	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Ordnance Department. Secretary of War transmits letter from Chief of Ordnance relative to larger clerical force..	6	.....	106	
Oregon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs transmits answer to House of Representatives resolution of February 15th relative to report of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in.	7	.....	146	
P.				
Paris International Monetary Conference. Message of the President of the United States transmitting report of Samuel B. Ruggles, a delegate to the.....	12	.....	266	
Passengers in steamships and other vessels. Secretary of State transmits report, in compliance with law, relative to.....	11	.....	235	
Patent Office. Commissioner of Patents transmits statement of receipts and expenditures in the, for the year 1869	5	.....	7	
Patents. Commissioner of, annual report of the	9	.....	102	
Paymaster General. Annual report of the.....	2	2	1	426
Paymaster General's Office. Secretary of War communicates relative to insufficiency of appropriation for rent of.	7	.....	204	
Paymasters in the Navy. Secretary of the Navy transmits answer to resolution of House of Representatives asking names of defaulting.....	7	.....	174	
Penitentiaries. Secretary of the Interior communicates relative to act of Congress setting aside internal revenue for the erection of, in certain Territories	7	.....	192	
Penitentiaries. Secretary of the Interior transmits letter from governor of Wyoming Territory relative to, in said Territory.....	12	.....	306	
Penitentiaries. Secretary of the Interior communicates relative to the erection of, in the Territories	12	.....	286	
Pensions. Annual report of the Commissioner of	3	3	1	407
Papers accompanying the above.				
A.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications, and for increase of Army pensions, admitted in each State and Territory for the year ending June 30, 1869.....	3	3	1	436
B.—Statement of the amount paid for Army pensions at the agencies in the several States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1869	3	3	1	436
C.—Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of agents for paying Army pensions on the 30th day of June, 1869.....	3	3	1	437
D.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of Army pensions on the rolls of the several States and Territories on the 30th day of June, 1869.....	3	3	1	437
E.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications and for increase of Navy pensions admitted in each State and Territory for the year ending June 30, 1869.....	3	3	1	438
F.—Statement of the amount paid for Navy pensions at the agencies in the several States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1869.....	3	3	1	439
G.—Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of agents for paying Navy pensions on the 30th day of June, 1869.....	3	3	1	440
H.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of Navy pensioners on the rolls of each State and Territory on the 30th day of June, 1869	3	3	1	440
I.—Abstract of the reports of examiners under the act of July 14, 1862, and supplemental ones, on the Army branch of pensioners, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	3	3	1	441

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Papers, &c.—Continued.				
J.—Abstract of the reports of examiners of pensions under acts passed prior to July 14, 1862, and under the thirteenth section of the act of July 27, 1868	3	3	1	442
Pensions. Postmaster General transmits answer to resolution of House of December 7, relative to payment of, through Money-order Bureau	7	.....	199	
Pennsylvania volunteers. Secretary of War transmits report of Adjutant General upon the 186th regiment of	6	.....	123	
Pilot-boat A. T. Stewart. Secretary of War transmits answer to a resolution of the House relative to the wreck of the	7	.....	163	
Postmaster General, of the operations of his office. Annual report of the	2	1	1	3
Papers accompanying the above.				
Statement of revenues and expenditures for year 1869–'70.	2	1	1	3
Estimates for 1870–'71:				
Stamps and stamped envelopes for year 1870–'71	2	1	1	4
Free delivery, or carrier system	2	1	1	18
Disposition, &c., of dead letters	2	1	1	18
Postal money-order system	2	1	1	20
Appendix No. 1.—Estimates for expenditures (out of the revenue) for 1870–'71	2	1	1	31
Estimates of expenditures to be provided for from the treasury	2	1	1	31
Appendix No. 2.—Statement exhibiting the receipts and expenditures, under appropriate heads, by quarters, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1868	2	1	1	32
Appendix No. 3.—Statement of receipts and disbursements at treasury depositories, &c., year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	33
Appendix No. 4.—Depository post offices, September 20, 1869	2	1	1	35
Appendix No. 5.—Estimate of indebtedness of Post Office Department on June 30, 1869, and not yet adjusted	2	1	1	35
Appendix No. 6.—Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and newspaper wrappers issued during the year 1868–'69	2	1	1	36
Appendix No. 7.—Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and newspaper wrappers issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869	2	1	1	37
Appendix No. 8.—Statement showing the increase in issue of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and newspaper wrappers	2	1	1	38
Appendix No. 9.—General statement of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and newspaper wrappers issued during the fiscal year, and remaining unsold in the hands of postmasters July 1, 1869	2	1	1	38
Appendix No. 10.—Statement of payments under various heads charged to miscellaneous account for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869	2	1	1	39
Appendix No. 11.—Comparative statement of the disposition of dead letters during the fiscal years 1868 and 1869.	2	1	1	40
Appendix No. 12.—Statement of mail service for contract year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	41
A.—Table of mail service for the year ended June 30, 1869, as exhibited by the state of the arrangements at the close of the year	2	1	1	42
B.—Railroad service as in operation on June 30, 1869	2	1	1	44
C.—Steamboat service as in operation on June 30, 1869.	2	1	1	61
D.—Table showing the increase and decrease in mail transportation and cost during the year ended June 30, 1869	2	1	1	65
E.—Table showing the weights of mails, &c	2	1	1	70
Index to Table E	2	1	1	67

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
• *Papers, &c.*—Continued.				
received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	119
M.—Amount of letter postage on Belgian mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	120
N.—Amount of letter postage on the Netherlands mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	121
O.—Amount of letter postage on Switzerland mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	122
P.—Amount of letter postage on Italian mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869	2	1	1	123
Q.—Number of letters and weight of newspapers, &c., exchanged between the United States and the United Kingdom, in British mails, during the year ended June 30, 1869	2	1	1	123
R.—Number of letters and weight of printed matter (sent) exchanged between the United States and the North German Union during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	124
S.—Number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and France during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	124
T.—Number of rates of letters and weight of printed matter (sent) exchanged between the United States and Belgium during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869	2	1	1	124
U.—Number of letters exchanged between the United States and the Netherlands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	125
V.—Number of letters exchanged between the United States and Switzerland during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869	2	1	1	125
W.—Number of letters exchanged between the United States and Italy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	125
X.—Statement of letters and newspapers, with the several postages, received in and sent from the United States to Panama during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	126
Y.—Statement of letters and newspapers, with the several postages, received in and sent from the United States to Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	126
Z.—Statement of letters and newspapers, with the several postages, received in and sent from the United States to Brazil during the year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	126
AA.—Statement of letters and newspapers, with the several postages, received in and sent from the United States to Belize, Honduras, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	127
BB.—Statement of letters and newspapers, with the several postages, received in and sent from the United States to the West India islands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	127
CC.—Statement of letters and newspapers, with the several postages, received in and sent from the United States to China during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	127
DD.—Statement of letters and newspapers, with the several postages, received in and sent from the United States to Honolulu during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869	2	1	1	128
EE.—Statement of letters and newspapers, with the several postages, on the mails sent from the United States to Cape Town, Africa, (direct,) during year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	128

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Papers, &c.—Continued.				
FF.—Statement of amount of letter-postage on Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	128
GG.—Number of letters exchanged between the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	129
HH.—Amount of postages on mails exchanged between the United States and the British Provinces during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869	2	1	1	129
II.—Amounts reported as due the steamers of the miscellaneous, or Dale line, for services rendered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	1	1	129
KK.—Balances due the United States on the adjustment of postal accounts with foreign countries for the quarters indicated	2	1	1	131
Postmaster General submits estimates of appropriations for the Post Office Department for the next fiscal year	5	.....	13	
Postmaster General transmits list of desks, clerks, &c., employed in the Post Office Department for year ending June 30, 1869	5	.....	24	
Postmaster General transmits answer to resolution of the House, inquiring relative to persons holding United States office having been employed to treat for his Department with foreign nations	5	.....	40	
Postmaster General transmits answer to resolution of the House, relative to the contracts for transporting mails on railway lines	6	.....	90	
Postmaster General transmits answer to resolution of the House of Representatives, relative to the loss of stamps from the post office at Havre de Grace, Maryland	6	.....	100	
Postmaster General transmits answer to resolution of the House, relative to the payment of pensions through the Money-order Bureau	7	.....	199	
Postmaster General transmits answer to resolution of House, relative to the letter-carrier system	11	.....	233	
Postmaster General transmits report of receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department for fiscal years ending June 30, 1867 and 1868	12	.....	275	
Postmaster General transmits statement of fines and deductions	12	.....	289	
Postmaster General communicates relative to his action in rejecting all bids made by Bryan Tyson for transportation of the mails	12	.....	293	
Postmaster General transmits reports required by the act of Congress of July 2, 1836	13	.....	314	
Post Office Department. Organization of the	.....	.....	314	
Post traders. Secretary of War communicates relative to sales by, to enlisted men	11	.....	249	
President of the United States, on the state of the Union, with accompanying documents and reports. Annual message of the	2	1	1	
President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, transmitting a list of the States ratifying the fifteenth amendment. Message from the	5	.....	15	
President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the House of the 13th instant, requesting a copy of any correspondence had with Spain relative to Cuba. Message from the	5	.....	22	
President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the House of the 9th instant, transmitting the action of Alabama on the fifteenth amendment. Message from the	5	.....	26	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
President of the United States, in answer to resolution of the House of 9th December asking for charges, testimony, findings, and sentence of Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Green, United States Navy. Message of the	5	.....	30	
President of the United States, in answer to resolution of the House of January 17, relative to appropriations for the Darien Ship Canal. Message from the	6	.....	81	
President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the House of February 3, calling for number of copies of "Tributes of the Nations to Abraham Lincoln." Message from the	6	.....	128	
President of the United States, transmitting answer to resolution of the House of February 10, relative to claims of American citizens against Spain for payment in coin. Message from the	6	.....	139	
President of the United States, in answer to resolution of the House relative to the murder of Americans in Cuba. Message from the	6	1,2	140	
President of the United States, in answer to resolution of the House of February 7, relative to the struggle for freedom in Cuba. Message from the	7	.....	160	
President of the United States, in answer to resolution of the House of January 15, relative to American citizens confined in jails or prisons in Great Britain. Message from the	7	.....	170	
President of the United States, transmitting communication from the Secretary of State relative to claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela. Message from the	7	.....	176	
President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the House of December 20, relative to citizens imprisoned in military custody. Message from the	11	.....	225	
President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the House of March 28, asking a list of privileges accompanying or relating to the San Domingo treaty. Message from the	11	.....	237	
President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the House of February 7, relative to fisheries in British waters. Message from the	11	.....	239	
President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the House of March 7, relative to difficulties with various Indian tribes. Message from the	11	.....	240	
President of the United States, transmitting report of Samuel B. Ruggles, a delegate to the International Monetary Convention, at Paris. Message from the	12	.....	266	
President of the United States, transmitting papers relative to claim of John R. Brady. Message from the	12	.....	279	
President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the House of March 21, relative to the movement of troops to Kansas. Message from the	12	.....	270	
President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the House relative to Spanish war vessels coming to the United States for repairs. Message from the	7	.....	177	
Prisoners, American citizens confined as, in Great Britain. Message of the President in answer to a resolution of the House relative to	7	.....	170	
Prisons. Secretary of War transmits report of the Adjutant General recommending a system of military	6	.....	61	
Public buildings. Secretary of the Treasury transmits report of Supervising Architect relative to the erection of, at Erie, Pennsylvania, &c	6	.....	135	
Public buildings. Secretary of the Treasury transmits answer to resolution of the House of February 16, relative to, at Paducah, Kentucky	7	.....	178	
Public buildings. Secretary of the Treasury transmits answer to resolution of the House relative to requirements for new	7	.....	213	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Public debt. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to resolution of the House of March 9, transmitting statement of payments on account of, from 1789 to 1836	7	.....	210	
Public debt. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to resolution of the House of July 6, 1870, relative to the amount of the, at the end of each fiscal year	13	.....	310	
Q.				
Quarantine steamer Illinois. Secretary of War communicates relative to the, being transferred to New York	12	.....	268	
R.				
Railroad, grant of land to the Grand Haven. Commissioner of the General Land Office transmits answer to resolution of the House of December 15 relative to	5	.....	33	
Railroads. Postmaster General transmits answer relative to transportation of the mails by	6	.....	90	
Railroad. Secretary of the Interior transmits answer relative to resolution of the House calling for report of chief engineer of Union Pacific	6	.....	132	
Railroad. Secretary of the Interior transmits answer relative to the Atlantic and Pacific	7	.....	195	
Railway companies. Secretary of the Treasury transmits answer relative to the Pacific	7	.....	201	
Railroad. Secretary of the Interior transmits estimates of appropriations for the survey of public lands within the limits of the grant to the Union Pacific	11	.....	230	
Railroad Company. Secretary of the Treasury answers the House relative to the interest due upon the bonds issued to the Pacific	11	.....	234	
Railroad. Secretary of War answers the House relative to the accounts of the Nashville and Decatur	6	.....	109	
Rank, line, and staff in the Navy. Secretary of the Navy transmits answer to inquiry of the House relative to	6	.....	52	
Rank, assimilated, in the Navy. Secretary of the Navy transmits answer to inquiry of the House relative to the subject of	6	.....	99	
Rank, staff, in the Navy. Secretary of the Navy transmits all correspondence with Admiral Farragut relative to	7	.....	171	
Raymond, Rossiter W. Report of, on mines and mining west of the Rocky Mountains	10	.....	207	
Receipts and expenditures of Post Office Department. Postmaster General transmits statement of the	12	.....	275	
Reservation. Secretary of War answers the House relative to providing for the sale of the Fort Gratiot military, in Michigan	6	.....	54	
Reservations, survey of Indian. Secretary of the Interior transmits copy of letter from Commissioner of Indian Affairs with estimates of appropriations for, for year ending June 30, 1871	6	.....	53	
Reservation, military, at Fort Wayne. Secretary of War recommends the passage of a joint resolution authorizing him to relinquish to General Land Office	7	.....	186	
Reservation, United States military, at Fort Dakota. Secretary of War communicates information for Committee on the Public Lands relative to	7	.....	189	
Reservation, United States military, at Fort Kearny. Secretary of War informs the House that the, is no longer required	7	.....	194	
Reservation, Indian, in San Diego County, California. Secretary of the Interior answers the House relative to the	12	.....	296	
Reservation, military, at Point San José, California. Secretary of War transmits report of Chief of Engineers relative to the	12	.....	305	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Revenue officers. Secretary of the Treasury answers the House relative to abolishing all allowances of penalties, fines, forfeitures, &c., to, as informers in the collection of internal revenue	12	.....	283	
Revenue. Secretary of the Treasury transmits report of Special Commissioner of the	5	.....	27	
Revenue. Secretary of the Treasury answers resolution of the House relative to persons other than regularly appointed officers employed in Brooklyn or New York to aid in collecting internal	7	.....	208	
Reynolds, Benjamin F. Secretary of War transmits petition of, for relief	12	.....	274	
River. Secretary of War answers the House relative to the progress made in deepening the passes of the Mississippi	5	.....	46	
River. Secretary of War answers the House relative to the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi	5	.....	43	
River. Secretary of War answers the House relative to survey of the Housatonic	6	.....	62	
River. Secretary of War transmits report of General Warren, of Engineer Corps, relative to improvement of the Mississippi, at or near the Falls of St. Anthony	6	.....	118	
River. Secretary of War answers the House relative to navigable condition of the Savannah, with report of Chief of Engineers	7	.....	153	
River. Secretary of the Treasury answers the House relative to establishing range-lights in St. Clair, Michigan	7	.....	182	
River. Secretary of the Interior transmits estimate of appropriations to complete the exploration of the Colorado.	12	.....	280	
River. Secretary of War transmits report of Chief of Engineers upon the proposed continuation of the exploration of the Colorado	12	.....	281	
River. Secretary of War answers the House relative to the improvement of the Upper Mississippi	12	.....	285	
River. Secretary of War answers the House relative to survey of the Arkansas, by S. T. Abert	12	.....	295	
Ryan-Hitchcock marine fortifications. Secretary of War answers the House relative to the	5	.....	17	
S.				
Saltpeter. Secretary of the Treasury calls the attention of Committee of Ways and Means to the duties on	6	.....	94	
San Domingo. Message from the President answering the House relative to list of privileges accompanying the treaty with	11	.....	237	
Sandy Hook. Secretary of War transmits copies of all papers on file relating to the jurisdiction of the United States over	7	.....	166	
Schools in the District of Columbia. Report of Professor H. Barnard on the subject of	13	.....	315	
Seamen. Secretary of State transmits abstract of returns by collectors of customs for the relief and protection of American	5	.....	6	
Seymour, S. Secretary of the Interior transmits account of, of expenses in making survey for a bridge across the Potomac River	5	.....	19	
Ship-canal. Secretary of War answers the House transmitting reports of General T. J. Cram upon the St. Mary's Falls.	7	.....	198	
Ship-canal. Secretary of War communicates upon the St. Mary's Falls	7	.....	205	
Sinking fund. Secretary of the Treasury answers the House relative to the operation of the, in extinguishing the debts of the war of the revolution and of 1812	7	.....	215	
Sinking fund. Secretary of the Treasury answers the House relative to the purchase of bonds for the	11	.....	231	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Soldiers. Secretary of War transmits memorial of, of the regular Army relative to equalization of bounties	7	.....	191	
Soldiers. Secretary of War communicates relative to the large demands upon the appropriation for payment to discharged, for clothing not drawn	11	.....	223	
Soldiers. Secretary of War answers the House relative to the collection and payment of bounties to colored	11	.....	241	
Southern States. Secretary of War transmits reports concerning officers of the Army on duty in the, who are in receipt of salaries both from State treasuries and the treasury of the United States	7	.....	211	
Spain. Message of the President of the United States answering the House relative to Spanish war vessels coming to the United States for repairs	7	.....	177	
State Department. Correspondence of the, upon foreign affairs	1	1, 2	1	
State Department. Secretary of State communicates relative to a site for a building for the	6	.....	71	
State, Secretary of, transmits abstract of returns by collectors of customs for relief and protection of seamen	5	.....	6	
State, Secretary of, asks an appropriation for publishing the laws of the United States	5	.....	8	
State, Secretary of, transmits report of number, compensation, reduction, &c., of the clerical force in his Department	5	.....	9	
State, Secretary of, communicates relative to indemnity funds received from the governments of China and Japan, by his Department	6	.....	69	
State, Secretary of, communicates relative to a commission appointed by Congress to select a site for the erection of a building for the State Department	6	.....	71	
State, Secretary of, communicates relative to the sum of $600,000 in gold paid as indemnity for aggressions upon our commerce	6	.....	77	
State, Secretary of, transmits statement of contingent expenses of his Department for the year ending June 30, 1869	6	.....	110	
State, Secretary of, communicates relative to an international exhibition in London in 1871	7	.....	181	
State, Secretary of, transmits report in compliance with an act of Congress of March 3, 1855 regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels	11	.....	235	
Statutes at Large. Secretary of the Interior communicates relative to furnishing circuit judges of the United States courts with sets of Little & Brown's	12	.....	282	
Steamer Illinois, for quarantine purposes. Secretary of War communicates relative to the transfer of, to New York	12	.....	268	
Storekeepers. Secretary of the Treasury answers the House relative to salaries of internal revenue	11	.....	226	
Strong, James C. Secretary of War transmits information for Committee on Military Affairs, the report of the Adjutant General of the Army relative to the claim of	7	.....	180	
Surgeon General. Annual report of the	2	2	1	419
Surgeon General asks an appropriation for care, &c. of transient paupers at Providence Hospital; incloses a report of expenditures for completion of Providence Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, during the year 1869	5	.....	12	
T.				
Tael of China. Secretary of the Treasury communicates relative to the value of the	11	.....	229	
Tappan, John E. Secretary of the Interior transmits accounts of, for goods given to Kiowa Indians	7	.....	151	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Tariff. Secretary of the Treasury calls the attention of the Committee of Ways and Means to the duties on saltpeter.	6	.....	94	
Tariff. Secretary of the Treasury communicates relative to duty on wire rods	.....	.....	221	
Taxes. Commissioner of Internal Revenue answers the House relative to the expediency of abolishing the internal, &c	7	.....	214	
Taxes. Secretary of the Treasury transmits a report made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to the collection of direct	13	.....	312	
Telegraph companies. Secretary of the Treasury answers the House relative to the refusal of, in New York to report to the internal revenue assessor the amount of gross receipts	12	.....	301	
Territories, penitentiaries in the. Secretary of the Interior communicates relative to act of Congress setting aside certain proceeds from internal revenue for the erection of.	7	.....	192	
Territories. Secretary of the Interior communicates relative to	12	.....	286	
Texas. Secretary of War transmits communication from the commandant of the Fifth Military District, urging an appropriation for expenses of the recent election in	6	.....	59	
Texas. Secretary of War transmits copies of the returns of the election held in the second congressional district of..	12	.....	265	
Texas. Secretary of War transmits certain papers relative to the taking of the oath required by the constitution of.	6	.....	60	
Tice meters. Secretary of the Treasury transmits communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to the	11	.....	250	
Tice meters. Commissioner of Internal Revenue communicates relative to the	12	.....	272	
Tobacco and liquors. Secretary of the Treasury answers the House of Representatives; transmitting a statement relative to the amount of tax collected on	6	.....	124	
Treasury. On the state of the finances for year 1869, annual report of the Secretary of the	4	.....	2	1
Papers accompanying the above.				
The Secretary's report	4	.....	2	5
Tables accompanying report.				
1. Public debt and synopsis of laws creating it	4	.....	2	22
2. Receipts and expenditures of the United States for first quarter of 1869	4	.....	2	30
3. Liabilities to Indian tribes	4	.....	2	375
4. Payments of judgments rendered by Court of Claims	4	.....	2	484
II. Reports of treasury officers.				
Architect, Supervising	4	.....	2	187
1. Public buildings and the cost of sites, construction and repairs up to 1869	4	.....	2	206
2. Appropriations for the erection and repairs of the same	4	.....	2	209
3. Expenditures for 1869 and balances remaining	4	.....	2	210
4. Expenditures for furniture and repairs of furniture	4	.....	2	210
5. Expenditures for repairs and preservation of public buildings	4	.....	2	211
6. Monthly report of superintendent at Boston, Massachusetts	4	.....	2	212
7. Quarterly report of materials, machinery, &c., from the same	4	.....	2	215
Auditor, First	4	.....	2	81

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Reports, &c.—Continued.				
Auditor, Second	4	.....	2	91
Auditor, Third	4	.....	2	107
Auditor, Fourth	4	.....	2	135
Auditor, Fifth	4	.....	2	145
1. Expenses of foreign missions for fiscal year 1869	4	.....	2	151
2. Consular salaries and fees for fiscal year 1869	4	.....	2	156
3. Expenditures for relief of American seamen, 1869	4	.....	2	161
4. Number of destitute American seamen returned to the United States	4	.....	2	163
5. Amounts expended by consular officers on account of criminal seamen	4	.....	2	164
6. Amounts refunded to citizens and seamen, 1869	4	.....	2	164
7. Department accounts received and allowed	4	.....	2	165
8. Expenses of collecting the internal revenue taxes, 1869	4	.....	2	166
9. Amounts paid to internal revenue inspectors	4	.....	2	177
10. Expenses of collecting internal revenue taxes in insurrectionary districts, 1869	4	.....	2	177
11. Miscellaneous expenses of collecting internal revenue taxes, 1869	4	.....	2	177
12. Drawbacks on merchandise refunded, 1869	4	.....	2	178
13. Amount paid for internal revenue stamps	4	.....	2	179
Auditor, Sixth, (for Post Office Department)	4	.....	2	183
Coast Survey	4	.....	2	397
Commissioner of Customs	4	.....	2	67
Commissioner of Internal Revenue	4	.....	2	3
Commissioner of Indian Affairs	4	.....	2	375
Comptroller of Currency	4	.....	2	21
1. Statement showing the number of banks, circulation, &c	4	.....	2	41
2. National banks in liquidation, first quarter 1869	4	.....	2	42
3. National banks in voluntary liquidation	4	.....	2	42
4. National banks in hands of receivers	4	.....	2	43
5. State of the lawful money reserves required by law	4	.....	2	44
6. Officers and employés of the Bureau and their compensation	4	.....	2	52
Silver coinage from 1853 to 1859	4	.....	2	367
Deposits of domestic silver productions from 1841 to 1869	4	.....	2	368
Gold coins of different countries	4	.....	2	369
Gold coins, their weight and value	4	.....	2	370
Silver coins, their weight and value	4	.....	2	370
Gold, silver, and copper coinage from 1792 to 1869	4	.....	2	371
Light-house Board	4	.....	2	409
Register	4	.....	2	295
1. Claims paid "not otherwise provided for," 1869	4	.....	2	300
2. Customs employés and their compensation	4	.....	2	301
3. Expenditures at each custom-house previous to 1869	4	.....	2	314
4. Expenditures of the revenue-cutter service	4	.....	2	316
5. Public debt statement from 1791 to 1869	4	.....	2	317
6. Total revenue of the United States from 1791 to 1869	4	.....	2	318
7. Total expenditures of the United States from 1791 to 1869	4	.....	2	320
8. Tonnage of United States vessels from 1789 to 1869	4	.....	2	322
9. Payments of judgments of Court of Claims	4	.....	2	324
10. Tonnage of American vessels by collection districts, 1869	4	.....	2	326
Solicitor	4	.....	2	331
1. Suits brought and business arising therefrom, 1869	4	.....	2	332
Superintendent of weights and measures	4	.....	2	403

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Papers, &c.—Continued.				
Treasurer	4		2	219
1. Receipts and payments by the United States assistant treasurers and depositaries	4		2	288
(For a detailed index of this report see pp. 495 to 498 inclusive.)				
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1869	5		4	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits estimates of additional appropriations required to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and appropriations required for fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	5		5	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to the payment of bounty for the capture of Jefferson Davis	5		34	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits answer to a resolution of the House of December 5, calling for a copy of report of the late special agent of his Department for Alaska	5		36	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to steamboats and other vessels owned in loyal States and taken by the Government without consent of owners during the war	5		45	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to the sum of six hundred thousand dollars paid the United States as indemnity for aggression upon our commerce, under treaty with Japan	6		51	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to purchase of David's Island for a marine hospital	6		55	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits statement of the amount appropriated and expended in the construction of the Washington aqueduct	6		56	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to errors in book of estimates	6		57	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to deficiencies in appropriations for Utah	6		68	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to an omitted estimate for 1870–'71	6		70	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to the claim of the heirs of Pedro Armendaris for use of Fort Craig military reservation, New Mexico	6		73	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to captured and abandoned property	6		89	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to pay and emoluments of officers of the Navy	6		91	
Treasury, Secretary of the, calls the attention of the Committee of Ways and Means to the duties on saltpeter	5		94	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to the amount of banking capital in the several States	6		95	
Treasury, Secretary of the, asks an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the mint at Charlotte, North Carolina	6		98	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits a draught of a bill for the reorganization of the marine hospital service	6		101	
Treasury, Secretary of the, asks an appropriation to purchase additional land for the custom-house at Castine, Maine	6		103	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to repairs of the custom-houses at Savannah, Georgia, and Mobile, Alabama	6		104	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits report of Special Commissioner of the Revenue upon the industry, trade, and commerce, &c., of the United States	5		27	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
', Secretary of the, transmits estimates for defi- s in Treasury Department for year 1869–'70	6	.....	65	
', Secretary of the, answers resolution of House, iitting a report from Comptroller of the Currency e to the national banking associations.....	6	.....	74	
', Secretary of the, incloses statement of balances ended on the 30th September, 1869, &c.	6	.....	79	
', Secretary of the, transmits statement of the r of clerks and others employed in the bureaus of easury for year 1869.....	6	.....	93	
', Secretary of the, transmits report of the Chief Division of Tonnage in Treasury Department rel- to the foreign commerce of the United States and cadence of American shipping.....	6	.....	111	
', Secretary of the, answers the House, transmit- eport of acting inspector of customs concerning the n River and the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, ...	6	.....	112	
', Secretary of the, answers resolution of House uary 31, transmitting statement relative to amount collected on liquors and tobacco for year ending ber 31, 1869	6	.....	124	
', Secretary of the, answers the House relative to r-seal fisheries of Alaska	6	.....	129	
', Secretary of the, answers House relative to all l agents and assistants of the Treasury Department rolls on the 4th of March, 1869.....	6	.....	133	
', Secretary of the, transmits reports of the Su- ing Architect of the Treasury relative to the erec- public buildings at Erie, Pennsylvania, &c.....	6	.....	135	
', Secretary of the, answers the House, transmit- eport of the special agent of Alaska upon the fur- heries.....	6	.....	136	
', Secretary of the, answers the House relative to mber of special agents appointed and now acting Treasury Department.....	6	.....	141	
', Secretary of the, transmits a statement of the s from revenue and customs in Alaska.....	7	.....	143	
', Secretary of the, transmits statement of inci- and contingent expenses of his Department for ding June 30, 1869	7	.....	147	
, Secretary of the, transmits statement of unex- balances on 30th June, 1869; also estimates to te the service of the current fiscal year, &c.....	7	.....	155	
, Secretary of the, transmits statement of the ex- ires for public and private purposes in the District mbia from the establishment of the seat of gov- t to December 31, 1869	7	.....	156	
, Secretary of the, answers the House relative to to mark the pier at the harbor of Plymouth, &c., husetts	7	.....	159	
Secretary of the, answers the House relative to masters' fee exacted under the laws of New York.	7	.....	169	
Secretary of the, transmits estimates for the ases and fixtures for the Treasury building.....	7	.....	168	
Secretary of the, answers the House, transmit- eport of the Comptroller of the Currency relative ating notes furnished national banks	7	.....	173	
Secretary of the, transmits draught of bill to for the better security of life on steam and sels.....	7	.....	175	
Secretary of the, answers the House relative to on of a public building at Paducah, Kentucky..	7	.....	178	
ecretary of the, answers the House relative to g range-lights on St. Clair River, Michigan....	7	.....	182	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Treasury, Secretary of the, answers the House relative to money paid bank-note companies, &c	7	.....	188	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to an appropriation for grading, &c., around the custom-house lot at Wiscasset, Maine	7	.....	193	
Treasury, Secretary of the, asks an appropriation of $230,000 to meet the current expenses of the Marine Hospital	7	.....	196	
Treasury, Secretary of the, answers the House relative to the Pacific Railway companies	7	.....	201	
Treasury, Secretary of the, answers the House relative to persons other than regularly appointed revenue officers employed in the city of Brooklyn or New York to aid in the collection of internal revenue	7	.....	208	
Treasury, Secretary of the, answers the House relative to the necessity of a light-house on the southern shore of Lake Ontario	7	.....	209	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits detailed statement showing the payments on account of the public debt from 1789 to 1836	7	.....	210	
Treasury, Secretary of the, answers the House relative to the requirements of the public service for new public buildings	7	.....	213	
Treasury, Secretary of the, answers the House relative to the operation of the sinking fund in extinguishing the war debt of the Revolution and war of 1812, &c	7	.....	215	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits report of Rossiter W. Raymond on mines and mining west of the Rocky Mountains	10	.....	207	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to the establishment of the office of assistant treasurer in Baltimore	11	.....	219	
Treasury, Secretary of the, incloses a letter from the Secretary of State asking an appropriation to pay the awards under the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company's treaty with her Britannic Majesty	11	.....	220	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to the duty on wire rods	11	.....	221	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits detailed statement of expenditures out of the appropriation contained in the 11th section of chapter 54 of statutes of 1862 for colonization purposes	11	.....	222	
Treasury, Secretary of the, answers the House relative to the salaries of internal revenue storekeepers	11	.....	226	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the accounts of the colonization agent	11	.....	227	
Treasury, Secretary of the, communicates relative to the value of the tael of China	11	.....	229	
Treasury, Secretary of the, answers the House relative to the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund	11	.....	231	
Treasury, Secretary of the, answers the House relative to the interest due upon the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company	11	.....	234	
Treasury, Secretary of the, answers the House relative to the condition and management of the marine hospital at Mobile	11	.....	246	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to certain spirits distilled under direction of a committee to make certain tests of spirit-meters	11	.....	251	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to the Tice meter	11	.....	250	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits letter from the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey asking an appropriation to survey Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.	11	.....	255	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits letter from the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Building asking for an appropriation of $24,630 for the purpose of ventilating the south and north portions of west wing	12	.....	257	
Treasury, Secretary of the, answers the House transmitting statement of balances due from collectors of internal revenue who are not now in office	12	.....	267	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits statement of the account for the relief of the children and heirs of John Chilton, deceased	12	.....	276	
Treasury, Secretary of the, answers the House relative to all allowances of penalties, fines, forfeitures, &c., to officers of the revenue or informers	12	.....	283	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits draught of a bill to remedy embarrassments in the enforcement of the laws relating to navigation and collection of customs	12	.....	292	
Treasury, Secretary of the, answers the House relative to the sale of the Battery at New York for the erection of custom-house stores thereon	12	.....	294	
Treasury, Secretary of the, asks for an appropriation for the maintenance of the marine hospital service for next fiscal year	12	.....	298	
Treasury, Secretary of the, answers the House relative to the refusal of telegraph companies in New York to report gross receipts	12	.....	301	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits report of John Jay Knox relative to the revision of the mint and coinage laws	12	.....	307	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits in answer to resolution of the House of July 2, 1870, a statement of unexpended balances	13	.....	309	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits answer to resolution of the House calling for statement of amount of the public debt at the end of each fiscal year	13	.....	310	
Treasury, Secretary of the, transmits report made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to the collection of direct taxes	13	.....	312	
Treasury, Secretary of the, answers the resolution of the House of June 27, 1870, relative to the customs cartage system of the port of New York	13	.....	313	
Treaty with San Domingo. Message of the President of the United States in answer to request of the House for list of privileges accompanying or relating to the	11	.....	237	
Treaty. Secretary of the Treasury asks for an appropriation to pay the awards under the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, with her Britannic Majesty	11	.....	220	
Troops to Kansas. Message of the President of the United States in answer to the House relative to the movement of.	12	.....	270	
Tyson, Bryan. Postmaster General communicates relative to his action in rejecting all bids made by	12	.....	293	
U.				
Upshur, Commander John H., United States Navy. Secretary of the Navy transmits proceedings of the general naval court-martial in the case of	13	.....	308	
Utah. Secretary of War transmits report of expenses for suppressing Indian hostilities in	5	.....	44	
Utah. Secretary of the Treasury transmits copy of a letter from the secretary of the Territory of, relative to the deficiency in appropriations for	6	.....	68	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
V.				
Venezuela. Message from the President of the United States transmitting communication from the Secretary of State relative to claims of citizens of the United States against the government of	7	.....	176	
Ventilation of the treasury building. Secretary of the Treasury transmits letter from the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Building relative to	12	.....	257	
Ventilation of the Interior Department. Secretary of the Interior communicates relative to the condition of his building as to light, &c	12	.....	300	
Vessels, detention of, owned in loyal States. Secretary of the Treasury communicates relative to	5	.....	45	
Vessels. Secretary of the Navy answers the House transmitting a list of, in the United States, the names of which have been changed since the 4th of March, 1869	6	.....	92	
Vessels. Secretary of the Treasury transmits draught of bill to provide for the better security of life on board of, &c	7	.....	175	
Vessels. Message of the President of the United States in answer to the House relative to Spanish war, coming to the United States for repairs	7	.....	177	
Vessels. Secretary of the Navy answers the House relative to officers and, of the Navy	7	.....	203	
Vessels. Secretary of State transmits report in compliance with act of Congress of March 3, 1855, regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other	11	.....	235	
Vessels. Secretary of the Navy answers the House relative to the number of officers now on the active list in the Navy, number of, in the Navy of each rate, &c	12	.....	277	
Virginia. Secretary of the Interior answers the House giving number of acres of public lands in, and other States	5	.....	29	
Virginia. Secretary of War communicates relative to the administration of civil law in	5	.....	42	
W.				
War of 1812. Secretary of War communicates relative to the surviving soldiers of the	6	.....	85	
War. Annual report of the Secretary of	2	2	1	1
Papers accompanying the above.				
Report of the General of the Army	2	2	1	23
Papers accompanying the above.				
Table No. 1.—Proposed organization of the line of the Army on a basis of twelve companies per regiment	2	2	1	34
Table No. 2.—Proposed organization of the line of the Army on a basis of ten companies per regiment	2	2	1	34
Table No. 3.—Present distribution of the Army of the United States	2	2	1	35
Report of Lieutenant General Sheridan, Division of Missouri	2	2	1	36
Report of Major General Hancock, Department of Dakota	2	2	1	56
Report of Major General Schofield, Department of the Missouri	2	2	1	67
Report of Brevet Major General Augur, Department of the Platte	2	2	1	70
Report of Major General H. W. Halleck, Division of the South	2	2	1	75

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Papers, &c.—Continued.				
Report of Brevet Major General P. St. George Cook, Department of the Cumberland	2	2	1	80
Report of Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry, Department of the South	2	2	1	83
Report of Major General J. A. Mower, Department of Louisiana	2	2	1	95
Report of Brevet Major General Adelbert Ames, Department of Mississippi	2	2	1	99
Report of Major General George G. Meade, Division of the Atlantic	2	2	1	101
Report of Major General W. S. Hancock	2	2	.....	104
Report of Brevet Major General Irvin McDowell, Department of the East	2	2	1	105
Report of Brevet Major General John Pope, Department of the Lakes	2	2	1	108
Report of Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby, First Military District	2	2	1	109
Report of Major General George H. Thomas, Division of the Pacific	2	2	1	113
Report of Brevet Major General E. O. C. Ord, Department of California	2	2	1	121
Report of Brevet Major General Jefferson C. Davis, Department of Alaska	2	2	1	135
Report of Brevet Major General George Crook, Department of the Columbia	2	2	1	139
Report of Major General J. J. Reynolds, Fifth Military District	2	2	1	143
Annual report of the Adjutant General of the Army	2	2	1	149
Report of the Inspector General	2	2	1	175
Judge Advocate General	2	2	1	182
Chief Signal Officer	2	2	1	186
Quartermaster General	2	2	1	205
Commissary General of Subsistence	2	2	1	409
Surgeon General	2	2	1	419
Paymaster General	2	2	1	429
Chief of Ordnance	2	2	1	439
United States Military Academy	2	2	1	465
Officers of the Military Academy	2	2	1	461
Board of Visitors	2	2	1	479
Officers of the Board	2	2	1	478
Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c	2	2	1	497
War, transmitting report of commanding officer at Camp Gaston, California, relative to the murder of an Indian by a white settler. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	16	
War in answer to joint resolution of February 19, 1869, relative to the Ryan-Hitchcock mode of marine fortifications. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	17	
War, transmitting report of Chief of Engineers upon the public works in the harbor at Oswego, New York. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	20	
War, transmitting report of Chief of Engineers upon the public works and improvements in the harbor of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	18	
War, transmitting papers relative to the claim of William A. Howard for pay as colonel of the New York marine regiment, &c. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	21	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of April 1, 1869, transmitting reports in regard to claims of persons claiming to reside in the fourth congressional district of Missouri. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	23	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 10, transmitting surveys as to impediments and obstructions in the rivers and harbors of Massachusetts. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	25	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of the 11th December transmitting report of the Chief of Engineers of survey of the harbor at Port Washington, in Wisconsin. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	28	
War, transmitting a report of the Chief of Engineers upon Rock Island bridge. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	31	
War, transmitting annual report of expenditures at the National Armory at Springfield, during the year 1869. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	32	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 15 in relation to the payment of the reward authorized by law for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	35	
War, in answer to request of the Committee on Military Affairs, transmitting statement of retired officers of the Army now on duty, with regard to pay, &c. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	38	
War, transmitting draught of a proposed bill providing for the sale of certain surplus military arsenals of the United States. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	39	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 21, 1869, transmitting report of the Chief of Engineers upon the condition of New Haven harbor. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	41	
War, in regard to the administration of civil law in Virginia. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	42	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 13 relative to the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	43	
War, transmitting report of expenses for suppressing Indian hostilities in Utah. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	44	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 14 relative to the progress made in the work of deepening the passes of the Mississippi River. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	46	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 9 relative to the condition and improvement of the Patapsco River. Letter from the Secretary of	5	.....	47	
War, transmitting certain papers relating to the site of the United States Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	49	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of July 20, 1868, providing for the sale of a portion of Fort Gratiot military reservation, State of Michigan. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	54	
War, transmitting communication from the fifth military district urging an immediate appropriation for expenses of the recent election in Texas. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	59	
War, in answer to resolution of the House of Representatives of December 7, transmitting statement of the amount appropriated and expended in the Washington aqueduct. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	56	
War, transmitting certain papers from citizens of Texas, requiring all persons elected to office in Texas to take the oath required by the twelth section of the State constitution. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	60	
War, transmitting report of the Adjutant General recommending the adoption of a system of military prisons, and submitting a draught of a proposed law upon the subject. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	61	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 13 relative to a survey of the Housatonic River. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	62	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 11, transmitting report upon the condition of the breakwater at Hyannis, Massachusetts. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	63	
War, transmitting report from the Quartermaster General relative to a piece of land purchased for the burial of officers and soldiers, and now desired by the "Beneficial Society of the Laboring Sons of Cumberland." Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	64	
War, transmitting papers relating to the claim of the estate of the late Commodore Thomas Ap C. Jones. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	58	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 20, 1869, transmitting report of Chief of Engineers relative to the cost of cutting a channel through Hallett's Point, at the head of Long Island. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	66	
War, transmitting an estimate of appropriations required for the service of the War Department for fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	80	
War, relative to survivors of the war of 1812. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	85	
War, transmitting estimates of appropriations required to meet deficiencies for the service of that Department for fiscal years ending June 30, 1869 and 1870. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	86	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of January 17, transmitting report of Chief of Engineers upon the condition of the harbor of Black Lake, Michigan. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	88	
War, transmitting a copy of the report of the Judge Advocate General upon the case of First Lieutenant W. J. Keays, of Sixteenth New York cavalry. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	105	
War, transmitting communication from Chief of Ordnance Department relative to the necessity of a larger clerical force than is provided for in the pending appropriation bill. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	106	
War, transmitting copy of report of the Attorney General on the case of James Belger. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	72	
War, transmitting statement of contingent expenses of his Department for the year 1869. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	78	
War, in answer to resolution of the House of Representatives of January 25 relative to the accounts of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	109	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of February 17, 1869, transmitting report of Chief of Engineers upon the proposed improvement of the harbor of Chicago. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	114	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of February 2 in relation to report of the commission to prepare plans and estimates for a new War Department building. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	116	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of January 27, transmitting report of General Warren relative to the improvement of Mississippi River, at or near the Falls of St. Anthony. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	118	
War, in answer to resolution of the House of Representatives of January 31, transmitting report of Chief of Ordnance as to the quantity of copper, &c., now on hand in the various arsenals. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	119	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of January 17, transmitting report of Chief of Engineers upon the improvement of the harbor of Michigan City. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	120	
War, in answer to the request of the Committee on Military Affairs transmitting report relative to the Montana territorial militia. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	121	
War, in answer to Committee on Military Affairs transmitting report of the Adjutant General relative to Missouri State militia. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	122	
War, transmitting the report of the Adjutant General relative to the One hundred and eighty-sixth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	123	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of January 21, transmitting report of the survey of the port of Sheboygan, Michigan. Letter from the Secretary of	6	.....	134	
War, transmitting communication from the governor of Wyoming relative to the establishment of an ordnance depot at Cheyenne. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	145	
War, recommending an appropriation to pay a debt due to S. E. Ward for goods furnished Indians at Fort Laramie. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	152	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of February 8, transmitting engineer's report upon the navigable condition of the Savannah River. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	153	
War, transmitting estimates of appropriation required to carry into effect the law authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	162	
War, answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, relative to the wreck of the pilot-boat A. T. Stewart. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	163	
War, transmitting a proposed bill to facilitate the acquisition of sites for national works of defense, &c. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	164	
War, in answer to resolution of the House of Representatives of February 2, 1870, transmitting copies of all papers on file in his Department relating to the jurisdiction of the United States over Sandy Hook, New Jersey. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	166	
War, recommending an appropriation to continue the Army recruiting service for remainder of the present fiscal year. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	167	
War, transmitting the report of Adjutant General of the Army relative to the claim of James C. Strong. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	180	
War, transmitting a memorial from the cavalry and artillery officers of the Army relative to the pay of blacksmiths. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	183	
War, recommending the passage of joint resolution relative to the military reservation of Fort Wayne, Arkansas. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	186	
War, transmits information relative to the United States reservation at Fort Dakota, in Dakota Territory. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	189	
War, transmitting memorial of soldiers of the regular Army relative to bounties. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	191	
War, informing House of Representatives that the United States military reservation at Fort Kearny is no longer required. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	194	
War, in answer to resolution of the House of Representatives transmitting the report of Brevet Colonel Baker relative to the late expedition against the Piegan Indians. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	197	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
War, in answer to resolution of the House of Representatives transmitting reports of General T. J. Cram upon the St. Mary's Falls ship-canal. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	198	
War, in answer to resolution of the House of Representatives transmitting papers pertaining to the claim of Maria Josefa Cavazos. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	200	
War, communicates relative to the insufficiency of the appropriation for pay of rent for Paymaster General's office. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	204	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the improvement of St. Mary's Falls ship-canal. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	205	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives transmitting reports concerning officers of the Army on duty in Southern States. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	211	
War, transmitting petition of officers of artillery and cavalry for increase of the pay of blacksmiths in the Army. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	212	
War, transmitting copy of a letter from Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to removal of stray bands of Pottawatomie and Winnebago Indians. Letter from the Secretary of	11	.....	216	
War, relative to the unexpectedly large demands upon the appropriation for pay to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn. Letter from the Secretary of	11	.....	223	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House transmitting report of examination and survey of the harbor of Christiana River at Wilmington, Delaware. Letter from the Secretary of	11	.....	224	
War, transmitting reports setting forth the propriety and economy of acquiring permanent military posts in the State of Texas. Letter from the Secretary of	11	.....	228	
War, transmitting a report of the Quartermaster General of the Army relative to expenses of the various headquarters. Letter from the Secretary of	11	.....	238	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House relative to collection and payment of bounty to colored soldiers. Letter from the Secretary of	11	.....	241	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House transmitting report of engineer upon the [illegible]ille and Portland Canal. Letter from the Secre[illegible]	11	.....	242	
War, in answer to Committee on [illegible]sary Affairs transmitting statement of the amount of money appropriated up to the present time for fortifications and other works of defense. Letter from the Secretary of	11	.....	243	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House transmitting copy of proceedings and findings of a military commission held at Little Rock, Arkansas. Letter from the Secretary of	11	.....	244	
War, asking an appropriation to satisfy a judgment obtained against Grenville M. Dodge, late an officer of the United States. Letter from the Secretary of	11	.....	245	
War, complies with request of Committee on Military Affairs, transmitting statement of Quartermaster General of amount paid during last year for rental and other expenses. Letter from the Secretary of	11	.....	247	
War, transmitting copy of deed executed by Levi C. Guptill of Iowa, conveying certain lands to the United States. Letter from the Secretary of	11	.....	248	
War, relative to sales to enlisted men by post traders. Letter from the Secretary of	11	.....	249	
War, relative to the presentation of a gold watch and chain to Surgeon George E. Cooper of the Army of the United States, by the government of France. Letter from the Secretary of	11	.....	252	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
War, relative to the bounty decision of the Supreme Court. Letter from the Secretary of	11	.....	253	
War, relative to the improvement of the grounds owned by the United States in the city of Buffalo, known as Fort Porter. Letter from the Secretary of	11	.....	256	
War, relative to a suit brought against Grenville M. Dodge in the State courts of Kansas. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	258	
War, transmitting statement of headquarter expenses of generals of the Army. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	262	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House transmitting report of engineer upon the improvements of the harbor at Oswego, New York. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	263	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House relative to expenditures on Boston and New York harbors, &c. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	264	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House transmitting copy of returns of the election held in the second congressional district of Texas. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	265	
War, relative to the transfer of the United States steamer Illinois to New York for quarantine purposes. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	268	
War, in answer to resolution of the House relative to the late expedition against Piegan Indians. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	269	
War, transmitting report of the board of engineers of experiments connected with an efficient system of sea-coast defenses. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	271	
War, transmitting petition of Benjamin F. Reynolds for relief. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	274	
War, transmitting report of Chief of Engineers relative to the continuation of explorations of the Colorado River. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	281	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House relative to the improvement of the Upper Mississippi River. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	285	
War, relative to the claim of Thomas W. Fry, jr. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	287	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House transmitting copies of General Terry's report on Georgia. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	288	
War, relative to the claim of Black Beaver, [illegible]ware Indian. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	290	
War, in answer to a resolution of the House transmitting copy of a report by S. T. Abert on the condition of the Arkansas River. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	295	
War, relative to the claim of Alexander Dunbar. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	302	
War, transmitting report of Chief of Engineers relative to Point San José military reservation in California. Letter from the Secretary of	12	.....	305	
Whiskies, Commissioner of Internal Revenue answers the House relative to the quantity of fine, distilled during September to December 1868, &c	6	.....	87	
Wisconsin. Secretary of War answers the House relative to survey of the harbor at Port Washington, in	5	.....	28	
Wyoming. Secretary of the Interior submits estimates of appropriations for expenses of surveyor's office in the Territory of	12	.....	259	
Wyoming. Secretary of the Interior transmits letter from the governor of the Territory of, relative to a penitentiary building in	12	.....	306	
Y.				
Yards and Docks, of the operations of his Bureau during the year 1869. Report of the Chief of the Bureau of	2	1	1	211

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Papers accompanying the above.				
Improvements and repairs, navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	2	1	1	211
Improvements and repairs, navy yard, Boston, Massachusetts	2	1	1	211
Improvements and repairs, navy yard, Brooklyn, New York	2	1	1	212
Improvements and repairs, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	2	1	1	213
Improvements and repairs, navy yard, Washington, District of Columbia	2	1	1	213
Improvements and repairs, navy yard, Norfolk, Virginia	2	1	1	214
Report of Board of Naval Officers on the subject of Navy pensions	2	1	1	233
Capture of New Orleans. Correspondence relative to the	2	1	1	238

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 143.

REVENUE AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN ALASKA.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 17th January, transmitting a statement of the receipts from revenue and customs and all other sources in Alaska, since that Territory was incorporated into the United States.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 16, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, under date of the 17th ultimo:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish the House a statement of the receipts from revenue and customs and all other sources in Alaska, since that Territory was incorporated into the United States; also the disbursements and payments from the United States Treasury in maintaining the authority of the United States and collecting the revenue in that Territory.

In reply, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of receipts and disbursements, together with copies of letters from the War and Navy Departments touching the matters in question, and containing all the required information which this department is able to furnish.

It will be observed that in the statement of the amount of disbursements on account of the military establishment and the revenue marine service in the Territory, only the excess of expenditures over what would have been disbursed had the troops and vessels been stationed elsewhere in the United States is given.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of receipts and disbursements in Alaska from the date of the acquisition of the Territory to the 1st of February, 1870.

Disbursements on account of revenue cutter service by the collector of customs at San Francisco, in excess of what would have been disbursed had the vessels remained in port		$160,000 00
Disbursements by the collector of customs at Sitka, on account of collecting revenue from customs and revenue cutter service		101,352 69
Disbursements on account of special service		6,224 00
Disbursements on account of the War Department in excess of what would have been disbursed had the troops been stationed elsewhere in the United States		330,000 00
Disbursements on account of the Post Office Department to the 30th of September, 1869		212 50
		597,789 19
Receipts from customs	$21,331 67	
Receipts from the post office	517 67	
		21,849 34
Disbursements in excess of receipts		575,939 85

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 22, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, inclosing copy of resolution of the House of Representatives concerning the amount of receipts and expenditures in the Territory of Alaska, and asking to be furnished with such information as this department may be able to communicate relative to the disbursements on account of the navy in that Territory.

No special disbursements of navy appropriations have been made in Alaska. A vessel of the navy has at times been stationed on that coast, but her expenses were such as are common to vessels in commission for sea service.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 10, 1870.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the disbursements of this department in the Territory of Alaska, over and above what would have been expended had the military force in that Territory been stationed or distributed elsewhere, have been, as nearly as can be estimated, some three hundred and thirty thousand dollars, of which more than one hundred thousand dollars were expended in the purchase and equipment of a steam vessel employed in the transportation of public troops and stores between the ports of San Francisco and Sitka; which vessel, with due allowance for wear, tear, and risks of navigation, will long continue to represent a considerable portion of the sum expended upon the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

O

41st CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 144.

FUR-SEAL FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House, of February 9, 1870, transmitting a copy of a portion of Vincent Colyer's report relating to the fur-seal fisheries of Alaska.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith "a portion of the report of Vincent Colyer, special Indian commissioner, in relation to the fur-seal fisheries on St. Paul Island, Alaska," which contains the information called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 9th instant, in the following words, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested, if not inconsistent with public interest, to transmit to this house a copy of so much of the report of Vincent Colyer, Special Indian commissioner, as relates to the fur-seal fisheries in Alaska.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1870.*

SIR: In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of February 9, calling for so much of my report on the Indian tribes in Alaska Territory as relates to the fur-seal islands, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following extract.

Sincerely, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER,
Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

A portion of the report of Vincent Colyer, special Indian commissioner, in relation to the fur-seal fisheries on St. Paul Island, Alaska.

[Extract.]

THE LANDING.

We arrived at the island of St. Paul, in the Behring Sea, on the morning of the 8th of October, 1869. A strong current to the westward carried us out of our reckoning over twenty miles.

As we dropped anchor in Southwest Bay, the wind died away and there was a light surf breaking on the beach. There is no harbor on either St. Paul or St. George's Island, and vessels have to wait upon the course of the winds to make successful landings. There is good anchorage in several bays, and so long as the winds remain favorable, vessels can load and discharge cargo without difficulty. Captains have to keep watchful care, however, to avoid being caught in unfavorable gales.

Along the shore of St. Paul's Island the fur-seals were gathered in great herds, called rookeries. They were evidently excited at the approach of our steamer, and their bellowing resembled the sheep and cattle in the great sale markets near our large cities. The noises were varied. The young pups at times bark like a dog, though their more common cry resembles the bleating of a lamb; the older ones bellow like a cow. As their motion is slow over the ground, and the animals smell strong, they are not unlike a heard of swine, though much less offensive, and incomparably more attractive and interesting.

While the officers from the island were assorting their letters and exchanging congratulations with their friends on board our steamer, the captain lowered a quarter boat, and arranged for the passage of the interpreter, Colonel Wicker, and myself, to the shore. On our way thither the young seals assembled around us in large numbers. They appeared delighted at the presence of the boat, the movement of the oars, and the fluttering of our United States revenue flag, and after looking at us with their dark hazel eyes, large and beautiful as those of the gazelle, raising their heads erect and stretching their necks as far out of the water as they could, they would dive down only to again appear and take another look. At last they got into regular order and motion on either side of us, turning somersaults like porpoises, and, forming an escort, accompanied us to the shore.

PRIVATE INTERVIEWS WITH THE ALEUTES.

Having provided myself with an interpreter in whose ability, honesty, and truthfulness I could rely, while the officers walked up to headquarters on the island, I went into the cabins of the Aleutes. As this interpreter had previously resided on the island, the Aleutes warmly welcomed us, and were at once very frank in their communications. They said that they were doing about as in years gone by; that they were now killing seals three times a week—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; that they usually killed between two and three thousand on each of these days, or about eight thousand per week; that there were at the present time about sixty thousand skins in salt on the island; that these skins were stored in four salt-houses on four different points on the island; that one of these salt-houses was near at hand; another a short distance across the village, on Southeast Bay; a third about five miles to the northwest of the village, on Southwest Bay; and the fourth fifteen miles

to the northeast, on Northeast Point. As the revenue officer in charge on the island, in coming ashore with us in the long-boat, had said that there were only thirty thousand seals killed this season, and only that number of skins now on the island, the above statement of the Aleutes, doubling this amount, arrested my attention.

The Aleutes further said that they received forty cents per seal for killing, skinning, &c., and that they usually averaged fifty skins per day to each man, though experts could capture one hundred animals; that they received pay either in goods from the store or in cash, as they chose. The killing commences some years as early as June, and continues in a fragmentary way during July, and is at its height in August, September, and October, during which latter two months by far the larger number of skins are taken. It will be seen by the above that the season averages not more than sixteen weeks, and, at these rates, an able-bodied Aleute can support his family comfortably.

THE ALEUTES.

There are about two hundred and fifty natives on St. Paul's Island, and one hundred and twenty-five on St. George. Of the two hundred and fifty on St. Paul's, not more than fifty are relied on as active hunters. The women assist liberally, both in carrying the skins to the salt-houses and in waiting on the men, carrying water, &c. All the Aleutes are nominal members of the Russo-Greek church. A few of the more intelligent can read and write, but these are very few. All of them are intelligent, peaceable, generally industrious, and ambitious to improve.

There are about forty houses, or huts, built of turf and grass on a frame-work of timber like the sketch opposite. They are about twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide, with roofs not over seven feet high. They resemble the huts our soldiers erected for winter quarters during the war, and, like them, while warm and comfortable, are often over-crowded, and lack both light and ventilation. The light is admitted through a transparent skin or bladder, and the door-ways are usually so small and low that you have to stoop to pass through them. The furniture is scanty: a few wooden chairs or stools, a broad bunk of boards raised about a foot from the ground, on which is usually laid a mattress of grass or straw, with a blanket or two for sleeping; two or three marmot-skin frocks from Oukamok Island; some Behring Sea duck-skin shirts; water-proof jackets, made of the intestines of the seal; a harpoon, bunch of arrows and bow for sea-otter hunting; occasionally a flint-lock musket, and a copy of the Russo Greek, and Aleutian Island dialect translation of St. Matthew's Gospel, comprehend the whole of their possessions.

The Aleutes were silent at first when I inquired if they were treated kindly by their employers, though they frankly acknowledged that they were better off than when under the rule of the Russian Fur Company, and their houses were improved, but as that was a condition of serfdom it was not saying much.

The price they paid for goods and provisions was not high, considering the distance they were brought, it being about one-third more than at San Francisco.

Several of the children could play skillfully on the accordeon, and this I found to be a favorite instrument among them. The women are very handy with the needle, some of their embroidery and sewing being as good as that done by any.

MONOPOLIES.

The men said there were two sets of employers for whom they worked on the island, though of late they had put the seal skins of both firms in one store-house, and all things appeared to be in common. These two firms obtained from Mr. McCullough, late Secretary of the Treasury, permission to place two men on the islands, ostensibly to take care of their buildings only. All other persons or firms are forbidden to land, the act of Congress of last year expressly prohibiting the killing of any fur seals. (See Appendix X.)

This apparent partiality in favor of the two above-named firms provokes wide-spread dissatisfaction on the Pacific coast, and probably accounted for a great deal of the scandal, so general among the people out there, in regard to the reported irregularities supposed to be practiced on those islands.

Having noted the above statements of the Aleutes, I left them and went to call on the officers and present my letter of introduction from General Davis and authority from the President. I met the lieutenant, the revenue officer in charge on the island, in company with Colonel Frank W. Wicker, in the salt-house. They had just come down from headquarters. Colonel Wicker asked the lieutenant how many skins were in that salt-house. I understood the lieutenant to say, in reply, about twenty-eight thousand. Colonel Wicker then asked if that was the only house in which skins were stored. The lieutenant replied that there was one other at the other side of the village, in which there was about two thousand skins. Colonel Wicker then said, "And that is all there are at present on the island?" The lieutenant answered, "Yes." It was then near dark and we left the store-house, took our yawl and went on board the steamer.

The wide discrepancy between these two statements of the lieutenant and the Aleutian Islanders caused me to report the same to Colonel Wicker, and that there might be no misunderstanding I put them in writing and officially addressed the note to the colonel.

It had been our intention to leave the next morning, but these contradictory statements caused the colonel and Captain Evans to remain another day and make an examination of the island.

The next morning, Saturday, October 9, we landed through a very heavy surf, and Colonel Wicker commenced making his examinations, asking me to assist in the measurements, the lieutenant in charge of the revenue on the island and Captain Evans, of the Lincoln, being present. We measured one pile, carefully counted the number of skins in it, took that as a standard, and then measured carefully the other piles.

THREE SAILORS DROWNED.

While we were engaged in examining the two houses near the village, word came that two vessels, a schooner and a bark, were hovering off the island. This called away Captain Evans. Colonel Wicker and myself completed the measurements. We had hardly finished this part of our work before we heard the cry that one of our boats with a crew of five men in it was capsized in the surf, and we hurried down to the beach only to see them struggling helplessly in the surf an eighth of a mile away. Captain Evans and a crew of ten volunteer Aleutes were vainly endeavoring to get near them in the only boat at hand. Above the roar of the tumultuous seas could be heard the piteous cries

of the drowning men, and there was no adequate means at hand to save them. The Aleutes, after several narrow escapes from swamping, gave up the effort, and, rowing behind the ledge of rocks toward which the drowning men were drifting, leaped from their boat, and at the risk of their lives, went through the breakers and brought the bodies ashore.

The officers of the government and the agents of the traders on the island were unremitting in their efforts to save the lives of the men, but three of them were dead, and we had great difficulty in restoring to life the two others.

THE FUR SEALS.

This painful incident occupied us for several hours, and it was afternoon before we were able to start across the island to visit "Southwest Bay House," five miles distant. Our party was Colonel Wicker, Joseph, the interpreter, an Aleute of the island as guide, and myself. We walked over, and found the path led along by the shore through half a dozen large seal rookeries. From a count and measurement we made we must have passed by on this shore, five miles long, nearly a million of seals, and yet this is not one-half of the space they occupy on St. Paul's Island. They were of all sizes, from the young pup, about as big as a very large cat, to the old males, as large as a cow. Their color varies from a gray-brown of the old ones to a dark-brown in the young pups. The females seem shorter in the neck, and had the wide pelvis common to the sex. They measure, by guess, about five feet in length. The male seal is much larger, measuring seven or eight feet in length, and weighing over a thousand pounds. Some of these were on guard, others were in the water. I saw nothing of that systematic herding of families by the old males referred to by the Russian authorities, probably because it was so late in the season. The bachelors, as the young males of four or five years are called, were swimming along shore, and moving with the crowd of old and young on the plateaus above. Some of them could be seen for half a mile on the hill-tops inland, three or four hundred feet above the sea. These plateaus extend from the base of the hills to the sea, a distance of five hundred yards. As the islands are volcanic, the sand is broken at intervals with black volcanic rock cropping out. The seals appear to like these stones, and clambered over them with great facility, considering the peculiar formation of their flippers. The assertion that the fur-seal eats but little food from June to September may be true; certainly there was little or no offensive excrement even in October, when I believe it is acknowledged that they do get some food from the water.

There were myriads of young pups along shore and in the water, and they are most beautiful animals. They will not always run at your approach, though generally, if they are between you and the water, they will hurry off to the water. We saw but few sea-lions. Our guide informed us that they frequented the northeast point more, though there had not been as many there as usual. The Aleutes seemed to regard their absence as an ill omen. It seems that some years since all the seals left these Pribilov islands and went to Behring and Copper islands, on the Russian coast. As the Russians reserved these two islands in the sale of Alaska, there is some solicitude lest the seals should get frightened away and go there again. The old sea-lions are regarded as the pioneer or picket guards of the fur-seal, and their absence is looked upon with distrust.

The skin of the sea-lion, as well as the flesh, is highly prized; the

former for covering bidarkas or canoes, and the latter for food. These huge animals are usually killed with a musket ball.

The seal pup is born usually in the months of July and early part of August, about a fortnight after the mothers have arrived on the island.

The males arrive about the middle of June, and the yearling pups follow their mothers the latter part of July. The young pups are said to be in no hurry to go into the water, the parents having to force them in at first, when their elder brothers, the bachelors, take charge of them and teach them to swim.

In killing the seal, the two and three-year old male pups are chosen, both for the quality of their fur, lightness of the pelt, and to preserve the supply. The hunters get between the herd and the water, which is a very easy thing to do, and drive them a short distance inland toward the salt-houses, when they select their animals, and with a hard wooden club tap them a light blow on the nose or head, and so kill them. Care has to be taken in the driving not to overheat the animals, so as to loosen the fur and ruin the skin; generally they are allowed to rest awhile before the killing commences. The guide explained to us that in the skinning all the Indians had a common interest, each Aleute doing his best and sharing the receipts; the chief receiving an extra portion.

On our way we passed a number of the slaughter places. They were much nearer the rookeries and the shore than the descriptions, and the much talked of necessary precautions against frightening the animal, would lead you to suppose. In some cases they were not a hundred yards from the rookeries, and the dead bodies were within easy reach of the rambling bachelor seals. Large quantities of meat was wasted, and in many instances even the fat was not cut off. The meat of the seal is of excellent flavor. I should think quite equal to mutton. Our sailors eat it with relish, and I have no doubt that it could be salted, preserved, shipped in casks, and soon find a market. As it now lies rotting on the fields, the smell is most offensive, and as one of the slaughter pens is immediately near the village, the marvel is that it has not bred a contagious disease.

In some places where these seals have been thus killed, and the carcasses allowed to rot for many years, I should think the soil would be as valuable a fertilizer as guano. The great rank grass grows above these slaughter places in rich luxuriance. As ballast it might pay to transport to the southern ports.

We found quite a large lot of skins in this "Southwest Bay" house, and the guide assured us that the building had been full and emptied about a month before, the skins having been carried on board a steamer.

The skins were packed in piles with the fur turned inwards, and salt put in between each skin. After being allowed to remain awhile, they are taken up, refolded, and with fresh salt made ready for shipment.

A large surf boat, made of the skins of the sea-lion, is used to carry them out to the vessels.

On our return we passed by a lake of beautiful clear, cold water, from which the natives obtain the supply for their village—nearly a mile distant. Half of this distance they carry it in boats by water. When St. Paul Island and its immense source of income is properly cared for by our government, an aqueduct of simple construction should be built to convey this water to the town.

There was no school worth the name on the island. The Russian foreman of one of the traders professed to call a class of five or six together at irregular hours; but I found he thought but little of it, and

the natives regarded it of still less value. They asked for schools and teachers earnestly.

The priest who officiates in a neatly-built church receives one hundred and thirty dollars per annum. He is not in orders, and hardly ranks as a deacon in the church. The priest from Oumlaski occasionally comes up and administers the sacrament.

The chiefs, of whom there are two, get forty dollars a month extra pay, and the workmen are divided into three classes of different degrees of expertness or character. Thieving and misdemeanors other than drunkenness are unknown among the Aleutes.

On our return we found our guide greatly agitated at the prospect of punishment, which he feared he would receive from the United States officials on the island for showing us the path over to the remote salt-house. We assured him that his fears were groundless, but this did not quiet his anxieties.

There were some cattle and sheep on the island, and we found good grazing; plenty of grass as far as we went, or could see. There are no trees, and the hills are not generally steep. A few of the highest, at a distance, I should say were not over two thousand feet high. They appeared covered with verdure to their tops. The cattle and sheep are reported as doing well.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THE FUR-SEAL FISHERIES.

The whole management of these islands, and the obtaining from the fur seal fisheries a handsome income by our government, is a very simple affair. One capable and honest man with one or two assistants on each of the two islands, and a force of a dozen men well armed, under fixed regulations, forbidding the killing of over one hundred and fifty thousand seals annually, restricting the killing for the present to the Aleutes, paying them a liberal compensation, providing for the sale of the skins either on the island, at San Francisco, or New York, and exacting severe penalties for all violations of the law, would regulate it.

The officer in charge should be a first-class man, with a liberal salary and under heavy bonds, as his life will be an isolated one and his temptations to dishonesty great.

The proposal to lease the islands has the objection that it revives the old fur company monopolies, and our people will not be likely to tolerate this; and as it will require the same amount of governmental watchfulness and consequent expense to protect the lessors in their rights, as it would for the government to manage the concern itself, it would seem practical economy for our government to take charge of the business. Last spring the Chamber of Commerce at San Francisco appointed a committee to ascertain the facts in relation to the fur seal fisheries of Alaska, and report. This report so plainly gives the view which is taken by a large number of people in California that I inclose it. See Appendix U.

A letter from Adolph Muller, on the prices for furs ruling in San Francisco last October, I append, C, though other furriers assured me that Mr. Muller's prices were altogether too low.

But to resume my narrative. On Sunday the 10th, we buried our three sailors, Richard Livingston, Lewis Garlipp, and John Beck, with funeral honors, on the island. The last rites had hardly been celebrated before three Aleutes, of their own accord, brought forward three tall wooden crosses, and placed one at the head of each of the graves.

That afternoon we held a talk with the Aleutes, in the presence of the officers of the island and of the steamer, and were confirmed in a conclusion which we had arrived *at long since in our* intercourse with Indians, *namely, that they will not state any of* their grievances in public

in presence of the powers that are set over them. In this they resemble most poor and dependent people.

In the private interviews held with them two days before, five of the Aleutes complained that they had been brought from Kodiack Island by the agent, of one of the firms on the island, for a limited period; that the contract had expired some time since, but that the firm had since placed a hundred dollars each to their credit, and now claimed to hold them another year against their will. Lieutenant Mast, commanding St. Paul and St. George Islands, having heard of this statement through Colonel Wicker, in a letter to the colonel denied it, and declared that the Kodiack natives had acquiesced in the arrangement.

VESSELS SAILING FOR SANDWICH ISLANDS.

One of the men complained that he had been shipped as a sailor to come to these islands, and return home, but that when he arrived here the vessel sailed for the Sandwich Islands, where he did not wish to go. This last statement was not denied by any one present. If our steamer could have stopped at Kodiack on our way home, I would have asked permission to take this man home, and have arranged the best I could for the others. As it was, I could only commend them to the considerate care of the United States officers on the island.

This meeting, as well as the burial service of the sailors, was held in the open air. The sun was shining clearly, and the weather was so mild half of the officers and men had no overcoats, and yet it was the 10th of October, and we were on an island in the Behring Sea.

CITIZEN ALEUTES.

As we were walking down to the shore to embark, a number of the chiefs and head men of the Aleutes gathered around me, and in private asked me about our form of government, and whether it was true "that all men were free and equal," and whether they would be allowed to vote for the President, or the "emperor," as they called him, thinking of their former Russian government. I said yes, I hoped so. They shook my hand warmly, and when we left the shore gave us three slow but very loud cheers, which our officers and men returned with a will.

We then sailed for the "Northeast Point," fifteen miles away, to make the final examination of the skins stored in that salt-house. All along this eastern shore, as on the western, which we had passed the day before, myriads of fur-seals were congregated, so that we could not but conclude there was a large million and a half on the island. The surf ran high as we landed, and the men, remembering their loss of the day before, shook their heads doubtingly as they dashed us through it. We thought more about the heavy taxes of the people, and whether the Aleutes, or our officers on the island, were the more accurate in counting seal-skins. We carefully measured the piles of skins in the salt-house, counted up the figures, and found the Aleutes were right. There were over sixty thousand skins on the island.

As if reluctant to leave the three brave sailors who had sacrificed their lives to duty, our good ship Lincoln "missed stays," turned her face to the island, remained immoveable for a few minutes and then slowly obeying her helm, steamed off toward our home on the other side of the republic, six thousand miles away.

Faithfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER,
United States Special Indian Commissioner.

APPENDIX X.

Law of Congress concerning the fur seals.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal, within the limits of said Territory, or in the waters thereof; and any person guilty thereof shall, for each offense, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo found engaged in the violation of this act shall be forfeited: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any of such mink, marten, sable, or other fur-bearing animals, except fur seals, under such regulations as he may prescribe: and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it shall be otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That no special privileges shall be granted under this act.

APPENDIX U.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco on the fur seal and other commercial interests in Alaska Territory.

The Chamber met last evening in their room in the Merchants' Exchange building. President Otis in the chair.

Mr. Wise, chairman of the Committee on the Alaska Fur Trade, reported as follows:

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, on the 17th of February, 1869, to consider what legislation by Congress is necessary to protect the fur seal trade of the islands within the Territory of Alaska, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

Your committee find that the Russian-American Fur Company reported to have taken, during the years 1866 and 1867, from the islands of Unalaska, Omega, St. Michael, Atkha, Alton, Kadiak, and Cook's Inlet, 7,970 muskrats, 558 lynx, 6,738 martens, 226 bears, 18,476 beavers, 6,738 foxes, 2,765 land otters, and 3,905 sea-otters, which we have valued at $350,000. They took from the islands of St. Paul and St. George 137,943 fur seals and 3,657 foxes, which we have also valued at $900,000, based upon the admission of those who are largely interested in the fur trade, and upon the recent sales in the European markets. We find, then, the total value of the furs taken by the Russian-American Fur Company from the islands named during the years 1866 and 1867 to be $1,250,000, an annual average of $625,000; besides, the seal oil, in the opinion of your committee, is worth, at the very lowest estimate, $75,000 per annum after leaving seals enough to supply food for the natives, to say nothing about the very rich fertilizing deposits from the decomposed bones and flesh of the seals for more than forty years.

We have been informed by more disinterested testimony that these furs are worth more money, but we have been guided by those who are interested, and you will observe that, under the most favorable aspect, this is a very important trade, which can doubtless be increased under American enterprise and fair competition without diminishing the number of the fur-bearing animals.

The fur trade is the only wealth of the country at present available, and should, therefore, be carefully guarded, and left open to all American vessels under proper restrictions to encourage the development of other interests. The fisheries, for instance, are very extensive, and a voyage for furs, if unsuccessful, might prove profitable on the fishing banks. The fur trade is the stimulant to go there, and once there other interests would attract attention. But without some inducement ship-masters would hardly undertake the hazards of such a tedious voyage, and often a very perilous one.

The protection of the fur seals and other fur-bearing animals can be afforded without any such monopoly as is proposed by the bill reported to have passed Congress.

So far as we have been able to learn fur seals only require special protection, though some provision is necessary to prevent the use of fire-arms in taking sea otters, and to define the seasons for taking any and all fur-bearing animals. Fire-arms must not be used, either in killing seals, for they will leave and not return; nor will it do to kill them near their rookeries, where the carcass would be exposed, for the same result would follow. They must be driven in the cool of the evening to the interior, and taken with clubs the following morning, with as little noise as possible.

The seals arrive at the islands early in the spring, and should not be interfered with until the end of the breeding season—the last of summer or the beginning of fall. The sealing season should, therefore, commence in September, and continue until they leave, early in November. The only legislation, therefore, necessary is to define the months

in which seals may be taken, to prohibit the use of fire-arms on the islands or upon the waters adjacent, and to prohibit the killing of females at any season of the year and the young under one year old.

With such good regulations and restrictions we can see no good reason for limiting the number of seals that may be taken annualy to one hundred thousand (100,000) as proposed. The limit creates a monopoly, which appears to be the object of the bill alluded to. If more than one hundred thousand (100,000) males over one year old can be taken, why not allow it, for we cannot see how it would diminish the seals. Besides, it is much easier to enforce a law protecting the young and the females with competition than without it. An inspector, with only one company to deal with, would be less apt to attend strictly to his duties than if he had the eye of a large fleet of vessels upon him. If competition were allowed, all would be interested in having the law complied with; but, monopolize the trade, and every vessel not interested, visiting those waters, would have to be watched, which would be almost impossible, and would use ill-got means, if any opportunity offered, of taking furs without sparing either the young or the females. If there were no opportunity, how easy it would be to fire guns in the vicinity of the islands to frighten away the seals; and who doubts the result?

The seals originally frequented the islands of Behring and Copper, still under the jurisdiction of Russia, and were driven from them to the islands of St. Paul and St. George by some such action as we have indicated, and might return or go elsewhere if disturbed in their present rookeries.

The bill before Congress (reported to have become a law) prohibits the use of fire-arms, and killing females, and males less than one year old, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. But it provides that the Secretary shall divide the island of St. Paul into three sections and St. George into one section, and that the exclusive right of taking seals from either section for a term of years shall be sold to the highest bidder, designating, too, what class of bidders shall have the rights to compete for this trade, viz: managing owners of American vessels, and only those whom the Secretary may deem comptent to fulfill their engagements. Now, it is well known that there are four organized companies, and that one or all of them have made contracts with the natives for a period of three years. The Secretary would be virtually limited, under the terms of the bill, to consider their bids, because they would be deemed more competent to carry out their contracts.

We have ascertained, however, that Americans can easily learn in a very short time how to take seals as well as the natives; but if the bill in question becomes a law, the Secretary would very likely look to existing contracts with the natives, and an act of Congress would virtually give the monopoly of the fur trade of the islands of Alaska to a single company, or, what we rather suspect, four companies in combination. The effect would be to render the trade of no value to San Francisco or any other American port. It would give a few individuals the control of the market of furs who could, at pleasure, increase the cost to consumers.

The manufacturing monopoly has heretofore been enjoyed by parties in England, through a permanent arrangement made many years ago with the Russian-American Fur Company, to purchase all their fur seal-skins taken from year to year. This same condition would very likely continue with the lessees of the government, both on account of their superior skill in manufacturing, acquired by long experience through the arrangement alluded to, and because monopolists can afford to pay a higher price for the skins. The skins would then, in all likelihood, be shipped directly to England or to this port only in transit, and no opportunity offered to the enterprise and skill of our citizens to engage in the manufacture of such luxuries upon which enormous profits are always realized. We must submit to have them exported and to pay foreign labor a large profit upon all we consume.

We have been told that we have not the skill to manufacture fur seal-skins in this country, which can only be exported to find a market. The fact is, we have had no opportunity to acquire skill during the monopoly enjoyed in England through the arrangement with the Russian-American Fur Company. The same result will again follow if the government leases the islands, and no market will be found in the United States, and we will be obliged to import manufactured furs from England at a heavy cost and expense, besides the addition of our import duty.

View this as we may, we must feel the ill effects of such a policy; and for what purpose? To enrich a few and keep back the development of the country for an indefinite period. The only inducement now to go there is the interest in question; and, if open to competition, many vessels will be fitted out at this and other ports, and the furs in return exposed for sale in our home markets, and eventually the entire and very important trade of that country will be enjoyed by our own citizens. We are, therefore, deeply interested in securing the passage of a law allowing public competition, which can be done under instructions amply protecting the seals.

The Territory of Alaska was acquired by purchase at a cost of $7,000,000 to the federal government, and we do not deem it just to our citizens generally to give a single company, or any number of companies, the control of this trade, valued at $700,000

annually, which, in our judgment, can easily be increased double the amount. This trade is really the key to the whole country, and controls the fur trade on the mainland, which is also very valuable, and about which we have said nothing. The object of our government should be to develop the country, and to encourage our citizens to go there, by all means in its power; and the unrestricted competition in this trade would best promote that object; any other policy would retard or prevent all enterprises connected with Alaska. We recommend, then, the abolition of all restrictions not necessary to protect the young and the female seals; and with this end in view we submit, as a part of this report, the draft of a bill which will afford ample protection—at the same time open trade to American enterprise and industry.

We regret, in conclusion, that our limited time would not allow an extended inquiry into the undeveloped resources of Alaska; though, from the incidental knowledge which we have acquired in our investigations relative to the fur trade of our islands, we are persuaded that its resources are far more extensive and important than generally believed. We think that the government ought to extend its aid to encourage emigration; and we therefore recommend the Chamber to evoke Congress to establish, at an early day, a territorial government over that country. And we would also advise the appointment of another committee to collect information, and to report as soon as convenient, for the purpose of attracting public attention to a territory which, if properly developed, will prove to be a very valuable acquisition.

The report is signed by the committee, consisting of J. H. Wise, C. T. Fay, L. Everding, I. P. Rankin, and Washington Bartlett. The report was received and the committee discharged.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *October* 21, 1869.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note, with inclosed letter from the Hon. George S. Boutwell. Secretary of Treasury, at Washington, I will try and give you full and reliable information on the subject, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

The collection of furs at Alaska and the Aleutian islands so far has been very limited, on account of the scarcity of population—the necessities of the natives being few and easily supplied. This immense territory, extending from (the 56th to the 76th parallel) Fort Wrangle to Kotzebue Sound, is so full of fur-bearing animals that, in the course of a few short years, an enterprising white population will find profitable employment in developing its great and, at the present, unknown wealth. The fur trade of this territory, when properly prosecuted by competent parties, will yield boundless wealth, and will amount to millions upon millions in the aggregate, increasing from year to year.

Answer to question No. 1.—*a.* Fur seals salted at St. George's and St. Paul's islands have been entirely under the control of Messrs. Hutchingson, Kohl & Co. (A very limited number came down in the hands of other traders.) They, Hutchingson, Kohl & Co., paying to the natives twenty to forty cents per skin in trade—that is, in groceries and provisions. The season, 1869, no definite price can be quoted; outside traders are excluded from these islands; the only parties permitted on these islands are the said Hutchingson, Kohl & Co. and Williams, Havens & Co.

b. Sea otter are paid for in trade, (groceries, provisions, &c., at the traders' prices,) at from twenty, thirty, and in some instances forty, dollars, per skin.

Answer to question No. 2.—*a.* Fur seals—proper classification: wigs, middlings, smalls, large pups, middling pups, small pups—are not bought or sold in San Francisco as per classification, but in bulk or lot at so much per skin, on an average. This classification is for shipping, none being manufactured here.

b. Sea otter—proper classification: large prime, silver pointed, $40, $50, and $60 per skin, gold prices; large prime, without silver points, $35 and $40 per skin, gold prices; middlings, $30 and $25 per skin, gold prices; good cubs, $15 and $20 per skin, gold prices; pups, 35 to 50 cents per skin, gold prices—for shipping purposes entirely, none being used here.

Answer to question No. 3.—*a.* Fur seals—prices realized at London, the only market for fur seals: wigs, about 40 shillings sterling per skin; middlings, 36 to 40 shillings sterling per skin; smalls, 30 to 33 shillings sterling per skin; large pups, 25 to 30 shillings sterling per skin; small pups, 15 to 20 shillings sterling per skin; average of different shipments, 20, 21 to 29 shillings 6 pence sterling, being the highest prices paid in London.

Exportation from 1868 *to* 1869.

Shipped by Hutchingson, Kohl & Co. to London	190,000
Shipped by Williams, Havens & Co. to London, via Honolulu and Bremen	41,000
Shipped by Captain R. Waterman to London	10,000
Shipped by Adolph Müller & E. S. Tibbey to London	10,100

Shipped by A. Waterman & Co. to London		11,000
Shipped by Adolph Müller to London		1,600
Shipped by Russian-American Ice Co. to London		700
Shipped by Hutchingson, Kohl & Co. to London,	These 2 lots arrived from Behrings Island and were shipped Oct. 14, 1869.	2,500
Shipped by Captain Burns to London,		2,500
Total shipment from this port		269,400

Dry fur seals from Cape Flattery are full as good as those from St. Paul's and St George's islands, and were bought here at $4, $4 50, $5, gold coin.

N. B. Fur seals have since declined in Europe considerably, 15 shillings sterling being the outside limit for buying.

b. In March, 1869, 548 sea otter were sold and realized at the London sales, on an average, $35 gold coin per skin. In September, same year, 1,065 sea otter skins were offered for sale, but most of them were withdrawn on account of the low prices ruling. Sea otter are very low at present; $20 to $25, gold, per skin is already a large price to pay for it. The Old Russian Fur Company have sold the balance of sea otter on hand (7000 skins) at St. Petersburg, and in consequence the Russian government has enacted a law prohibiting the importation of sea otters; hence the decline in London and Leipzig. Since the above-mentioned time 750 sea otter have arrived by the steamer Alexander, and also 150 more in the hands of others, all to be shipped to London and Leipzig.

c. General assortment of furs from Alaska and the Aleutian islands:

	Average value per skin in San Francisco, in gold.
Beaver, very few manufactured here, most all sent to Europe	$1 00 to $2 00
Martins, very few manufactured here, most all sent to Europe	2 00 to 6 00
Mink, very few manufactured here, most all sent to Europe	1 00 to 1 50
Lynx, very few manufactured here, most all sent to Europe	1 00 to 1 50
Bears, very few manufactured here, most all sent to Europe	3 00 to 6 00
White fox, very few manufactured here, most all sent to Europe	1 00 to 2 00
Land otter, all shipped to Europe	1 00 to 3 50
Fisher, all shipped to Europe	2 00 to 4 00
Silver fox, all shipped to Europe	5 00 to 25 00
Cross fox, all shipped to Europe	2 00 to 4 00
Red fox, all shipped to Europe	1 00 to 1 50
Hair seals, all shipped to Europe	25 to 50

I remain yours, most respectfully,

ADOLPH MÜLLER.

J. T. McLEAN, Esq.,

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 145.

ORDNANCE DEPOT AT CHEYENNE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the governor of the Territory of Wyoming, relative to the establishment of an ordnance depot at Cheyenne.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 12, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives the accompanying communication from the governor of the Territory of Wyoming, relative to the establishment of an ordnance depot at Cheyenne, in said Territory, and to invite attention to the report of the Chief of Ordnance thereupon, which is concurred in by this department.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 5, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully invite your attention to papers on file in the War Department, recommending the establishment of a branch United States arsenal at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

This measure has been recommended by Major General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, Major General Augur, commanding department of the Platte, and General G. M. Dodge, while a member of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, and I feel confident that an examination of their reports will convince you of the economy and necessity of the measure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Governor of Wyoming.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 9, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, from your office, of the letter of Hon. J. A. Campbell, governor of Wyoming Territory, upon the subject of the establishment of an ordnance depot at Cheyenne, and in reply, beg leave to report:

In the annual reports of this bureau for the years 1867 and 1868, I had the honor to recommend that an appropriation be made for the establishment of a depot of supply and repair at some suitable point in the Indian country between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains; but no action was taken by Congress upon the subject.

On the 21st of May, 1869, upon the recommendation of Major General C. C. Augur, commanding the department of the Platte, instructions were issued from this bureau to Lieutenant Isaac W. Maclay, chief ordnance officer department of the Platte, to "take measures for consolidating the ordnance depots at Omaha and Fort D. A. Russell, by removing to the latter place the ordnance now [then] in your [his] charge at Omaha, as soon as Major General Augur shall authorize you [him] to do so." He was also instructed to provide means at that post "to repair and keep in order the arms, &c., issued in the department," and to employ the necessary mechanics for that purpose.

In my annual report for the year 1869 I again advert to this subject, and recommend that an appropriation be granted for establishing a small permanent ordnance depot at or beyond Cheyenne.

The necessity for the establishment of a suitable depot on the extreme frontier is apparent. It is a matter both of convenience and economy, and I have the honor to recommend that it be specially brought to the attention of Congress.

The letter of Governor Campbell is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. DYER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 146.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN OREGON.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 15, in relation to the report of the Indian superintendent upon Indian affairs in Oregon.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with House resolution of 15th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of "the report of Indian Superintendent A. B. Meacham upon Indian affairs in Oregon, dated January 20, 1870."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. CASEY,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, January 20, 1870.

SIR: After completion of the Snake expedition, and previous to starting on the Modoc expedition, I held a series of meetings and talks with the Klamaths. I hope you will appreciate my intention in giving you a short history of said meetings. I understand, and have so represented on every occasion, that President Grant *meant* what he said in his inaugural address; (have been expecting a circular requiring superintendents and agents to work accordingly;) that his policy in regard to Indians would be to prepare them by civilization for citizenship. Acting from this principle, so perfectly in accordance with my own judgment, I stepped out of the tracks of all my predecessors, and said to them, "that my first business is to settle the financial affairs of this agency, then to issue such goods as I had provided, and then to deliver a message from Mr. Parker to you; that the government owned me; all I have belongs to you; that I am ready to hear any and all complaints; settle any and all difficulties; decide any and all vexed questions; to tell you about the

white peoples' laws, customs, habits, religion," &c.; and, in a word, I propose to remove the barrier that a condition has held between the different stations in life, and said: Civilization may be yours. Manhood is the American standard of worth; the course is clear and open for you Indian people, and for the whole family of man. For nearly twenty-five years I have been, in my way, a public speaker, addressed nearly every condition and kind of people on various subjects, from temperance to political economy; but I never stood until now before a people just emerging from the chrysalis of savage life, struggling earnestly and manfully to leave behind them the traditions and customs of an ancestry, known only to mankind by the history of bloody acts and deeds of savage heroism and barbarity.

I would that I could portray on paper the scenes these dark forms with long hair; women naturally good looking, but so sadly debauched that virtue makes no pretensions among them; children of every *shade*, all gathered around a huge fire of pine logs, in a forest of tall trees in mid winter, with the little camp-fires here and there. All combined was photographed on my mind and memory so deeply that time cannot efface. And, notwithstanding the ground was covered with snow, thermometer sometimes to zero, these people would sit and stand for hours, with eyes, ears, and hearts all open to hear, catching with great eagerness the story of my superior in office; that I made all my reports to him, receive instructions from him, who by his innate energy had elevated himself to a level with the greatest men of the age, and that this same Mr. Parker was of *their own race*. They gave one long wild Indian shout, that startled all the sleeping blood, and sent almost a paralytic shock over every man present. And when the Klamath chief, Allen Davie, arose to reply, amid surroundings so characteristic of Indian life, a perfect solemn silence, broken only by his voice, I then heard the notes of natural oratory, coming in wild but well-measured words. I recognized. for the first time fully, that nature does sometimes produce noblemen without the lines of civilized life; then I discovered that mind is colorless, and that logic is not confined to classic halls. If I did not fear that you would feel bored, I would send you a verbatim report of his speech as taken by Dr. McKay, and I will take the risk of sending you some extracts, because I understand we are all trying to solve the problem of civilization for Indians. I am not myself longer skeptical on that subject, but I know that a large proportion of our public men are; and you would not wonder, either, could you visit some reservations and see for yourself the inside workings of moral law. But I assert that the Indians are not to blame; let censure fall where it belongs, *i. e.* on the men who are intrusted with the care and responsibility of *leading* and *protecting* these people, yet wink at and tolerate in subordinates the most demoralizing habits, and maybe in some cases take a hand themselves.

Pardon and I will copy a few sentences from one or two speeches of these much abused men:

ALLEN DAVIE. I see you; all my people see you. I saw you at Sprague River. I watched your mouth. I have seen but one tongue. I have looked into your eyes. I have seen your heart. You have given me another heart. All my people will have white hearts. I have a white heart. When I was a little boy I lived here. I have always lived here. A long time ago a white man told me I could be like him. I said my skin is red; it cannot change; it must be my heart, my brain, that is to be like a white man's. * * * * * * You think we are low people. Maybe we are in your eyes. Who made us so? We do not know much; we can learn. Some of the officers at the fort (referring to Fort Klamath, six miles from the agency) have been good men; some of them have been bad. Do you think a good white man will take an Indian wife? A white man that will take an Indian wife is worse blood than an

Indian. These things make our hearts sad. We want you to stop it. * * * * Your ears are larger; your heart is large; you see us. Do not let your heart get sick; we can learn to work. * * * * * * Take a white man into the woods, away from a store; set him down with nothing in his hands, in the woods, and without a store to get tools from, and what could he do? When you lay down before us the axes, the saws, the iron wedges, and mauls you have promised us, and we do not take them up, then you can say we are "cultus," (lazy.) * * * * * * * You say your chief is like me; that he is an Indian. I am glad. What can I say that is worth writing down? Mr. Parker does not know me. When you do all Mr. Huntingdon promised in the treaty, we can go to work like white men. Our hearts are tired waiting for the saw-mill. When will it be built? Then we can have houses like white men. We want the flour-mill. Then we will not live on fish and roots. We will help to make the mills. We made the fences on the big farm. We did not get tired. * * * * * * * Give us strong law. We will do what your law says. We want strong law. We want to be white men. You say that Mr. Parker does not want bad men among our people. Is Barkly a good man? He took Frank's wife. Is that good? We do not want such men. Is —— a good man? He took C—— from her husband, Flit-to-chota. Is that right? Applegate told us not to gamble. Captain —— won thirty-seven horses from us. He says there is no law about gmbling. Applegate said there was. Which was right, Captain —— or Applegate? * * *

Mr. Meacham said:

You need not be afraid to talk; keep nothing back. I talk to you as I do to my children. I keep nothing back. Your people are under a cloud. I see by their eyes that their hearts are sick; they look sorrowful. Open your hearts and I will hear you; tell all, that I may know what to do to make your hearts glad.

Allen Davie said:

Yes, I will keep nothing back. I have eyes; I can see that white men have white hands. Some white men take our women; they have children; they are not Indian; they are not white; they are sham. Some white men take off their children. It makes my heart sick. I do not want these things. Indians are Indians. We do not want any more sham children. A white man that would take an Indian squaw is no better than we are. Our women go to the fort; they make us feel sick; they get goods, sometimes greenbacks; we do not want them to go there. They have no store here; we want the store here at the agency, then our women will not go the fort. * * * Last Sunday four soldiers went to Pompey's, (Indian;) they talked bad to the women. We do not want soldiers among our women. Can you stop this? Our women make us ashamed. We may have done wrong. Give us strong law. * * * *

Jo. Hood, (Indian,) at a talk seven days after, said:

Meacham came here; Parker told him to come. He brought us strong law; it is a new soap. It washed my heart all clean, but a little place about as big as my thumb nail. Caroline's (his wife) heart may not all be white yet; if it was, mine would be white like snow. Parker's law has made us just like we were new married. I tell these Indians that this law is like strong soap, it makes all clean. I do not want but one wife any more. * * * * * * * *

Allen Davie, same time, said:

You say we are looking into a camp fire; that we can find moonlight. You say there is a road that goes toward sunrise. Show me that stone road. I am now on the stone road. I will follow you to the top of the mountain. You tell me come on. I can see you now. My feet are on the road. I will not leave it. I tell my people, follow me and I will stay in the stone road.

At Modoc Point the Klamaths and Modocs met in peace for the first time since the treaty in 1864. I arranged the Klamaths in a line, the Modocs in a line opposite and about eight feet distant.

Mr. MEACHAM. You are men of one race; all your skins are red. You have been enemies; blood is on your hands. Here I will dig a deep hole for you to bury all the past bad blood, and everything, so deep that it never can be dug up. * * *

I then took an ax, laid it down between them, gave each chief and headman a twig of pine, and, taking one myself, said:

I will show you how to bury the hatchet. You will help me, and as you cover the ax you will shake hands and be friends. * * * * * * * * *

I have seldom witnessed a more serious, solemn, and earnest spectacle, these warrior enemies making friends.

Allen Davie said:

We are no longer bad men; we wash each others hands. This pine tree may ever stand as a witness that we are friends. May no man ever cut a piece of wood from that tree—may it stand there forever.

"Captain Jack" said:

I do not want to talk much—my heart is warm like fire—I have drove a stick into the ground, and tied myself to it. I will not fight any more, we are friends.

I have given you a few extracts that you may judge from their own mouths whether they can be civilized. If Lindsay Applegate and his sons J. D. and Oliver could take wild savage Indians, and, against so much opposition, in the short space of four years, bring them to this status, I know they can be civilized. If good men are appointed to lead and teach them, *not books alone*, but *civilization* with all its means; men whose hearts are in the work, and that realize as soon as the duties devolve on them that there is a great responsibility; also, men who have courage to stand squarely between these people and the villains that hang around reservations from the lowest motives imaginable; men paid $2,500 per annum for doing duty—not hired at $1,000 to steal greenbacks—that will not try to civilize these people by "mixing blood." Then put in *married men* of character, who will *practice* what they *preach*, and that can live without smuggling whisky on the reservation, and ten years from to-day may find this superintendency self-supporting, and offering to the world seven thousand citizens.

I am conscious that this is strong talk, but it is surely true. I have not overdrawn this side of the case, nor will I attempt to show what *has been done* or will *be done* with superintendents, agents, and employés in charge, placed there as a reward for political service. The past tells the story too plainly to be misapprehended. While I am responsible for the advancement of these people, I beg to show my views and make known the results of observation and experience, and as a subordinate officer of the government have my official acts scrutinized to the last dollar, and respectfully ask that I may be furnished the funds and means to keep faith with a people so little understood, people so much like children, that when they are promised a "saw-mill" they go to work cutting logs, and are grieved to see them rotted before the mill is begun, but with logic enough to say "when you have got us the things you promised, then you may blame us if we don't do right."

I have *now* no longer any doubts about President Grant's "Quaker policy" if it is applied to Indians once subjugated. These people have mind, soul, heart, affection, passion, and impulses, and great ambition to become like white men. There are more or less men on each reservation that are already *superior* to many of the white men around them. At Klamath they are working under *civil* law, *trial by jury*, with judges, sheriff, civil marriages and divorce, in fact, are fast assuming the habiliments of citizens. I spent seven days talking and listening, and making laws, marrying and divorcing, naming babies, settling difficulties, &c., and finally started accompanied on my journey by a large delegation of Klamaths, who insisted that I should come next summer and stay "one moon," and make *laws*, and that I would *build the mills*, and tell them about our religion, all of which I promised if possible, but realizing fully and feeling deeply *how much* depended on the *man* who is in *immediate charge* of these poor struggling people.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. MEACHAM,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 147.

INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TRANSMITTING

In accordance with law a statement of incidental and contingent expenses of his department for the year ending June 30, 1869.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 15, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the 20th section of the act of August 26, 1842, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the incidental and contingent expenses of this department for the year commencing July 1, 1868, and ending June 30, 1869.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington.

Incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department from July 1, 1868, *to July* 1, 1869.

Name.	Articles.	Amount.
Jerry Gant	Use of horse and cart, carry ashes, freight, &c.	$91 05
Thomas Dutton	Extra compensation, taking care of library and washing towels.	146 50
S. H. Williams	Extra compensation, carrying mails, &c.	47 50
W. Chambers	Washing towels	10 00
A Reed	Hauling furniture	9 00
Richard Hill	Keeping horse	25 00
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	2 50
Washington Gas Company	Gas	181 22
L. H. Schneider	Hardware, &c	13 90
Nancy White	Cleaning rooms	20 00
Mary Hall	Washing towels	23 06
Adelia Demeester	Cleaning rooms	20 00
Eliza Brent	Washing towels	30 00
J. F. Doran	Shoeing horses	3 25
E. Barber and S. Holmes	Washing towels	67 12

Incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Articles.	Amount.
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	$98 37
C. C. Tillman	Washing towels	16 00
French & Richardson	Books	25 00
Thomas W. Miller	Stoves, repairing kettles, &c	38 00
H. Blau	Laying carpet	86 70
W. S. Thompson	Chloride of lime	2 00
John Connor	Repairs of harness	198 30
Thomas Sanborn	Ice	138 34
Washington City post office	Postage	33 14
Beall & Shoemaker	Feed	9 26
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	20 98
John Connor	Repairs of harness	2 50
Washington City post office	Postage	52 62
Kneessi & Norfleet	Repairing mail bags, harness, &c	157 25
Samuel Lawson	Six days' work	12 00
A. T. Stewart & Co	Rugs, &c	48 00
Washington and Georgetown, and Metropolitan Railroads.	Railroad tickets	153 75
National Bank Note Company	Printing	668 00
Rose Collins	Washing towels	9 50
Webb & Beveridge	Stoneware, &c	8 55
Washington and Georgetown Ice Company	Ice	655 39
Washington and Georgetown Ice Company	Ice	567 20
Adams Express Company	Freight	42 35
A H. Stockman	Subscription to stockholders	20 00
H. Blau	Covering chairs	18 05
Mohun & Bestor	Books	5 00
P. Flemming	Livery for horses	151 00
Washington Improved Gas Company	Gas	74 58
William M. Mew	Expenses	375 83
Noyes, Baker & Co	Advertising, Evening Star	25 13
C. J. Brewer	Feed	11 84
Ellen Flemming	Washing towels	13 64
Harper Brothers	Subscription to Harper's Magazine	25 95
Julia O'Shea	Hemming towels	20 00
Richard Hill	Keeping horse	25 00
James T. Adams	Expenses to Richmond to open safe	22 68
D. C. Forney	Subscription to Daily Chronicle	9 60
N. Callan	Acknowledgment of deed	16 00
John McDermott & Brother	Repairing carriages and wagons	694 00
Sophie Holmes	Washing towels	59 12
C. H. Burrell	Extra services	23 75
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	961 93
Polly Hawkins	Washing towels	17 00
A. T. Stewart	Cotton	7 54
Neill & Horrigan	Shoeing horses	50 75
Thomas W. Miller	Stove and repairs	45 00
Laborers	Pay-roll internal revenue	1,336 26
Bookbinders	Pay-roll bookbinders	586 14
A. A. Watts	Washing towels	30 00
Franklin & Co	Thermometer	4 00
P. Flemming	Livery for horses	30 00
Washington and Georgetown Ice Company	Ice	543 83
James T. Adams	Extra compensation, taking care of clocks, &c	47 50
Kneessi & Norfleet	Repairing harness	62 25
C. H. Schneider	Hanging bell	2 50
Washington City post office	Postage	7 16
Philp & Solomons	Books	49 00
H. J. Raymond & Co	Subscription to New York Times	12 00
D. C. Forney	Subscription to Chronicle	20 00
Improved Gas Company	Gas	56 61
C. O. Donovan	Pay tables	45 00
P. Flemming	Livery for horses	150 00
Marshall Brown	Night work	10 00
Henry Cooke	Covering chairs	25 35
Snow, Coyle, & Co	Subscription to National Intelligencer	108 80
C. J. Brewer	Feed	14 27
Pandler & Sness	Repairing ice pitcher	1 00
	Engraving	60 00
S. P. Brown	Coal for photographer's office	44 85
C. P. Disturnell	United States Register	10 00
Philp & Solomons	Books	665 07
James G. Bennett	Subscription to New York Herald	12 00
Munn & Co	Subscription to Scientific American	3 00
Adams Express Company	Freight	20 65
Disturnell & Co	United States Registers	31 00
Marshall Brown	Night work	4 50
Jay Cooke & Co	Exchange of gold for photographer	27 28
Evening Post	Subscription to Evening Post	1 60
D. C. Forney	Subscription to Chronicle	60 80
Pandler & Sness	Repairing ice pitcher	75

Incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Articles.	Amount.
Woodruff & Green	Patent fileholders	$162 50
Publishers	Subscription to American Law Times	246 00
Polly Hawkins	Washing towels	26 00
Adelia Demeester	Cleaning rooms	20 00
W. W. Farr	Repairing clocks	5 00
H. Cook	Covering chairs	53 65
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	8 94
Sarah Johnson	Cleaning rooms	30 00
Richard Hill	Feeding horse	25 00
J. F. Doran	Shoeing horse	1 50
Laborers and cleaners	Internal revenue pay-roll	1,367 16
Bookbinders	Bookbinders' pay-roll	586 14
Washington Gas Company	Gas	163 88
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	670 45
L. H. Schneider	Hardware, &c	18 50
Publishers	Subscription to Commercial Advertiser	11 00
S. H. Williams	Washing towels	15 00
C. J. Brewer	Feed	14 80
Publishers	Subscription to American Law Times	18 00
French & Richardson	Books	7 50
Improved Gas Company	Gas	46 58
Virginia Butler	Washing towels	4 50
A. H. Stockman	Subscription to Rebellion Record	5 00
W. W. Farr	Repairing clocks	5 00
Publishers	Subscription to Alaska Herald	4 05
Rives & Bailey	Subscription	21 00
Publishers	Subscription to Boston Post	10 00
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	7 00
Laborers and cleaners	Pay-roll internal revenue	1,254 03
Adams Express Company	Freight	40 80
P. Flemming	Livery of horses	90 00
A. H. Stockman	History of Rebellion	6 00
C. W. Boyd	Washington Directories	75 00
Rose Collins	Washing towels	3 89
Philp & Solomons	Books	246 80
James Sheehy	Annual Cyclopædia, 1869	8 50
Sophie Holmes	Washing towels	30 00
John McDermott & Brother	Repairing carriages, &c	123 00
P. Flemming	Livery of horses	50 00
Charles H. Burrell	Extra compensation	25 00
Secombe Manufacturing Company	Seal presses	10 25
Polly Hawkins	Washing towels	63 41
James Sheehy	Annual Cyclopædia, 1868	9 00
Jane A. Fales	Washing towels	13 12
J. R. & J. G. Stebbins	Certificates of deposit	822 50
W. H. & O. H. Morrison	Books	104 00
Adams Express Company	Freight	55 75
T. L. McElrath	Advertising proposals for sale of property	54 00
D. C. Forney	Advertising proposals for stationery	89 75
C. B. Noyes & Co.	Advertising proposals for stationery	43 50
James G. Bennett	Advertising proposals for sale of property	60 00
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	332 93
Publishers Republican	Advertising proposals for stationery	33 75
Publishers Chicago Tribune	Advertising proposals for stationery	106 87
Publishers Baltimore American	Advertising proposals for sale of property	44 25
C. L. Wilson	Advertising proposals for stationery	26 00
Adams Express Company	Freight	87 60
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	5 25
Publishers Cincinnati Gazette	Subscription	48 00
Washington City post office	Postage	105 36
Washington and Georgetown Ice Company	Ice	305 68
Ellen Flemming	Washing towels	17 00
Thomas Dutton	Extra compensation and washing towels	149 91
Journal Newspaper Company	Proposals for stationery	29 25
C. L. Wilson	Proposals sale of property	36 00
John W. Forney	Advertising proposals for stationery	39 00
John Connor	Repairs of harness	2 00
New York Democrat	Advertising sale of property	55 00
H. D. Mareil	Advertising sale of property	52 00
W. H. Harrover	Repairs of water-cooler	8 50
Neill & Horrigan	Horseshoeing	31 25
A. A. Watts	Washing towels	10 00
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	757 12
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	1 71
L. H. Schneider	Repairing locks	6 50
W. H. & O. H. Morrison	Books	225 40
Rose Collins	Washing towels	5 25
Boteler & Bro.	Feather dusters	2 10
S. F. Savage	Buckets, brooms, &c	24 30
Washington City post office	Postage	6 31
French & Richardson	Books	7 75

Incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Articles.	Amount.
Woodruff & Green	Patent fileholders	$150 00
C. J. Brewer	Feed	10 93
Sophie Holmes	Washing towels	34 75
J. C. Thompson	Army pay tables	3 00
J. Sheehy	Subscription to books	317 40
P. Fleming	Horse livery	116 60
P. Fleming	Mule livery	80 00
A. T. Stewart & Co	Bale of cotton	243 00
Stott & Co	Rat poison	2 00
F. Collender	Extra compensation	60 00
Secombe Manufacturing Company	Canceling stamp	12 00
Marshall Brown	Cleaning privies	9 00
J. W. Boteler & Bro	Mats	8 82
George M. Cox	Copies of old Post Office Ledger, under Benjamin Franklin.	160 00
Adams Express Company	Freight	26 35
A. T. Stewart	Carpet	310 25
Thomas J. Hobbs	Work on file room	120 00
Louis Gill	2,000 straps	400 00
Adelia Demeester	Cleaning rooms	20 00
Laborers and cleaners	Pay-roll internal revenue	1,003 56
C. Ourand	Washing towels	15 00
Thomas McElrath	Subscription to Tribune	10 00
French & Richardson	Books	6 50
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	4 96
A. T. Stewart	Bats of cotton	2 00
Advertising	Light-house Board	320 50
Rose Collins	Washing towels	3 50
E. Barbour	Washing towels	14 00
P. Flemming	Horse livery	80 00
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	815 31
Publishers Evening Post	Subscription to Evening Post	12 00
D. C. Forney	Advertising	61 12
Washington Gas Company	Gas	129 20
Clarkson	Wages	26 00
Edward L. Lambie	Washing towels	17 50
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	2 16
J. F. Doran	Horseshoeing	3 25
Kidwell & Co	Window shades	240 00
H. J. Gregory & Co	Stoves	251 40
Bookbinders	Pay-roll, bookbinders	521 17
P. Flemming	Livery of horse	30 00
Jane A. Fales	Washing towels	10 00
H. Blau	Laying carpet	32 80
William W. Farr	Calendar clocks	60 00
Franklin & Co	Thermometer	6 00
J. Solger	Pay for seven days	7 00
A. T. Stewart & Co	Washing curtains	4 50
Disturnell & Co	Post Office Directory	14 25
Rose Collins	Washing towels	6 00
F. & J. Rives	Subscription to Daily Globe	158 00
James G. Bennett	Subscription to New York Herald	12 00
Thomas J. Hobbs	Fitting up rooms	371 22
Publishers Chicago Republican	Advertising proposals for stationery	35 00
P. Flemming	Horse livery	90 00
Isaac Pugh	Stamps, (stamp agent, Philadelphia)	35 00
James Sheehy	Subscription to Annual Cyclopædia	93 50
Cincinnati Chronicle	Advertising sale of property	52 00
Neill & Horrigan	Horseshoeing	25 75
Adams Express Company	Freight	22 75
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	18 28
McKee, Fishback & Co	Advertising sale of property	48 15
F. A. Walker	Foreign postage	5 30
Adams Express Company	Freight	56 95
Bankers and Brokers Telegraph	Telegraphing	1 85
J. F. Doran	Horseshoeing	2 50
Boston Advertiser	Proposals for stationery	96 03
Fitzgerald, city item	Proposals for sale of property	48 75
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	564 97
Jane A. Fales	Washing towels	40 00
P. Flemming	Livery for horses and mules	150 00
Philadelphia Inquirer	Proposals for stationery	100 80
William Chambers	Washing towels	40 00
R. Graham	Repairing carriages	81 25
Sophie Holmes	Washing towels	142 84
National Republican	Sale of property	58 50
Washington Gas Company	Gas	37 74
Henry Cook	Covering chairs	4 55
Henry Blau	Laying carpet	240 67
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	9 42
Evening Star	Publishing ice contract	12 00

Incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Articles.	Amount.
J. F. Doran	Shoeing horse	$2 50
Uriah Dailey	Washing towels	43 32
	Advertising	152 00
Gregory & Co	Stoves	406 00
J. F. Doran	Shoeing horses	2 00
C. C. Tillman	Washing towels	5 00
Kneesi & Norfleet	Mail bag	12 00
S. H. Williams	Washing towels	10 50
W. B. Dana & Co	Financial Chronicle	10 00
Laborers	Pay-roll internal revenue	996 00
Washington Gas Company	Gas	112 00
Washington Gas Company	Gas	33 30
Eliza Barbour	Washing towels	18 75
Washington and Georgetown Ice Company	Ice	497 80
A. H. Stockman	Subscription to Rebellion Record	5 00
Victoria Burns	Washing towels	15 00
Polly Hawkins	Washing towels	75 00
S. E. Cohen	Subscription to paper	8 00
J. S. Homans	Bankers' Magazine	5 00
J. S. Homans, jr	Bankers' Almanac	2 00
H. Blau	Laying carpet	98 60
S. H. Williams	Extra compensation	47 50
Washington City post office	Postage	111 67
Mohun & Bestor	Books	6 50
McDermott & Bro	Repairs of carriage	161 00
J. Smith Homans	Bankers' Almanac	2 00
D. Hawes	Subscription to paper	3 50
Rose Collins	Washing towels	5 75
Mohun & Bestor	Books	296 55
A. A. Watts	Washing towels	10 00
Washington City post office	Postage	5 88
Woodruff & Green	Patent file holders	100 00
L. H. Schneider	Hanging bell	20 00
McFarland, Stephenson & Co	Freight on carriage	30 00
Thomas Dutton	Extra compensation	142 50
Thomas Dutton	Washing towels	13 62
H. Cook	Covering chairs	22 65
W. R. Hooper	Books	7 50
C. J. Brewer	Feed	3 75
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	255 96
P. Flemming	Livery for horses	90 00
G. M. Thompson	Copy of Our New West	3 00
E. A. Rollins	Expenses to State Department	12 00
Harnden Express Company	Freight	25
P. Flemming	Livery for horses	150 00
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	55
Wells, Fargo & Co	Freight	7 50
Adams Express Company	Freight	41 70
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	689 45
W. A. Howard	Book	1 87
B. Westerman & Co	Freight on foreign books	2 75
William Hale	Car fare in Philadelphia as stamp agent	24 56
Publishers New Orleans Crescent	Proposals for stationery	31 50
William W. Farr	Repairs of clocks	2 50
Rose Collins	Washing towels	5 25
H. Cooke	Caning chairs	35 25
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	288 72
Frank Taylor	Subscription to Spectator	15 00
A. T. Stewart & Co	Matting	698 48
Hon. H. R. Hulburd	Expenses to New York	44 08
Wells, Fargo & Co	Freight	217 10
John Douglass	Flowers	55 50
C. B. Noyes & Co	Advertising proposals for stationery, Star	41 44
Captain Charles Poor	Eighty bushels sand	8 40
Publishers Evening Post	Subscription to Evening Post	12 00
Publishers Daily Commercial	Subscription to Daily Commercial	14 00
Edw. L. Lambie	Washing towels	25 86
Samuel Williams	Extra compensation	47 50
C. Ourand	Washing towels	5 00
Charles Sengstack	Extra compensation as captain of watch	47 50
W. A. Dumphy	Books	20 00
J. F. Doran	Shoeing horse	2 00
Neill & Horrigan	Shoeing horse	39 25
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	5 92
James Sheehy	Atlas for Encyclopædia	6 00
Publishers Evening Post	Subscription	12 00
Publishers New York Times	Subscription	12 00
Publishers Daily Advertiser	Subscription	30 00
Publishers Chronicle	Subscription	4 03
P. Flemming	Livery for horses	116 00
John Connor	Repairs of harness	11 25

Incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Articles.	Amount.
Secombe Manufacturing Company	Stamp and letters	$25 87
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	303 45
Publishers Evening Star	Advertising waste paper for sale	10 50
Myers & Morton	Subscription Civil Service Journal	6 00
W. J. Murtagh	Subscription National Republican	6 00
W. W. Cox	Washing towels	21 32
Publishers Commercial Advertiser	Subscription	1 15
A. J. Gunning	Hemming towels	10 00
W. B. Dana & Co	Two gold pamphlets	1 00
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	83 43
H. Blau	Laying carpet	23 75
W. H. & O. H. Morrison	Books	68 00
A. A. Watts	Washing towels	30 00
Publishers Catholic World	Subscription	1 35
Samuel H. Williams	Washing towels	30 25
Virginia Butler	Washing towels	3 50
E. L. Rolland	Harness, &c	64 50
Eliza Barbour	Washing towels	25 16
Publishers Republican	Proposals sale of waste paper	15 75
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	1 48
Adams Express Company	Freight	12 45
Philp & Solomons	Books	24 75
Edw. L. Lambie	Washing towels	13 20
New Orleans Price Current	Subscription	12 00
Journal Newspaper Company	Subscription	20 00
Guiseppe Tagliabuo	Hydrometers	125 25
Jay Cooke & Co	Sale of gold	27 75
C. B. Noyes & Co	Proposals for stationery	97 88
Publishers De Bow's Review	Subscription	6 00
Henry Saunders	Feed	3 20
J. F. Callan	Acknowledging deed	18 00
P. Flemming	Livery for horses	193 00
E. D. Murray	Books	6 15
J. T. Adams	Expenses to Florida to open safe	208 81
Doctor Crane	Treatment of horses	250 00
Kneessi & Norfleet	Repairs of harness	5 00
Publishers Journal of Commerce	Subscription	15 00
G. M. Wight	Furniture, expenses Second Auditor	863 50
Louis Gill	Repairing mail bag	5 25
Autens & Bourne	Books	9 00
S. Yorke AtLee	Sundries	9 00
George W. Hines	Expressage	2 50
Mohun & Bestor	Books	16 00
Harnden Express Company	Freight	1 10
Ellen Flemming	Washing towels	7 00
Robert Clarkson	Repairs	50 00
J. T. Lee	Feed register	10 27
Virginia Butler	Washing towels	3 50
Adams Express Company	Freight	47 50
Thomas Foster	Washing towels	11 53
Adelia Demeester	Cleaning rooms	20 00
McDermott & Brother	Repairs of carriages	206 00
P. Flemming	Livery	35 75
C. C. Tillman	Washing towels	5 00
Laborers	Pay-roll internal revenue	1,026 54
Washington City Gas Company	Gas	188 04
Washington City Gas Company	Gas	24 44
Eliza Barbour	Washing towels	18 20
Neill & Horrigan	Shoeing horses	7 50
James T. Adams	Plated ice pitcher	13 00
W. H. & O. H. Morrison	Brightley's Digest	8 50
G. Snowden	Washing towels	5 00
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	111 28
John Bell	Sealing ship's register	25 00
J. F. Doran	Horseshoeing	2 25
Virginia Butler	Washing towels	3 50
Eliza Brent	Washing towels	30 00
D. C. Forney	Advertising ice contract	24 00
C. W. Murray	Electrotyping	3 00
S. H. Williams	Washing towels	15 42
A. H. Stockman	Subscription	30 00
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	8 22
Adams Express Company	Freight	21 70
Harnden Express Company	Freight	3 55
Victoria Burns	Washing towels	15 00
Nancy White	Cleaning rooms	30 00
Mr. Mercer	Expenses of traveling	76 05
C. B. Noyes & Co	Subscription to Evening Star	20 00
C. B. Noyes & Co	Advertising ice proposals, Star	19 25
Metropolitan Railroad Company	Tickets	50 00
J. Dennis, jr	Patent binders	70 13

Incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Articles.	Amount.
William Smith	Stencil plates	$2 00
First National Bank	Exchange for gold	26 35
P. Flemming	Livery for horses	150 00
Will H. Hobie	Johnson's Atlas	20 00
C. G. Wilson	Expenses to Baltimore	64 60
Improved Gas Company	Gas	41 82
Washington and Georgetown Ice Company	Ice	486 06
Publishers Army and Navy Journal	Subscription	12 00
C. C. Hine	Subscription to Insurance Monitor	3 00
Henry B. Dawson	Subscription to Historical Magazine	5 00
P. Flemming	Livery for horses	30 00
E. and H. T. Anthony & Co	Books	192 55
French & Richardson	Books	27 90
Adams Express Company	Freight	2 75
W. B. Dana & Co	Subscription	20 50
Publishers Army and Navy Journal	Sudscription	6 00
W. J. Murtagh	Advertising ice proposals, Republican	22 50
Publishers Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	Subscription	10 00
	Time table	50
J. F. Doran	Shoeing horses	4 00
Richard Hill	Keeping horses	25 00
Adelia Demeester	Cleaning rooms	20 00
Virginia Butler	Washing towels	3 50
Bookbinders	Bookbinders' pay-roll	550 54
Adams Express Company	Freight	13 83
P. Flemming	Livery for horses	105 00
W. H. & O. H. Morrison	Books	130 00
Bulletin Association	Daily Bulletin subscription	8 00
Silliman Journal	Subscription	12 00
John W. Orr	Engraving	50 00
Ellen Flemming	Washing towels	2 61
T. S. Evans	Finance Report	20 00
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	243 65
W. H. Hobie	Johnson's Family Atlas	200 00
W. V. Kammerhueber	Brass curves	32 00
C. C. Tillman	Washing towels	19 87
Frances Lyle	Washing towels	5 00
H. Blan	Laying matting	29 70
F. Andrews	Sundries	3 25
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	5 19
Pandler & Sness	Repairing ice pitcher	2 50
Washington City Railroad	Car-tickets	71 25
Rose Collins	Washing towels	4 50
McDermott & Brother	Repairing carriages	241 50
L. H. Schneider	Hardware, locks, &c	12 89
Henry Cook	Caning chairs	37 70
Henry Cook	Caning chairs	35 15
Washington Gas Company	Gas	153 00
W. H. Nalley	Repair chairs, &c	58 20
Philp & Solomons	Books	19 00
W. J. Murtagh	Advertising	6 25
J. Dennis, jr	Money-order blanks	43 00
A. A. Watts	Washing towels	30 00
Philp & Solomons	Books	132 25
Ellen Flemming	Washing towels	8 50
French & Richardson	Books	9 50
A. H. Stockman	Chambers's Encyclopædia	16 50
Virginia Butler	Washing towels	3 50
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	144 98
Thomas Dutton	Extra services	166 77
McDermott & Brother	Repairing carriage	20 75
Laborers	Pay-roll internal revenue	550 00
Franklin & Co	Thermometers	2 00
W. H. & O. H. Morrison	Books	238 15
A. H. Stockman	Subscription	12 80
Laborers	Internal revenue pay-roll	1,143 93
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	119 55
Washington Gas Company	Gas	63 92
S. F. Savage	Hardware, &c	111 85
L. H. Snyder	Locks, &c	9 00
Eliza Barbour	Washing towels	18 75
Thomas W. Miller	Stoves, repairing pails, &c	16 75
Adams Express Company	Freight	7 55
D. C. Zingling	Keeping horse	17 50
S. H. Williams	Washing towels	15 50
Adelia Demeester	Cleaning rooms	20 00
Stott & Co	Sponge, soap, &c	412 90
Washington City post office	Postage	42 13
Kneeasi & Norfleet	Repairing mail bag	9 00
C. C. Tillman	Washing towels	11 75
Haruden Express Company	Freight	3 35

Incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Articles.	Amount.
H. Blau	Laying carpet	$28 12
M. A. Clancy	One set harness	50 00
A. C. Plant	Brushes, &c	10 50
Adams Express Company	Freight on boxes	3 75
Washington Gas Company	Gas	1,892 10
William Chambers	Washing towels	10 00
McDermott & B. other	Repairs of carriages	150 20
A. H. Stockman	Subscription for books	27 00
J. F. Doran	Shoeing horse	6 50
J. L. Harrison	Mitchell's Atlas	11 50
Adams Express Company	Freight on safe	165 20
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	1 75
Jerry Gant	Work	42 50
Harnden Express Company	Freight	30 66
P. Flemming	Livery of horses	15 00
Sophie Holmes	Washing towels	30 00
Washington and Georgetown Ice Company	Ice	463 46
Eliza Barbour	Washing towels	18 75
D. C. Zingling	Keeping horse	17 50
H. Cook	Caning chairs	10 10
Adams Express Company	Freight	24 55
Kneessi & Norfleet	Repairs of mail bag	1 25
Washington City post office	Postage	13 89
Publishers Price Current	Subscription	12 00
J. T. Lee	Feed for horse	31 33
Kneessi & Norfleet	Repairs of mail-bag	1 25
Washington City post office	Postage	64 00
Ellen Flemming	Washing towels	8 50
Franklin & Co	Thermometers	13 75
Washington City post office	Postage	13 55
Adams Express Company	Freight	1 75
Publishers Evening Post	Subscription	12 00
C. C. Tillman	Washing towels	5 00
P. Flemming	Livery for horses	150 00
M. W. Stamford	Leather fly net	12 50
John F. Doran	Shoeing horse	5 00
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	18 46
Sommerville & Co	Repairing water pipes, &c	6 62
Henry Cook	Covering chairs	67 20
Franklin Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	1 00
Henry Cook	Covering chairs	8 90
McDermott & Brother	Repairing carriages	60 25
Washington City post office	Postage	4 70
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	314 37
W. H. Hobbie	Johnson's Family Atlas	120 00
William Chambers	Washing towels	10 00
James Sheehy	Chamber's Encyclopedia	17 00
W. W. Cox	Washing towels	27 21
W. H. Hinckle	Mending chairs, &c	10 75
Kneessi & Norfleet	Mail bag	12 00
Polly Hawkins	Washing towels	30 00
McDermott & Brother	Repairs of carriage	15 00
Rose Collins	Washing towels	4 50
S. F. Savage	Brooms, hardware, &c	43 30
J. W. Boteler & Brother	Feather dusters, spittoons, &c	150 28
Washington Gas Company	Gas	22 44
Eliza Barbour	Washing towels	25 00
Washington City post office	Postage	78 76
Washington City post office	Express on letter of Assistant Secretary	35 00
C. P. Evans	Indelible ink	1 40
Neill & Horrigan	Shoeing horses	12 25
Henry Blau	Laying carpet	4 47
McDermott & Brother	Repairs of carriage	51 25
Henry Cook	Covering chairs	24 80
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	333 10
Publishers New York World	Subscription, (2 copies)	24 00
Publishers Evening Post	Subscription, (2 copies)	24 00
Publishers New York Times	Subscription	12 00
Publishers Boston Advertiser	Subscription	12 00
Publishers Tribune	Subscription	10 00
Thomas Dutton	Extra compensation and washing towels	153 62
P. White & Co	Brooms and oil	11 75
Philp & Solomons	Books	216 10
Harnden Express Company	Freight	25 63
James G. Bennett	Subscription	12 00
Publishers New York Times	Subscription	12 00
Post office	Foreign postage	1 67
Woodruff & Green	Patent file holders	500 00
Julia O'Shea	Hemming towels	10 00
P. Flemming	Livery for horses	60 00
Mohun & Bestor	Subscription for books	65 20

lental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Articles.	Amount.
)....	Subscription for books	$11 25
legraph Company	Telegraphing	1 11
orfleet	Repairs of harness	5 00
	Sundries	5 00
nan	Subscription to Rebellion Record	52 00
ter	Alpaca braid	4 50
estor	Books	9 00
ress Company	Freight	12 25
s	Horse, carriage, and harness	800 00
	Covering chairs	57 70
	Carriage hire	2 00
res & George Bailey	Subscription	155 50
r	Advertising coal contract	65 50
mpany	Tickets	227 50
tary Lock Company	Locks	50 00
rns	Washing towels	15 00
r	Advertising in Daily Chronicle	10 00
raham	Repairs of carriage	444 00
ress Company	Freight	93 35
ning	Washing towels	8 00
N. Y. Citizen	Subscription	4 50
an	Fans	2 40
	Pay-roll internal revenue	1,085 97
ion Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	460 91
ion Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	291 99
tler	Washing towels	3 50
ester	Cleaning rooms	20 00
Gas Company	Gas for internal revenue	90 78
Gas Company	Gas for Third Auditor	10 54
Gas Company	Gas for photographer	5 78
	Washing towels	15 00
legraph Company	Telegraphing	16 78
n	Washing towels	5 00
	Shoeing horses	4 00
	Hardware, &c	38 38
ns	Washing towels	12 70
Kay	Treatment of horses	33 00
ambers	Washing towels	10 00
Garnett	Horse, internal revenue	350 00
	Washing towels	20 00
	Washing towels	6 87
nan	Subscription	6 50
ley	Subscription	60 00
	Covering chairs	13 80
ress Company	Freight	81 65
orfleet	Mail-bag	12 00
g	Horse livery	174 00
press Company	Freight	6 75
Tribune	Subscription	10 00
publican	Subsbription	27 00
own	Cleaning privy	3 00
	Freight	19 00
	Horse feed	9 10
ommerce	Subscription	17 00
es	Washing towels	40 62
Burrell	Extra compensation	23 75
yck	Books	13 50
mans	Bankers' Magazine	5 00
ter	Washing towels	34 60
dams	Extra compensation	47 50
tler	Washing towels	3 50
ion Telegraph Company	Telegraphing	698 14
	Washing towels	17 00
nes	Washing towels	76 64
kson	Repairing furnaces	10 00
ress Company	Freight	2 75
ns	Extra compensation	47 50
ald	Subscription to year book	3 50
	Bay horse	125 00
	Eighteen file boxes	13 50
rigan	Shoeing horses	6 00
g	Livery for horses	30 00
r	Paints, oils, &c	11 20
n Railroad Company	Tickets	50 00
	Screen	3 00
er	Postage on papers	4 12
	Internal revenue stamps	75
Springfield Republican	Subscription	8 00
Evening Traveller	Subscription	10 00
Cincinnati Chronicle	Subscription	14 00
New York Times	Subscription	12 00

Incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Articles.	Amount.
Bookbinders	Pay-roll	$650 40
Dr. J. B. McKay	Treatment of horse	28 00
W. H. Harrover	Repairs of water coolers	18 35
John Vanderbilt	Moving furniture	7 50
Publishers Intelligencer	Subscription	3 00
Publishers Intelligencer	Subscription	3 00
Publishers Congressional Globe	Subscription	30 00
Publishers Army and Navy Journal	Subscription	4 25
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Co.	Tickets	102 50
F. A. Walker	Foreign postage	7 40
Cox, Flemming & Barbour	Washing towels	74 12
Charles Stott & Co.	Sponge, &c.	44 00
J. H. Snyder	Hardware, &c.	34 90
W. H. & C. H. Morrison	Books	104 50
J. W. Boteler & Brother	Stationery, &c.	11 20
Paul Elser	Flower pots	24 00
Adams Express Company	Freight	41 10
Rose Collins	Washing towels	4 50
Thomas W. Miller	Repair of buckets, &c.	17 25
Publishers Journal of Commerce	Subscription	9 75
	Total	50,655 04

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 148.

APPROPRIATION FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

RECOMMENDING

An appropriation to pay certain claims that have been allowed and partly settled to extent of funds on hand.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication, dated the 11th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reporting balances due on certain claims that have been allowed on account of the Indian service, and respectfully invite the attention of Congress to the subject, with the recommendation that an appropriation be made to pay the several amounts due.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement of amounts due on certain claims that have been paid in part, either by direction of your department, or by settlements made through the Treasury Department.

In the case of the claim of James B. Hubbell, the account presented for the construction of the buildings at the Blackfeet agency was settled through the accounting officers of the treasury in the usual way. Payment thereof was made to the extent of the funds then on hand applicable, and the balance, $11,792 51, was suspended until funds were appropriated to pay it.

The amount due on the claim of Mr. Adams is the balance remaining of the sum allowed on such claim by your department, after paying the

same to the extent of the funds on hand belonging to the Kiowas and Comanches for annuities or for beneficial objects.

The amount due W. C. Wright is also a balance remaining after paying his claim, as allowed by your department, to the extent of the funds on hand applicable thereto.

No payment has been made on the claim of R. H. Taylor, for the reason that there are no funds at the disposal of the department that can be used for that purpose.

The correctness and justness of these claims have been acknowledged by your department, or by this office and the accounting officers of the treasury, and payments have been made on them with one exception. There is no money now on hand that can be used to pay the amounts due on any of said claims; and I therefore respectfully recommend that the matter be submitted to Congress with the view of having the necessary funds appropriated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

Statement of amounts due on claims in the office of Indian Affairs, that have been ordered to be paid by the Secretary of the Interior, and that have been allowed and settled by the accounting officers of the treasury, and a portion thereof suspended until appropriations were made applicable.

Claim of James B. Hubbell, for the construction of Fort W. T. Sherman, and other buildings attached thereto, for the Blackfeet, Blood, and Regan tribes of the Blackfeet nation of Indians in Montana Territory, as per contract with W. J. Cullen, United States special agent, dated October 7, 1868. Balance on settlement	$11,792 51
Claim of A. M. Adams, for depredations committed by Kiowas and Comanches during the year 1866. Balance admitted to be due on the adjustment of his claim, and on allowance of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, April 28 and July 10, 1869	29,492 62
Claim of William C. Wright, for expenses incurred by him while acting Indian agent in Montana Territory, by appointment of Governor Green Clay Smith, dated July 22, 1867. Balance admitted to be due on the settlement of his claim by direction of the Secertary of the Interior, under date November 27, 1869	812 53
Claim of R. H. Taylor, for cattle taken by the Kiowas and Comanches, and for herding certain other cattle, admitted and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior June 9, 1869	2,409 47

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc No. 149.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR BOYS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

Copies of two letters from the President of the Board of Trustees of the House of Correction for Boys, for an appropriation for the benefit of said institution.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of two communications, bearing date the 4th instant, from N. Sargent, esq., President of the Board of Trustees of the House of Correction for Boys, requesting that application be made to Congress for an appropriation of $20,000 for the benefit of said institution.

The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 4, 1870.

SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the House of Correction held yesterday, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Interior be respectfully requested to apply to Congress for an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, to enable them to provide suitable accommodations for such boys as may be sent to that institution, to procure necessary furniture for the superintendent and family, fence the farm for occupation and cultivation, purchase a team and farm wagon, farming utensils, seeds, and whatever may be requisite for cultivating the farm and giving employment to the boys.

In fulfillment of the request of the board, I have now the honor to communicate its action to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. SARGENT,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, *February* 4, 1870.

SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the House of Correction yesterday, I was directed to address a communication to you, respectfully requesting that you would cause a portion of the government farm in the District to be set off to the said board for the use of the House of Correction, and that you further cause all persons now occupying said farm, or that portion thereof which shall be assigned to the said board, to be removed therefrom, and the said board, or the superintendent of said institution, to be put in possession of their dwellings or shanties. I beg leave to state that there are a number of Irish and colored people living upon the farm, of idle habits, and who have no apparent means of support, it not being known tha tthey perform any labor; such a population is a very improper one to be in the near vicinity of a reformatory school.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

N. SARGENT,
President of the Board of Trustees House of Correction.

N. B.—It is proper that I should add that we have at length got the House of Correction organized and in operation; that two boys have been sent there, the courts informed that we are prepared to receive a limited number, and we have reason to expect that number will soon be sent. But our funds are nearly if not quite exhausted, and unless Congress shall deem it expedient to make an appropriation to meet our necessary expenses, we shall be compelled to dismiss the superintendent, send the boys back to the school in which they have been brought up—the street school—and give up our benevolent enterprise. It is impossible for us to go on without funds.

Very truly,

N. SARGENT, *President, &c.*

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 150.

APPROPRIATIONS, INDIAN SERVICE—FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

RECOMMENDING

An appropriation to pay outstanding indebtedness on account of the Indian service at Fort Berthold Indian agency.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication of the 9th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reporting the sum of $63,203 05 due for services rendered and supplies furnished for and on account of the Indian service at the Fort Berthold agency, Dakota Territory.

The letter of the Commissioner explains the nature of the indebtedness, and is accompanied by copies of papers and list of the vouchers remaining unpaid.

The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the subject, with the recommendation that an appropriation of $63,203 05 be made to pay the outstanding indebtedness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to state that vouchers have been presented to and are now in this office, to the amount of $63,203 05, certified by late Agent Wilkinson, in favor of various persons, for services rendered and supplies furnished for and on account of the Indian service at the Fort Berthold agency, Dakota Territory.

These vouchers, with two exceptions, are for services rendered and supplies furnished prior to the 1st of July, 1869. Others of a like character, issued by the late agent subsequently to that date, have been presented to this office and paid out of the present year's appropriation for the Indians of said agency. In paying those last referred to, said appropriation was reduced to such an extent that there is at present only a sufficient amount of money on hand to carry on the agency to the end of the current fiscal year; and it is therefore impossible for this office to pay any portion of the unpaid vouchers.

Many of these vouchers are for services rendered as employés at said agency. They have been examined and approved by the honorable John A. Burbank, governor, and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs for Dakota, and payment thereof has been recommended by him. I have no doubt that the services were actually rendered as stated; and from the statement of the late agent, and the best information upon the subject that this office can obtain, I am also satisfied that the supplies named in the other vouchers were furnished in good faith, and that they were necessary for the good of the service.

I herewith inclose a list of the unpaid vouchers issued by late Agent Wilkinson, showing the names of the persons who rendered services and furnished supplies, and on what amount each voucher was issued, and the amount thereof, together with copies of certain papers relative to the matter, and respectfully recommend that the same be submitted to Congress for its action, and with the view of having the necessary funds appropriated to pay off this outstanding indebtedness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

List of vouchers certified by late Agent Wilkinson, on account of the Indian service at the Fort Berthold agency, remaining unpaid.

Names of claimants.	Articles.	Amount.
Durfee & Peck	Flour, bacon, &c., furnished the Assinaboines during the winter of 1868 and 1869	$3,742 00
Durfee & Peck	Flour, meats, powder, shot, cloth, &c., for the Assinaboines, during July and August, 1868	13,128 25
Durfee & Peck	Supplies and goods delivered from October, 1868, to August 31, 1869	32,624 12
Durfee & Peck	Rent of buildings for one year, ending July 1, 1870—27 rooms	3,500 00
Durfee & Peck	For 200 tons hay delivered at Fort Berthold agency, under contract executed on the 15th day of July, 1869, at $20 per ton	4,000 00
L. S. Kelly	For services as herder, from July 20, 1868, to December 8, 1868, inclusive, at $35 per month	161 00
E. H. Durfee	1 chest carpenters' tools, May 10, 1869	150 00
J. B. Sharron	Services as laborer from April 26, 1869, to June 15, 1869, at $35 per month	58 33
Daniel C. Driggs	Services as laborer from March 22, to May 13, 1869, at $35 per month	60 66
George D. Hall	Bill of hardware and iron, May 5, 1869	466 71
A. Jones	Services as laborer from November 19 to November 27, 1868, at $35 per month	10 50
Frank Hague	Services as laborer from September 9 to November 23, 1868, at $35 per month	84 00
W. D. Parshall	Services as laborer from September 3 to November 29, 1868, inclusive, at $35 per month	130 36
Alferd Whitney	Services as laborer from March 15 to March 27, 1868, 13 days, at $35 per month	15 08
A. W. Brockmire	Services as laborer from October 1, 1868, to March 24, 1869, at $35 per month	203 00
Benjamin Briggs	Services as laborer from October 16, 1868, to February 7, 1869, at $35 per month	142 33

List of vouchers certified by late Agent Wilkinson, &c.—Continued.

Names of claimants.	Articles.	Amount.
William Benoist	Services as laborer from July 20 to November 20, 1868, and from January 27 to February 27, 1869, at $35 per month	$175 00
D. W. Barney	Services as laborer from June 20, 1868, to October 1, 1868, at $35 per month	116 66
D. W. Barney	Services as carpenter from October 1, 1868, to May 10, 1869, at $60 per month	431 60
Durfee & Peck	Bill of medicines	1,530 80
Durfee & Peck	Bill of tin ware	672 65
B. H. Wood	Services as farmer from June 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869, at $100 per month	1,300 00
J. P. Burgman	Services as head carpenter from April 1, 1869, to August 31, 1869, at $100 per month	500 00
	Total	63,203 05

Articles of agreement entered into this 15th day of July, A. D. 1869, between M. Wilkinson, United States Indian agent, of Fort Berthold, Dakota Territory, of the first part, and E. H. Durfee and C. K. Peck, trading under the firm of Durfee & Peck, and both of the city and county of Leavenworth, State of Kansas, of the second part.

This agreement witnesseth, that the said M. Wilkinson, for and on behalf of the United States of America, and the said said E. H. Durfee and C. K. Peck, trading under the firm of Durfee & Peck, for themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, have mutually agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree, to and with each other as follows, viz:

First. The said Durfee & Peck agree to deliver to the said M. Wilkinson, United States Indian agent, at Fort Berthold, Dakota Territory, on or before the 15th day of September, A. D. 1869, the following supplies, viz: two hundred tons of hay, of two thousand pounds per ton.

Second. The hay provided for herein shall be good and merchantable, and shall be well stacked by the said Durfee & Peck at such place at or in the vicinity of Fort Berthold, Dakota Territory, as the said M. Wilkinson may designate.

Third. For the hay delivered and accepted, in accordance with the foregoing specifications, the said Durfee & Peck shall receive twenty dollars per ton.

Fourth. If, at any time, there shall be good reason for believing that the said Durfee & Peck will fail to furnish the supply herein named within the time specified, then the said M. Williamson shall have power to purchase a full sufficiency thereof, and the difference between the contract price (herein given) and the price paid by the said M. Wilkinson shall be charged to the said Durfee & Peck.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set their hands and seals the date first above given.

[SEAL.] M. WILKINSON,
United States Agent.

[SEAL.] E. H. DURFEE.

[SEAL.] C. K. PECK.

Witness:

JOHN H. CHARLES.
JAS. I. EARLE.
W. A. ELIOT.

[5-c. int. rev. stamp.]

I certify, on honor, that the above amount of hay was received by me, in accordance with the above contract, this 25th day of August, 1869.

M. WILKINSON,
United States Agent.

FORT BERTHOLD, D. T.,
July 20, 1869.

SIR: In the inclosed bill of indebtedness of the United States to Messrs. Durfee & Peck, you will find one item of "rent of buildings for one year ending July 1, 1870."

With reference to this item, I would state, that I am occupying for the use and benefit of the United States twenty-seven (27) rooms as agent's residence, office, residences of employés, shops, and warerooms, for which they have charged no more than was allowed and paid by the department last year for fourteen (14) rooms.

I consider the rent charged very low, considering the number and quality of the buildings used; and as they are actually required for the good of the public service, would respectfully recommend that the amount claimed be paid in full.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. WILKINSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

JOHN A. BURBANK,
Governor and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

FORT BERTHOLD, D. T.,
August 31, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your approval the following vouchers, viz:

Bill of goods purchased from Durfee & Peck, including one year's rent of buildings	$36,124 12
Voucher for two hundred tons hay furnished by them, under contract, for use of stock	4,000 00
Total	40,124 12

As my accompanying report of employés shows, I have had thirty-nine white men and Indians employed in different capacities during the past year. There are, as you are aware, over three thousand Indians in my agency, and all stations at or near Fort Berthold, D. T. They are Indians who have always been warm friends of the whites, and never committed any depredations upon the frontier settlers in our Territory.

The Sioux tribes of Indians, which have recently been placed on reservations contiguous to Fort Berthold, are their inveterate enemies, and avail themselves of every opportunity to molest them by stealing and killing what little stock they have and killing and scalping any of their men, women, and children, wherever found. When the Sioux were stationed, as formerly, out in the Powder River country, these incursions and invasions upon their reservation by war parties were few and the hostile parties comparatively small in numbers, so that they were but little in fear of them, and were enabled to support themselves to a great extent by the hunt. During the past year they have not dared to venture out in quest of game, but have been compelled to remain at home, and have consequently been dependent upon such supplies as I could furnish them to prevent *starvation* among them. The Sioux have come up to Fort Berthold in well organized war parties, on several different occasions during the year, from the reservations below, and attacked them on their own ground, but owing to the vigilance among

the Indians of my agency, and by means of the ammunition I have provided for them by purchase, they have in every instance repulsed them, not, however, without loss of life and considerable of their stock.

It is impossible for you to appreciate the difficulties I have labored under on account of the few supplies furnished these Indians by the government, and were it not that I was enabled to pledge the faith of the government in making these purchases, they would have died by hundreds. Even as it was, the purchases were not sufficient to prevent considerable suffering among them, as I was desirous to keep the amount of my indebtedness on their account within as small a compass as possible. As it is, however, I think that the amount, *per capita*, will compare very favorably with *any* agency comprising as great a number.

During the winter, by aid of the mill furnished me and the men I have been permitted to employ, I have succeeded in getting out a large quantity of lumber and completing quite an amount of fencing for the protection of their crops. The Indians of my agency are industrious and only need encouragement and assistance by government for a few years to render them self-supporting. The Indians comprising my agency feel very much aggrieved that those Indians who have always been hostile to the government, and have grown rich (as they consider it) by depredations upon the frontier settlers, should now be placed upon reservations and be bountifully supplied with mills, stock, and provisions, while they who have always been friendly to the whites are only partially supplied by government with the necessaries of life, and their families, who are dearer to them than their own lives, are left to starvation or only such partial supplies as their agent is able to purchase upon the credit of the government. Permit me to urge, through you, upon the Interior Department, that they should furnish such supplies for these friendly Indians as will enable them to protect and support their families, and defend themselves against those who have always been hostile to the government, and are their particular enemies, because they have always proved true to the whites.

Messrs. Durfee & Peck have always been ready to furnish subsistence at my order for the Indians of my agency as well as for my employés, and I trust that an early appropriation will be made to satisfy the indebtedness which I have considered it necessary to incur.

M. WILKINSON,
U. S. Agent.

His Excellency Governor J. A. BURBANK,
Ex officio Sup't of Indian Affairs, Dakota Territory.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Yancton, Dakota Territory, November 22, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the following named vouchers and accounts, belonging to Messrs. Durfee & Peck, issued and certified to by late Agent Wilkinson, of Upper Missouri agency, viz:

Laborers' vouchers amounting in the aggregate to $8,711 59.

Bill rendered for supplies furnished for support and protection of employés and Indians at Upper Missouri agency, amounting to $32,624 62.

Also item added to said bill of $3,500, being for rent of building for use of agent and employés at Upper Missouri agency. See letter of Agent Wilkinson dated August 31, 1869, in explanation of account for supplies furnished; also his letter of July 20, 1869, in explanation of the item "rent of building," both of which you will find herewith inclosed.

Account for furnishing and delivering at Fort Berthold or Upper Missouri agency, two hundred (200) tons of hay, amounting to $4,000. (See article of agreement between late Agent Wilkinson and Messrs. Durfee & Peck, herewith inclosed.)

Voucher for one chest carpenters' tools, amounting to $150, making a total of $48,985 21.

With reference to the laborers' vouchers, I would say that it has been represented to me, and I have good reason to believe, that Messrs. Durfee & Peck furnished employés at Upper Missouri agency with clothing, and such other articles as they needed from time to time, on credit, (employés not having been paid for their service,) and when Agent Wilkinson made his final settlement with his employés, Messrs. Durfee & Peck took their vouchers at their face, and after settling their claims for goods sold, paid the balance due them in money.

With reference to the account for furnishing hay, I would state that this office has endeavored to investigate as to its justness, and from the best information to be readily obtained, I think that, considering the fact that grass is scarcer the further up the river we go, and that it is therefore more difficult and expensive to make and deliver hay, and considering also the terms upon which the army contract for hay at Fort Rice was let the present year, the account in question is just and reasonable.

On taking charge of this superintendency, I found the financial affairs of a number of the agencies in a very bad condition, and that a large indebtedness had been incurred, as indicated by the large number of claims presented at this office.

I have endeavored, as far as was practicable, to collect and forward these vouchers and evidences of indebtedness of every description, (except those approved by General Harney,) to your office for payment, with a view of getting the superintendency out of debt.

As much depends upon a prompt fulfillment of contracts in a country like this, where laborers are extremely scarce, and in many cases hardly to be obtained on any terms, it is my wish and intention to so manage the business of the superintendency, that persons performing service or furnishing articles for the benefit of the agencies will feel an assurance that they will be able, without unnecessary delay, to collect what is justly due them.

I would most respectfully recommend that the vouchers and accounts submitted herewith be paid by draft issued in favor of Messrs. Durfee & Peck, and sent to the care of this office. But in case the funds at your disposal will not admit of the payment of the entire amount due said firm, I would respectfully ask that so much thereof as can be now paid be forwarded in the shape suggested, and the balance be submitted with your annual estimate to Congress, to await appropriations for its cancelment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BURBANK,
Governor and ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 151.

JOHN E. TAPPAN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

Accounts of John E. Tappan for goods given to Kiowa Indians, for delivery of white captives held by them in 1868.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter, dated the 12th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the accompanying accounts, in favor of John E. Tappan, for supplies given by him to the Kiowa Indians in consideration of the delivery of certain white captives held by them in 1868.

The subject is respectfully submitted for the consideration of Congress, with the view to an appropriation to pay said accounts.

Very respectfully,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

HON. JAS. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1870.

SIR: Referring to department letter of September 8, 1868, relative to two accounts in favor of John E. Tappan, for supplies given by him to the Kiowa Indians as presents, in consideration of the delivery of certain white captives held by them in 1868, I would respectfully state that as there is no appropriation at the disposal of the department applicable to the payment of said accounts, Mr. Tappan's attorneys, Messrs. Sanborn and King, are desirous of having the matter submitted to Congress for an appropriation of the necessary funds for that purpose.

The articles named in said accounts were not furnished to the Indians under the direction or authority of your department, this office, or any officer thereof; but, on the contrary, they appear to have been delivered by direction of General Sully, at that time, June 13, 1868, commanding at Fort Larned, Kansas. I have no doubt that the goods were given to the Indians as claimed and as stated in the accounts; and in order that the matter may be disposed of, I herewith inclose the accounts and respectfully recommend, if you deem it advisable, to submit the same to Congress, with the view of having the necessary funds appropriated to pay them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER.
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 22.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS.

The United States,

To John E. Tappan, Dr.

July 13, 1868.	To 1 army revolver	$15 00
	1 navy revolver	15 00
	1 sack flour	10 00
	1 pair black blankets	15 00
	25 yards calico, at 25 cents	6 25
	50 pounds sugar, at 25 cents	12 50
	50 pounds coffee, at 50 cents	25 00
	10 packages cartridges, at 20 cents	2 00
	25 quart cups, at 20 cents	5 00
	1 silver-mounted saddle	28 00
	2 bed spreads, fine, at $9	18 00
	1 pair red blankets	15 00
	1 knife	1 00
	2 ponies, at $65	130 00
	caps and lead	3 00
	crackers	10 00
		310 75

The above articles were presented to the Kiowa Indians for the delivery of a white captive, a boy, aged 8.

I certify the above account is correct and just. These goods were given to the Indians delivering up the white captive, not in the light of purchasing, but as a reward and a mark of friendship on the part of the United States. I considered it necessary to make the presents to prevent hostilities, as the Indians at the time had every appearance of being disposed to be mischievous.

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Brigadier General, Commanding.

Received three hundred and ten dollars and seventy-five cents in full of the above account

JNO. E. TAPPAN,
Post Sutler.

No. 22.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS.

The United States,

To Jno. E. Tappan, Dr.

July 21, 1868.	To 48 blue shirts, woolen, at $1 30	$62 40
	5 dozen military hats, at $8 50	42 50
	100 yards hickory, at 50 cents	50 00
	100 yards denims, at 40 cents	40 00
	100 yards heavy sheeting, at 30 cents	30 00
	80 yards check, at 75 cents	60 00
	85 yards gray flannel, at 80 cents	68 00
	70 yards satinet, at $1 75	122 50
	4 table spreads, at $3 50	14 00
	6 pairs blankets, red, at $15	90 00
	50 pounds sugar, at 25 cents	12 50
	115 pounds flour, at 10 cents	11 50
	2 horses, at $50	100 00
	1 army revolver	15 00
	1 black blanket	15 00
	3 revolvers, at $15	45 00
	3 canisters powder, at $1 50	4 50
	3 knives, at $1	3 00
	caps and lead	5 00
		790 90

The above articles were presented to the Kiowa Indians for the delivery of a white captive, a girl, aged 15.

I certify the above account is correct and just. These goods were given to the Indians delivering up the white captive, not in the light of purchasing, but as a reward and a mark of friendship on the part of the United States. I considered it necessary to make the presents to prevent hostilities, as the Indians at the time had every appearance of being disposed to be mischievous.

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Brigadier General, Commanding.

Received seven hundred and ninety dollars and ninety cents in full of the above account.

JNO. E. TAPPAN,
Post Sutler.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 152.

S. E. WARD.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

RECOMMENDING

An appropriation to pay a debt due to S. E. Ward for goods furnished Indians at Fort Laramie by order of Indian Peace Commission.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication dated the 8th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the papers therein referred to, relative to the claim of S. E. Ward for goods issued to Indians at or in the vicinity of Fort Laramie, in 1868, under instructions of the Indian Peace Commission.

The subject is herewith submitted for the consideration of Congress, with the recommendation that an appropriation of $8,966 90 be made for the payment of the claim.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, herewith, copies of certain papers relative to a claim of S. E. Ward for goods issued to Indians at or in the vicinity of Fort Laramie in 1868, under instructions of the Indian Peace Commission.

From the papers in this case I think there can be no doubt of the justness of Mr. Ward's claim; but, as there is no money at the disposal of the department applicable to the payment of indebtedness incurred by said commission, no steps can be taken by this office to have the claim in question paid.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend that the matter be submitted to Congress, with the view of having the sum of $8,966 90 appropriated for the payment of said claim.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

FORT LARAMIE, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
May 27, 1868.

SIR: A copy of the treaty executed by most of the chiefs and headmen of the Ogallala and Brulé bands of Sioux has been left with the commanding officer of this post, with the request to call any chiefs and headmen of the O'Yoké-Pa and Bad Face bands who have not signed the treaty, and who may hereafter visit this post, into council, and explain provisions, and allow them to execute the same. The commanding officer is notified that when they have signed the treaty you will be authorized to make them a small present.

When the chiefs and headmen, above referred to, shall have executed the treaty, you are authorized to make them a present of the usual Indian supplies, not exceeding in value eight thousand dollars.

All issues to them will be certified to by the commanding officer of the post, and the account audited by the commission on such certificate.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. HARNEY,
Brevet Major General, Commissioner.
JOHN B. SANBORN,
Commissioner.

SETH E. WARD, Esq.,
Fort Laramie.

The United States to S. E. Ward, DR.

For goods issued to the Bad Face (Red Cloud's) and O'Yoké-Pa bands of Sioux Indians and others, as per order of General J. B. Sanborn, president *pro tem.*, and of General W. S. Harney, of the Indian Peace Commission.

1868.			
May 28.—For 1 sack sugar, $35; 1 saddle to Big Mouth, $20			$55 00
29.—For 4 pairs blankets, at $21 50, $86; 4 dress coats, at $8, $32; 4 shirts, at $4, $16	$134 00		
For 14½ yards red cloth, at $4, $57; 4 b. knives, at $1, $4; 5 cans powder, at $2, $10	71 00		
For 8 pounds balls, at 35c., $2 80; 5 boxes caps, at $1, $5; vermilion, $2	9 80		
For chrome yellow, $2; 10 quart cups, $2 50; 10 plugs tobacco, $5	9 50		
For 16 pounds sugar, at 40c., $6 40; 8 pounds coffee, at 60c., $4 80; 40 pounds bacon, at 35c., $14	25 20		
For 1 fry-pan, $1 50; 1 camp-kettle, $2; 1 coffee-pot, $1 50	5 00		
For 1 sack flour, $15; 20 yards calico, at 35c., $7	22 00		
For 1 piece blue drilling, 48½ yards, at 50c., $24 25; 1 do. brown muslin, 41 yards, at 35c., $14 35	38 60		
			315 10

1868.

30.—For 15 pairs 3 pt. blankets, at $21 50, $322 50; 60 yards scarlet and blue cloth, at $4, $240 ..... $562 50
For 40 yards brown muslin, at 35c., $14; 48 yards blue drilling, at 50c., $24 ..... 38 00
For 45 yards ticking, at 60c., $27; 2 kegs powder, at $20, $40; 100 pounds balls, $35 ..... 102 00
For 20 boxes caps, at $1, $20; 2 doz. b. knives, at $12, $24; vermilion, $12 ..... 56 00
For 24 combs, at 60c., $14 40; 12 combs, at 75c., $9; 12 shirts, at $4, $48 ..... 71 40
For 12 hats, at $4, $48; 24 files, at 50c., $12; 38 pounds tobacco, at $2, $76 ..... 136 00
For 12 tin-pans, at 75c., $9; 12 tin-pans, at 60c., $7 20; 24 tin-pans, at 25c., $6 ..... 22 20
For 6 iron kettles, at $2, $12; 6 coffee-mills, at $1 25, $7 50 19 50
For 12 cotton handkerchiefs, at 50c., $6; 12 dress coats, at $8, $96; 4 axes and handles, at $3 50, $14 ..... 116 00
For 8 shirts, at $4, $32; 10 hats, at $4, $40; 10 b. knives, at $1, $10 ..... 82 00
For 5 papers vermilion, at 50c., $2 50; 25 pounds sugar, at 40c., $10 ..... 12 60
For 10 pounds coffee, at 60c., $6; 1 pound tea, $3; 2 pounds soda, at 50c., $1; thread and needles, $3 50 ..... 13 50 $1,231 60

June 3.—For 7 pairs blankets, at $21 50, $150; 28 yards blue and red cloth, at $4, $112 ..... 262 50
For 43 yards blue drill, at 50c., $21 50; 36 yards brown muslin, at 25c., $12 60 ..... 34 10
For 7 dress coats, at $8, $56; 7 shirts, at $3 50, $24 50; 4 hats, at $6, $24 ..... 104 50
For 1 hat, $4; 3 hats, at $2 50, $7 50; 12 b. knives, at $1, $12; 20 pounds tobacco, at $2, $40 ..... 63 50
For vermilion, $6; chrome yellow, $5; 12 files, at 50c., $6 17 00
For 6 tin-pans, at 75c, $4 50; 6 tin-pans, at 60c., $3 60; 5 coffee-mills, at $1 25, $6 25 ..... 14 35
For 3 fry-pans, at $2, $6; 9 looking-glasses, at 50c., $4 50; 10 pounds powder, $10 ..... 20 50
For 25 pounds balls, at 35c., $8 75; 10 boxes caps, at $1, $10; 18 combs, at 60c., $10 80 ..... 29 55
For 12 quart cups, at 25c., $3; 10 cotton handkerchiefs, at 50c., $5; 5 coffee-pots, at $1, $5 ..... 13 00
For 10 pounds sugar, at 40c., $4; 5 pounds coffee, at 60c., $3; 25 pounds bacon, at 35c., $8 75; 10 pounds crackers, $5 ..... 20 75
For 4 guns, at $22 50, $90; 8 pounds soda, at 50c., $4 .... 94 00 673 75

June 9.—For 4½ pair blankets, at $21 50, $96 75; 1¼ yards blue cloth, at $4, $6 ..... 102 75
For 5 yards blue drilling, at 50c., $2 50; 7 cans powder, at $2, $14; 15 pounds balls, at 35c., $5 25 ..... 21 75
For 7 boxes caps, at $1, $7; 9 butcher knives, at $1, $9; 9 combs, at 60c., $5 40 ..... 21 40
For 9 looking-glasses, at 50c., $4 50; matches, $1 50; 8 quart cups, at 25c., $2 ..... 7 70
For 9 papers vermilion, at 50c., $4 50; 2 hats, at $3 50, $7; 10 plugs tobacco, at 50c., $5 ..... 16 50
For 6 files, at 60c., $3 60; 2 pair pants, at $5, $10; 6 cards buttons, at 50c., $3 ..... 16 60
For 1 paper brass tacks, $4; 2½ pounds tea, at $3, $7 50; 25 pounds sugar, at 40c., $10 ..... 21 50
For 10 pounds coffee, at 60c., $6; 2 dress coats, at $8, $16; 1 coffee-pot, $2; 1 coffee-mill, $1 25 ..... 25 25
For 1 fry-pan 2 00 235 45

June 12.—For 4½ pair blankets, at $21 50, $96 75; 24 yards blue drilling, at 50c., $12 ..... 108 75
For 24 yards muslin, at 35c., $8 40; 4 yards blue cloth, at $4, $16; 8 shirts, at $2, $16 ..... 40 40

1868.

June 12.—For 6 dress coats, at $8, $48; 3 handkerchiefs, at 75c., $2 25; 10 yards calico, at 35c., $3 50 ..... $53 75
For 9 b. knives, at $1, $9; vermilion, $4; 8 combs, at 60c., $4 80 ..... 17 80
For 6 cans powder, at $2, $12; 10 pounds balls, at 35c., $3 50; 3 boxes caps, $3 ..... 18 50
For 4 tin-pans, at 60c., $2 40; 3 fry-pans, at $2, $6; 2 coffee-mills, at $1 25, $2 50 ..... 10 90
For matches, $1; 2 coffee-pots, at $2, $4; thread and needles, $2 ..... 7 00
For 15 plugs tobacco, at 50c., $7 50; 5 tin-buckets, at 50c., $2 50; 10 tin-cups, at 25c., $2 50 ..... 12 50
$269 60

June 16.—For 36 pair blankets, at $21 50, $774; 103¼ yards blue and red cloth, at $4, $415 ..... 1,189 00
For 174 yards brown muslin, at 35c., $60 90; 144 yards blue drill, at 50c., $72 ..... 132 90
For 2 kegs powder, at $20, $40; 100 pounds balls, $35; 24 boxes caps, at $1, $24 ..... 99 00
For 40 pounds tobacco, at $2, $80; 12 coffee-mills, at $1 25, $15; 2 dozen tin-pans, at $9, $18 ..... 113 00
For 4 dozen tin-cups, at $3, $12; 6 dozen b. knives, at $12, $72; 4 dozen combs, at $6, $24 ..... 108 00
For needles and thread, $12 50; 29 dress coats, at $8, $232 ..... 244 50
For 47 shirts, at $3 50, $164 50; 20 pounds soda, at 50c., $10; 30 files, at 50c., $15 ..... 189 50
For 36 fry-pans, at $2, $72; 80 papers vermilion, at 50c., $40 ..... 112 00
For 15 straw hats, at 75c., $11 25; 10 felt hats, at $7, $70; 5 felt hats, at $5, $25 ..... 106 25
For 30 pocket looking-glasses, at 50c., $15; 3 guns, at $22 50, $67 50 ..... 82 50
For 50 pounds sugar, at 40c., $20; 25 pounds coffee, at 60c., $15 ..... 35 00
2,411 65

June 23.—For 7 pairs blankets, at $21 50, $150 50; 47½ yards blue drill, at 50c., $23 75 ..... 174 25
For 40 yards brown muslin, at 35c., $14; 6 yards blue cloth, at $4, $24 ..... 38 00
For 8 yards scarlet cloth, at $4, $32; 12 b. knives, at $1, $12. 44 00
For 12 combs, at 50c., $6; 12 papers vermilion, at 50c., $6; 7 dress coats, at $8, $56 ..... 68 00
For 12 files, at 75c., $9; 10 pounds powder, at $1, $10; 20 pounds lead, at 35c., $7; 7 boxes caps, at $1, $7 ..... 33 00
For 7 shirts, at $3 50, $24 50; thread and needles, $4; 7 coffee-mills, at $1 25, $8 75 ..... 37 25
For 7 coffee-pots, at $2, $14; 7 fry-pans, at $1 50, $10 50; 12 quart cups, at 25c., $3 ..... 27 50
For 25 plugs tobacco, at 50c., $12 50; 24 yards blue drill, at 50c., $12 ..... 24 50
446 50

June 24.—For 45½ pair blankets, at $21 50, $978 25; 99¾ yards blue and scarlet cloth, at $4, $399 ..... 1,377 25
For 252 yards brown muslin, at 35c., $88 20; 200 yards blue drill, at 50c., $100 ..... 188 20
For 3½ kegs powder, at $20, $70; 150 pounds lead, at 35c., $52 50; 35 boxes caps, at $1, $35 ..... 157 50
For 79 pounds tobacco, at $2, $158; 36 coffee-mills, at $1 25, $45; 36 tin-pans, at 75c., $27 ..... 230 00
For 6 dozen quart cups, at $3, $18; 9 dozen b. knives, at $12, $108; 5 dozen combs, at $6, $30 ..... 156 00
For needles and thread, $21; 40 dress coats, at $8, $320. 341 00
For 5 dozen shirts, at $3 50 each, $210; 10 felt hats, at $7, $70 ..... 280 00
For 10 pounds soda, at 50c., $5; 48 bed quilts, at $10, $280 285 00
For 24 files, $18; 24 fry-pans, $48 ..... 66 00
For 84 papers vermilion, at 50c., $42; 12 bal. skirts, at $5, $60 ..... 102 00

1868.			
June 24.—For 12 pounds chrome yellow, at $1, $12; 18 coffee-pots, at $2, $36	$48 00		
For 32½ pounds brass wire, at $1, $40 25; ½ gross matches, at $6, $4 50	44 80		
For 10 pair pants, at $5, $50; 10 pair tweezers, at 25c., $2 50	52 50		
		$3,328 25	
		8,966 90	

I hereby certify that the above account is a just and correct account of issues made by me to the aforementioned Indians, under direction of General A. J. Slemmer.

CHAS. E. GUERU,
Special Indian Interpreter, appointed by the Indian Peace Commission.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1868.

W. G. BULLOCK,
United States Commissioner for the Territory of Dakota.

Approved:

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Late Commissioner and Disbursing Agent,
Indian Peace Commission.

I hereby certify on honor that I was in command of the military post of Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, from the 6th day of June, A. D. 1868, to the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868, and that I empowered Charles E. Gueru, special United States Indian interpreter, (appointed by the United States Indian Peace Commission,) to procure from S. E. Ward, post trader at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, goods to be distributed to the aforementioned Indians, and this distribution was made by authority of the Indian Peace Commission, and under my supervision; and I further certify that while General A. J. Slemmer was in command of the said military post previous to the 6th day of June, A. D. 1868, and after the 24th day of June, A. D. 1868, he did instruct the aforesaid Charles E. Gueru, special interpreter, to procure goods from S. E. Ward, post trader, for distribution to the aforementioned Indians, and that distributions were made by the said Charles E. Gueru under that order; and I further certify that I am convinced that the foregoing account of S. E. Ward against the United States for goods issued to Indians is correct and just.

ROBT. P. McKIBBIN,
Captain Fourth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.

COUNTY OF LARAMIE, *Territory of Dakota, ss:*

Personally appeared before me, J. W. Hutchinson, a notary public of the aforesaid Territory, William G. Bullock, who being first duly sworn according to law, states:

That he is a resident of Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, and that he is the agent of S. E. Ward, the post trader at that post; and that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868, he received from John B. Sanborn and Brevet Major General W. S. Harney, members of the United States

Indian Peace Commission, authority to distribute goods to Sioux Indians, under the supervision of the commanding officer of the post, and that when the Indians came into the post and signed the treaty of peace, he applied to the post commander, General A. J. Slemmer, for permission to make presents to the Indians, under the authority he had received from the United States Indian Peace Commission, and requested General Slemmer to supervise the distribution of the goods to the Indians, or to appoint some officer of his command to supervise the distribution; and he further states that General Slemmer did instruct him to make the distribution of the goods to the Indians, under the supervision of Charles E. Gueru, special United States Indian interpreter, appointed by John B. Sanborn and Brevet Major General W. S. Harney, United States Indian Peace Commissioners; and he further states that General Slemmer told him that he (General Slemmer) would certify to the correctness of the account, when he was informed of its correctness by Charles E. Gueru, special United States Indian interpreter; and he further states that before the account was closed and finished that the said General Slemmer suddenly died, his death taking place on or about the 7th day of September, 1868.

W. G. BULLOCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of April, A. D. 1869. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[SEAL.] J. W. HUTCHINSON,
Notary Public.

---

* * * Also find inclosed one Indian account amounting to $8,966 90, which I am directed by Mr. Ward to send you for collection. The amount overruns the amount authorized by the letter of the Indian Commission, but General Slemmer authorized me to make the issue. General Slemmer died before he approved the account, as the accounts were all made out for his approval a few days before his death; he died suddenly, having gone to bed in apparent good health; he was a corpse before one o'clock in the morning; said to have died with disease of the heart. I hope there will be no difficulty in collecting the account, as I have attached my affidavit, together with interpreter's, and a certificate of Colonel R. B. McKibbin, who was, a part of the time, in command of the post, and was always present at the distribution of these goods to the Indians. We have a new commanding officer, General F. F. Flint, colonel of the Fourth Infantry. He is an officer of the old school, and formerly of the Sixth Infantry, an accomplished gentleman, and a superior soldier. We are very much pleased with him, and I really feel like one relieved out of the penitentiary. Colonel Dye has not yet received his New York Herald. Could you have it sent to Fort Fetterman, as he has been sent up there?

Yours, truly, W. G. BULLOCK.

ST. PAUL, *June* 14, 1869.

SIR: Herewith I return the S. E. Ward vouchers approved. From my knowledge of the character of Mr. Ward, and of his agent, Mr. Bullock, taken in connection with the fact that the account is approved by the commanding officer of the post of Fort Laramie, I can have no doubt of the correctness of the account.

When the order to furnish these goods was given, it was supposed that the account would stand upon the same footing and be paid out of the same appropriation as the other accounts made by the commission. We had no money at that time and paid for everything in vouchers, by direction of the Committees on Indian Affairs in the two houses of Congress. The act of July, 1868, appropriated sufficient money to pay all expenses incurred by the commission; but also provided in substance that any amount remaining of the money appropriated by that clause of the bill, after paying these expenses, should be applied to carrying into effect the policy and stipulations of the commission. This money was placed at the disposal of General Sherman. General Sherman called for and was furnished by me with a schedule of all indebtedness known to have been incurred through the commission and remaining unpaid. No information had been received by me at that time, nor indeed ever before the reception of your letter and the account, that Mr. Ward had furnished any goods under that order. The result is, that the money that has been appropriated by Congress to pay such accounts has all been expended in subsisting and clothing Indians, and I know of no appropriation at the disposal of the department now out of which this account can be paid. It will not do to pay it out of the $22,000 appropriated to pay audited vouchers of the commission until the vouchers and accounts specially estimated for are paid. It seems to me the account must stand as it is until Congress passes another appropriation bill, and appropriates money to pay this account.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Late Commissioner and Disbursing Agent,
Indian Peace Commission.

General E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

o

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 153.

SAVANNAH RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 8, transmitting the report of the Chief of Engineers upon the navigable condition of the Savannah River.

FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 16, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the resolution of February 8, 1870, the accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers upon the navigable condition of the Savannah River.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, February 12, 1870.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of February 8, 1870, requesting the "Secretary of War to furnish such information as he may have as to the navigable condition of the Savannah River, between its mouth and the city of Savannah, and as to the necessity and cost of its improvement for the purposes of navigation; also the amount and character of the improvements already made by the local authorities of Savannah at their own expense," I herewith transmit a copy of a communication, with its inclosure, received from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, which contains the information desired by the resolution. I fully concur in the views therein presented.

As this office is not in possession of maps representing in detail the extent of the obstructions to be removed, the estimated cost of the improvement is regarded as approximate only.

The resolution of the House of Representatives is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 9, 1870.

SIR: The accompanying communication, relative to the improvements made in Savannah River at the cost of the city government, as stated by the Hon. E. C. Anderson, is referred to your department, as this department learns that information upon the subject of the clearing of this river has just been called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

Hon. WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, January 25, 1870.

SIR: By authority of the superintendent, and at the request of Hon. E. C. Anderson, late mayor of Savannah, I beg leave respectfully to submit to you a statement relative to the improvements in Savannah River, which have been made at the cost of the city of Savannah, from 1865 to 1869, during the period of the mayoralty of Mr. Anderson.

In 1865, immediately after the close of the war, a re-survey of the Savannah River, from the ocean to the city, was made by the Coast Survey, from which it was shown that but eight feet at mean low water, and fourteen feet at mean high water, could be taken over the bars below the city, irrespective of the obstructions placed during the war. These obstructions have apparently had no effect upon the channels and bars of the river, except at their immediate locality.

By correspondence with this office, and other means, the authorities of Savannah endeavored to induce the government to undertake the needed deepening of the channel over the bars. The only action, to our knowledge, taken by the government, was to make a contract with Henry S. Wells, of New York, to remove the obstructions placed during the war. This work was but partially executed, and I understand the contract is still alive, but not enforced.

The government taking no action, the city of Savannah, unlike all other southern cities, with a wise liberality under the energetic lead of its mayor, undertook itself the work of deepening and straightening the channel from the city to the mouth of the river, and after the skillful expenditure of about $120,000, has succeeded in opening a channel by which twelve feet at mean low, and eighteen feet at mean high water can be carried up to the city. These depths, however, can be maintained only by further improvements of a more permanent character, and giving such depth to the channel as will enable vessels which can cross the outer bar going direct to the city. This depth is nineteen feet at mean low, and twenty-six feet at mean high water.

The amount required for this purpose will probably not exceed $200,000. The small city of Savannah, with an amount of taxable real estate of less than $10,000,000 when this work was begun, has shown a liberality worthy of all praise, and which should shame her richer sister cities of the South, not one of which has expended a dollar, as far as this office is informed, towards the improvement of its harbor.

The tonnage freighting at Savannah is owned almost exclusively at the North, and the ship-owners are as deeply interested in this improvement as even Savannah itself.

The official returns show that for the year ending June 30, 1869, the total of exports coastwise, from Savannah, was $26,304,996; foreign, $22,031,498. Total exports, $48,336,494. Amount of tonnage, American, 987,513.53; foreign, 142,321.31. Total tonnage, 1,129,834.84, employing 22,101 men; and these amounts must increase with immense rapidity, as the railroad connections with the whole of our great interior, now under construction, are finished.

By the advised improvements in the river, all vessels can go direct to Savannah, and be saved the immense tax for lightering imposed when the vessels are obliged to lie at anchor many miles below the city.

I know of no work on our seaboard where so small a sum as $200,000 can be spent to so great an advantage to the shipping and other commercial interests of the country as in making the improvements asked for in the Savannah River; and a city which has, under immense difficulties, done its duty so manfully, richly deserves, and should receive, some recognition from the government.

Yours, respectfully,

C. P. PATTERSON,
Hydrographic Inspector Coast Survey.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[From a Savannah newspaper dated January 22, 1870.]

COTTON.

Our weekly prices current and tables, published yesterday, contains some interesting exhibits in the matter of cotton and its movements. We reproduce a few for the information of those who are not in the habit of giving much attention to that department of the paper.

The receipts at all the ports to the latest dates foot up 1,489,804 bales, against 1,177,174 bales at the same time last year, showing an increase in the total receipts at the shipping points of 312,630 bales. The exports to foreign ports during the same period have been 786,060 bales, an increase of 170,803 bales over those of last year, which amounted to 615,257 bales. Of the increase, both in receipts and exports, Savannah shows the heaviest gain, the amount of cotton received thus far since the 1st September being 320,942 bales, or 100,666 bales more than were received last year at the same time, while her exports to foreign ports amount to 126,849 bales, or 66,676 bales over the exports to the same points last year. The stock at all the ports to the latest dates foots up 409,165 bales, against 304,346 bales last season, (an increase of 104,819 bales,) which, together with the stock in the interior towns, not included in the general receipts, and amounting to 102,572 bales, makes a stock of 511,737 bales, or 153,497 bales over last year's stock, including interior stock. Below we give the comparative receipts and exports to foreign ports at the various shipping points to the latest dates:

	Receipts.		Exports to foreign ports.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
New Orleans	518,302	491,015	321,033	288,640
Mobile	192,134	137,627	80,346	60,391
Texas	99,931	72,900	29,323	20,118
Florida	11,062	13,986	.....	.....
Savannah*	320,942	220,276	126,849	60,173
Charleston	152,144	109,833	40,097	18,848
North Carolina	35,866	22,600	50	.....
Virginia	115,168	74,200	3,702	1,941
New York	44,255	34,737	161,844	154,757
Other ports	.....	.....	12,816	10,389

* Receipts to January 26, 1870, 337,000 bales; estimated for season not less than 500,000 bales.

We submit these figures for the benefit of those who are in the habit of overlooking Savannah when speaking or writing of the great commercial cities of the South.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 154.

CLAIMS OF POTTAWATOMIE INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

The report of the Commissioners appointed to examine the claims of the Pottawatomie Indians, provided by the treaty of August 7, 1868.

FEBRUARY 8, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1870.

SIR: The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the communication of my predecessor, dated the 28th January, 1869, transmitting to that body, as required and provided by the tenth article of the treaty of 7th of August, 1868, with the Pottawatomie Indians, the report of the commissioners appointed to examine the claims of said Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 155.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 12, transmitting statement of the unexpended balances on the 30th of June, 1869; also the amounts estimated as necessary to complete the service of the current fiscal year, &c.

FEBRUARY 22, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 21, 1870.

SIR: In reply to House resolution of February 12, 1870, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the balances unexpended on the 30th day of June, 1869, showing also the amounts estimated as necessary to complete the service of the current fiscal year, the amounts which may be applied in aid of the service of the next fiscal year, and the amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1870.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, *Secretary.*

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
WAR DEPARTMENT.					
Under the direction of the Paymaster General:					
Pay of the army	$3,008 30	$11,000,000 00	$11,003,008 30	.....	.....
Subsistence of officers	16,334 99	1,500,000 00	1,516,334 99	.....	.....
Forage for officers' horses	2,220 21	20,000 00	22,220 21	.....	.....
Pay in lieu of clothing for officers' servants	523 85	200,000 00	200,523 85	.....	.....
Pay to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn	1,690 82	200,000 00	201,690 82	.....	.....
Pay of officers, instructors, and cadets at the Military Academy	7,747 50	184,570 88	192,318 38	.....	.....
Subsistence of officers, instructors, and cadets at the Military Academy	803 50	6,132 00	6,935 50	.....	.....
Pay in lieu clothing for officers' servants at the Military Academy	156 00	156 00	312 00	.....	.....
Pay of two and three-year volunteers	24,432 66	.....	24,432 66	.....	.....
Bounty to volunteers, and their widows and legal heirs	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00	.....	.....
Pay of militia and volunteers	23,358 31	.....	23,358 31	.....	.....
Pay and supplies of one-hundred-day volunteers	33,883 90	.....	33,883 90	.....	.....
Payment of expenses under the reconstruction acts	32,349 31	.....	32,349 31	.....	.....
Bounty under act July 28, 1866, (indefinite)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bounty to volunteers and regulars on enlistment, (Adjutant General)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay of sappers and miners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican hostilities	156 41	.....	156 41	.....	.....
Under the direction of the Commissary General:					
Subsistence of the army	4,361,301 79	4,500,000 00	8,861,301 79	.....	.....
Under the direction of the Quartermaster General:					
Regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department	1,022,261 26	5,000,000 00	6,022,261 26	.....	.....
Incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department	876,979 47	1,000,000 00	1,876,979 47	.....	.....
Barracks and quarters	68,467 22	1,000,000 00	1,068,467 22	.....	.....
Transportation of the army and its supplies	3,814,346 18	6,500,0 0 00	10,314,346 18	.....	.....
Transportation of officers and their baggage	594 56	100,000 00	100,594 56	.....	.....
Horses for cavalry and artillery	1,386,835 36	250,000 00	1,636,835 36	.....	.....
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage	582,889 42	.....	582,889 42	.....	.....
Keeping, transporting, and supplying prisoners of war	91,098 44	.....	91,098 44	.....	.....

Heating and cooking stoves	27,236 69	15,000 00	42,236 69		
Telegraph for military purposes	218,925 42		218,925 42		
National cemeteries	931 99	600,000 00	600,931 99		
Fire-proof buildings near Schuylkill arsenal, Pa					
Fire-proof storehouses at Jeffersonville, Ind	150,000 00				150,000 00
Repairing United States arsenal near Hudson City, N. J	2,000 00		2,000 00		
Purchase, construction, and maintenance of steam rams	399,709 82		399,709 82		
Gunboats on western rivers	78,699 86		78,699 86		
Purchase of clocks for permanent posts	560 00		560 00		
Survey of site for military post in the valley of the Red River of the North	5,000 00		5,000 00		
Construction of military post in the valley of the Red River of the North	50,000 00		50,000 00		
Transportation and supplies in the Quartermaster's Department	5,967 08		5,967 08		
Under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance:					
Ordnance service	272,250 24	200,000 00	472,250 24		
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies	9,444,220 74		9,444,220 74		
Armament of fortifications	63,712 44		63,712 44		
Gunpowder and lead	623,590 42		623,590 42		
Arming and equipping the militia	851,932 88	200,000 00	1,051,932 88		
Manufacture of arms at the national armories	1,132,512 14		1,132,512 14		
Purchase of arms for volunteers and regulars	90,562 96		90,562 96		
Magazine for storing gunpowder	83,277 70		83,277 70		
Horses for light artillery, by Ordnance Department	20,076 65		20,076 65		
Arsenals	129,086 28		129,086 28		
Contingencies of arsenals	1,003 90	10,000 00	11,003 90		
Champlain arsenal, Vergennes, Vt	579 80		579 80		
Springfield armory, Springfield, Mass	39,910 76		39,910 76		
Watertown arsenal, Watertown, Mass	9,581 89	5,000 00	14,581 89		
Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, N. Y	04		04		
New York arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y	187 10		187 10		
Allegheny arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa	4,990 21		4,990 21		
Frankford arsenal, Bridesburg Pa	48 57	1,393 20	1,441 77		
Pikesville arsenal, Pikesville, Md		500 00	500 00		
Washington arsenal, Washington, D. C	10,616 16		10,616 16		
Fort Monroe arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va	646 20	1,000 00	1,646 20		
Augusta arsenal, Augusta, Ga	6,500 00	1,000 00	7,500 00		
Mount Vernon arsenal, Mount Vernon, Ala	3,949 03		3,949 03		
Baton Rouge arsenal, Baton Rouge, La	2,500 00		2,500 00		
Columbus arsenal, Columbus, Ohio	359 48	20,000 00	20,359 48		
Indianapolis arsenal, Indianapolis, Ind	83,594 86		83,594 86		
Rock Island arsenal, Rock Island, Ill	480,323 70	1,000,000 00	1,480,323 70		
St. Louis arsenal, St. Louis, Mo	4,987 72		4,987 72		
Leavenworth arsenal, Leavenworth, Kan	76 77	5,000 00	5,076 77		
Fort Union arsenal, Fort Union, N. M	81 12		81 12		
Benicia arsenal, Benicia, Cal	46 68	5,000 00	5,046 68		
Vancouver Arsenal, Vancouver, Washington Ter	5,000 00		5,000 00		
Purchase of land at Springfield Armory	3,000 00		3,000 00		
Under the direction of the Chief of Engineers:					
Fort Knox, Penobscot River, Me	1,459 14		1,495 14		

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Fort Popham, Kennebec River, Me	$44 31		$44 31		
Fort Gorges, Portland Harbor, Me	612 54		612 54		
Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Me	6,731 17		6,731 17		
Fort Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me	2,001 70		2,001 70		
Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H	141,516 80		311 20	$141,205 60	
Fort McClary, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H	485 55		485 55		
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass	271 26		271 26		
Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, Mass	300 00		300 00		
Permanent forts in Provincetown Harbor, Mass	150,000 00		50,000 00	100,000 00	
Fortifications in New Bedford Harbor, Mass	196 47		196 47		
Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. I	56,928 83		56,928 83		
Temporary works in Narragansett Bay, R. I	18,259 31		3,259 31		$15,000 00
Permanent defenses in Narragansett Bay, R. I	122,000 00		61,000 00	61,000 00	
Fort Hamilton, and additional batteries, New York Harbor, N. Y	26,963 24		26,963 24		
Fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y	10,339 66		10,339 66		
Casemate battery on Staten Island, N. Y	241,350 00		1,000 00	240,350 00	
Fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y	3,024 18		3,024 18		
Fort Schuyler, East River, N. Y	205 44		205 44		
Fort on Willett's Point, East River, N. Y	11,025 00		11,025 00		
Fepairs of forts in New York Harbor, N. Y	263 15		263 15		
Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain, N. Y	200 28		200 28		
Fort Ontario, Oswego Harbor, N. Y	376 72		376 72		
Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y	10 06		10 06		
Fort Porter, Buffalo Harbor, N. Y	50,025 70		20,025 70	30,000 00	
Fortifications on northern frontier	187,194 00		187,194 00		
Fort Wood, New York Harbor, N. Y	1 00		1 00		
Fortifications at Sandy Hook, N. J	9,563 37		9,563 37		
Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pa	386 98		386 98		
Fort Delaware, Delaware Bay	4,456 13		4,456 13		
New fort opposite Fort Delaware, Delaware shore	200,000 00		50,000 00	150,000 00	
Permanent work for Delaware Breakwater Harbor	200,000 00		50,000 00	150,000 00	
Fort Carroll, Baltimore Harbor, Md	250,121 77		5,012 72	245,109 05	
Fort Washington, Potomac River, Md	57,466 73		57,466 73		
Completing defenses of Washington City and erecting new ones	8,488 48		8,488 48		
Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Va	12,263 09		12,263 09		
Fort Wool, Hampton Roads, Va	141,582 37		81,582 37	60,000 00	
Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C	44,275 30		4,275 30	40,000 00	

Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, S. C	387 04		387 04		
Fort Clinch, Cumberland Sound, Fla	15 70		15 70		
Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla	1,250 65		1,250 65		
Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Fla	299 33		299 33		
New fort at Tortugas, Fla	234,508 09		4,508 09	230,000 00	
Fortifications on Ship Island, Miss	5,587 09		5,587 09		
Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, La	359 74		359 74		
Fort St. Phillip, Mississippi River, La	8,184 86		8,184 86		
Tower Dupré, Bayou Dupré, La	2,530 08		2,530 08		
Fortifications at entrance to Galveston Harbor, Texas	36,500 00		6,500 00	30,000 00	
Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Mich	5,353 75		5,353 75		
Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal	1,365 06		1,365 06		
Fort at Fort Point, San Francisco Bay, Cal	184 96		184 96		
Fort at Lime Point, Cal	462 15		462 15		
Land defenses at San Francisco, Cal	177,000 00		7,000 00	170,000 00	
Purchase of site and additional defenses for San Francisco, Cal	600 97		600 97		
Defenses in Oregon and Washington Territory, at mouth of Columbia River	50,000 00		50,000 00		
Repairs of barracks, quarters, and hospitals at forts not occupied	80,000 00		80,000 00		
Artesian well at Fort Monroe, Va	44 86		44 86		
Obstructions for the Potomac River	127,000 00		127,000 00		
Permanent platforms for modern cannon of large caliber	91,642 70		91,642 70		
Repairs and construction of roads and bridges for armies in the field	69 00		69 00		
Purchase of sites for seacoast defenses	47,984 50		47,984 50		
Purchase of part of Long Island, Boston Harbor, Mass	5,000 00		5,000 00		
Purchase and repairs of instruments	579 41		579 41		
Surveys for military defenses	1,823 09	$200,000 00	201,823 09		
Bridge trains and equipage	190,560 14		62,058 01	128,502 13	
Tools and siege trains	131,406 64		25,000 00	106,406 64	
Preservation and repairs of fortifications	164,200 00	200,000 00	364,200 00		
Contingencies of fortifications	163,329 78		163,329 78		
Surveys of northern and northwestern lakes	2,635 54	100,000 00	102,635 54		
Printing charts of lake surveys	24,197 36		24,197 36		
Surveying Isthmus of Darien for a ship canal	40,000 00			40,000 00	
Examinations and surveys on Atlantic coast	6,705 49		6,705 49		
Examinations and surveys on northwestern lakes	104,751 71		104,751 71		
Examinations and surveys on western and northwestern rivers	10,231 74		10,231 74		
Examinations and surveys on Pacific coast	23,739 89		23,739 89		
Breakwater at Portland, Me	55,199 86		55,199 86		
Breakwater at Burlington, Vt	25,000 00		25,000 00		
Delaware Breakwater, Delaware Bay	58,603 70		58,603 70		
Sea-wall at Deer and Lovell's islands, Boston, Mass	581 13		581 13		
Sea-wall at Great Brewster's Island, Boston, Mass	251 21		251 21		
Sea-wall at Buffalo, N. Y	23,331 51		10,000 00	13,331 51	
Repairs of harbors on the Atlantic coast	29 83		29 83		
Repairs of harbors on the northern lakes	27,151 72		27,151 72		
Repairs of harbors					
Improving harbor at Burlington, Vt	5,000 00		5,000 00		
Improving harbor at Boston, Mass	59,800 00		59,800 00		
Preserving harbor at Provincetown, Mass	8,068 44		8,068 44		
Improving harbor at Westport, Conn	1,550 00		1,550 00		
Improving harbor at New York, N. Y	1,530 00		1,530 00		
Improving harbor at Oswego, N. Y	28,092 82		28,092 82		

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Improving harbor at Great Sodus Bay, N. Y	$8,056 53	.....	$8,056 53	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Little Sodus Bay, N. Y	4,017 39	.....	4,017 39	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Genesee River, N. Y	71 80	.....	41 80	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Buffalo, N. Y	64,136 04	.....	64,136 04	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Dunkirk, N. Y	31,500 00	.....	31,500 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Ogdensburg, N. Y	19,272 49	.....	19,272 49	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Olcott, N. Y	21,460 46	.....	21,460 46	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Oak Orchard, N. Y	45,350 43	.....	45,350 43	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Plattsburg, N. Y	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Marcus Hook, Pa	52,950 19	.....	52,950 19	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Erie, Pa	1,595 92	.....	1,595 92	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Chester, Pa	352 86	.....	352 86	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Conneaut, Ohio	1,835 33	.....	1,835 33	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio	22,155 59	.....	22,155 59	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Grand River, Ohio	53,756 63	.....	53,756 63	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Cleveland, Ohio	795 00	.....	795 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Black River, Ohio	10,009 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Vermillion, Ohio	10 49	.....	10 49	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Huron, Ohio	10,001 17	.....	10,001 17	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Sandusky City, Ohio	300 00	.....	300 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Toledo, Ohio	1 30	.....	.....	.....	$1 30
Improving harbor at Monroe, Mich	7,515 27	.....	7,515 27	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Aux Becs Scies, Mich	541 00	.....	541 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Black Lake, Mich	7,365 31	.....	7,365 31	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Grand Haven, Mich	291 69	.....	291 69	.....	.....
Improving harbor at St. Joseph, Mich	644 78	.....	644 78	.....	.....
Improving harbor at New Buffalo, Mich	6,500 00	.....	6,500 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Manistee, Mich	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at White River, Mich	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Muskegon, Mich	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at South Haven, Mich	300 00	.....	300 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Pent Water, Mich	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Marquette, Mich	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Eagle Harbor, Mich	44,000 00	.....	44,000 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Ontonagon, Mich	12,600 00	.....	12,600 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Pere Marquette, Mich	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Improving harbor at Michigan City, Ind	400 00	.....	400 00	.....	.....

Improving harbor at Chicago, Ill	1,703 15		1,703 15		
Improving harbor at Kenosha, Wis	454 95		454 95		
Improving harbor at Racine, Wis	4,409 77		4,409 77		
Improving harbor at Milwaukee, Wis	18,283 51		18,283 51		
Improving harbor at Sheboygan, Wis	1,508 91		1,508 91		
Improving harbor at Manitowoc, Wis	493 93		493 93		
Improving harbor at Green Bay, Wis	3,500 00		3,500 00		
Improving harbor at Superior City, Wis	500 00		500 00		
Improving St. Croix River, Me	15,000 00			$15,000 00	
Improving Kennebec River, Me	200 00		200 00		
Repairs of piers in Saco River, Me	15 94		15 94		
Improving Saco River, Me	100 00		100 00		
Improving Pawtucket River, R. I	6 36		6 36		
Improving Providence River, R. I	12 74		12 74		
Improving Thames River, Conn	10,006 00		10,006 00		
Improving Hudson River, N. Y	288 00		288 00		
Improving Susquehanna River below Havre de Grace, Md	400 00		400 00		
Improving Patapasco River, Md	507 77		507 77		
Improving Sandusky River, Ohio	300 00		300 00		
Improving Ohio River	1,000 00		1,000 00		
Improving Maumee Bay, Ohio	2,500 00		2,500 00		
Improving mouth of Mississippi River	450 00		450 00		
Improving Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Ohio Rivers	118,780 75		118,780 75		
Improving Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River	334,191 16		334,191 16		
Improving Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River	992 33		992 33		
Improving St. Clair Flats, Mich	57,700 00		57,700 00		
Improving mouth of Saginaw River, Mich	300 00		300 00		
Improving St. Mary's River, Mich	400 00		400 00		
Improving mouth of Au Sable River, Mich	8,500 00		8,500 00		
Improving Minnesota River, Minn	250 00		250 00		
Removing obstructions in Willamette River, Oregon	500 00		500 00		
Repair, preservation, extension, and completion of river and harbor works	2,698,811 59		2,698,811 59		
Snag-boats and apparatus for improving western rivers	217,932 19		217,932 19		
Snag-boats and dredges on Mississippi River	250 00		250 00		
Snag-boat and dredge on Wisconsin River	5,000 00		5,000 00		
Removing wreck of steamship Scotland	99,000 00		99,000 00		
Light-house, Brandywine Shoals	26 58				26 58
Repairs and contingencies of harbors and rivers	132 00				132 00
Arrearages due roads, harbors, and rivers	6 82				6 82
Road from Du Luth to Bois Fort Reservation		$10,000 00	10,000 00		
Under the direction of the Inspector General:					
Current and ordinary expenses, Military Academy		61,930 00	61,930 00		
Increase of library, Military Academy	1,000 00	2,000 00	3,000 00		
Expenses of Board of Visitors, Military Academy	5,924 62	2,000 00	3,368 52	4,556 10	
Horses for artillery and cavalry practice, Military Academy		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Forage for artillery and cavalry horses, Military Academy	5,000 00	4,000 00	5,000 00	4,000 00	
Repairs of officers' quarters, Military Academy		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Repairs of gas pipes, gasometers, and retorts, Military Academy		600 00	600 00		
Furniture for cadets' hospital, Military Academy		500 00	500 00		
Furniture for soldiers hospital, Military Academy		100 00	100 00		

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Quarters for subaltern officers, Military Academy		$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
Repairing roads, Military Academy		500 00	500 00		
Erecting memorial tablets, and preserving and marking trophies, Military Academy	$5,000 00			$5,000 00	
Enlarging, improving, and repairing cemetery, Military Academy	5,000 00		5,000 00		
Reflooring academic buildings and barracks, Military Academy		1,000 00	1,000 00		
Fuel for mess hall and shops, Military Academy		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Ventilating and heating barracks, repairs, and new furniture, Military Academy	23,000 00		23,000 00		
Removal and enlargement of gas works, Military Academy	20,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00	
Ice-house and store and servants' room, Military Academy	7,500 00		7,500 00		
Permanent derrick on wharf, Military Academy	2,500 00			2,500 00	
Contingencies for the Superintendent, Military Academy		1,000 00	1,000 00		
Under the direction of the Adjutant General.					
Expenses of recruiting	78,801 42	50,000 00	128,801 42		
Collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers	892,348 73		125,964 31	766,384 42	
Bounty to volunteers and regulars on enlistment	43,230 92		43,230 92		
Draft and substitute fund	191,932 91		20,002 15	171,930 76	
Signal service	100 00	5,000 00	5,100 00		
Expenses of Commanding General's office	4,830 54	5,000 00	9,830 54		
Contingencies of the Adjutant General's Department	5,058 04		5,058 04		
Raising four additional regiments	8 00		8 00		
Medical and hospital department	1,771,926 35	247,000 00	776,635 94	1,242,290 41	
Medical and surgical history and statistics	9 16		9 16		
Providing for the comfort of sick and discharged soldiers	334,588 64		151,598 57	182,990 07	
Sick and wounded soldier's fund	250,248 77		100,017 25	150,231 52	
Under the direction of the Secretary of War.					
Contingencies of the army	435,830 46	100,000 00	535,830 46		
Secret service fund	54,331 05		54,331 05		
Medals of honor for distinguished services	4,907 00		2,000 00	2,907 00	
Protection of overland emigrants	8,166 33		8,166 33		
Supplying arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in revolted States	40,757 84		40,757 84		
Payment to Iowa for advances to troops in 1857–'59	871 84		871 84		
Transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington Territory volunteers in 1855–'56	311,038 88		311,038 88		
Pay of Oregon and Washington Territory volunteers in 1865–'66	137,722 73		137,722 73		

Suppressing Indian hostilities in Minnesota in 1862	25, 154 82		25, 154 82		
Suppressing Indian hostilities in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky	31, 680 40		31, 680 40		
Repaying expenses of militia men and volunteers in 1834	42, 492 09		42, 492 09		
Forage, transportation and spy company of New Mexico volunteers in 1854	1, 580, 324 74	214, 000 00	1, 294, 324 74	500, 000 00	
Support of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands	130, 878 16		130, 878 16		
Reimbursing Missouri for militia expenses during the rebellion	51, 463 18		51, 463 18		
Reimbursing West Virginia for militia expenses during the rebellion	17, 435 65		17, 435 65		
Reimbursing Nebraska for expenses in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1864	10, 183 63		10, 183 63		
Refunding to California expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities	2, 700 32		2, 700 32		
Payment of balances to certain States	88, 000 00		88, 000 00		
Capture of Jefferson Davis		21, 718 25	21, 718 25		
Support of National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers		7, 381 25	7, 381 25		
Support of Soldiers' Home		224 00	224 00		
Relief of musicians and soldiers at Fort Sumter in 1861					
Totals	41, 548, 477 30	34, 768, 705 58	71, 158, 320 97	4,993.695 21	$165,166 70
War, Civil.					
Compensation of Secretary of War, and clerks, &c., in his office	$29, 399 29	$46, 560 00	$50, 324 05		$25, 635 24
Contingent expenses, office of Secretary of War	7, 500 00	10, 000 00	17, 500 00		
Compensation of clerks, &c., office of Adjutant General	25, 561 39	90, 480 00	96, 041 39		20, 000 00
Contingent expenses office of Adjutant General	18, 584 56	15, 000 00	33, 584 56		
Compensation of clerks, &c., office of Quartermaster General	20, 602 80	171, 040 00	176, 103 76		15, 539 04
Contingent expenses office of Quartermaster General	1, 300 00	10, 000 00	11, 300 00		
Compensation of clerks, &c., office of Paymaster General	144, 916 35	89, 680 00	91, 554 72		143, 041 63
Contingent expenses, office of Paymaster General		10, 000 00	10, 000 00		
Compensation of clerks, &c., office of Commissary General	41, 400 98	43, 440 00	51, 061 25		33, 779 73
Contingent expenses, office of Commissary General	9, 687 67	7, 350 00	17, 037 67		
Compensation of clerks, &c., office of Surgeon General	2, 233 43	19, 640 00	21, 873 43		
Contingent expenses, office of Surgeon General	7, 992 00	10, 000 00	17, 992 00		
Compensation of clerks, &c., office of Chief of Ordnance	5, 913 72	28, 040 00	33, 953 72		
Contingent expenses, office of Chief of Ordnance	13, 200 00	2, 000 00	15, 200 00		
Compensation of clerks, &c., office of Chief Engineer	5, 112 57	26, 480 00	27, 000 00	$4, 592 57	
Contingent expenses, office of Chief Engineer		3, 500 00	3, 500 00		
Compensation of clerks, &c., office of Military Justice	3, 862 17	7, 200 00	8, 062 17		3, 000 00
Contingent expenses office of Military Justice	300 00	1, 000 00	1, 300 00		
Compensation of clerks, &c., in Signal Office	346 43	2, 800 00	3, 146 43		
Compensation of clerks, &c., in office of Inspector of Military Academy	1, 800 00	1, 800 00	1, 790 00	1, 810 00	
Compensation of superintendent, watchmen, and laborers, northwest Executive building	845 73	3, 850 00	4, 695 73		
Fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, northwest Executive building	20, 500 00	20, 000 00	40, 500 00		
Compensation of superintendent, watchmen, and laborers, building corner F and Seventeenth streets		3, 850 00	3, 850 00		
Fuel, compensation of firemen, &c., building corner F and Seventeenth streets		5, 000 00	5, 000 00		
Superintendent, watchmen, fuel, lights, &c., building corner F and Fifteenth streets	88 64	12, 000 00	12, 088 64		
Compensation of additional clerks in offices of Surgeon General, Paymaster General, and Adjutant General; act July 5, 1862	15, 120 87				15, 120 87
Expenses of defending suits brought against parties for executing the orders of the government during the late rebellion	50, 000 00		50, 000 00		
Additional compensation to employés in the offices of Secretary of War, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Chief Engineer, and Chief of Ordnance; act July 23, 1866	6, 640 00				6, 640 00
Additional compensation to watchmen, laborers in the public grounds and Capitol, night watchmen, and gate and furnace keepers	3, 939 47		3, 939 47		

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Contingent expenses of office of Commissioner of **Public Buildings**	.....	$1,000 00	$1,000 00	.....	.....
Pay of lamplighters; gas fitting, plumbing, lamp **posts, &c.**	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Compensation of keeper of western gate, Capitol square	$918 67	.....	918 67	.....	.....
Salary and increased compensation of temporary clerks, **office of Quartermaster General; acts July 28, 1866,** and March 2, 1867	241 79	.....	.....	.....	$241 79
Compensation of one night watchman for buildings lying south of **the Capitol**	1,166 67	.....	1,166 67	.....	.....
Compensation of keeper of three furnaces under old hall of House **of Representatives**	.....	864 00	864, 00	.....	.....
Compensation of three watchmen for Capitol dome	2,835 00	.....	2,835 00	.....	.....
Compensation of laborer in charge of water-closets **at the Capitol**	.....	720 00	720 00	.....	.....
Lighting Four-and-a-half street, Maryland avenue **west, &c.**	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	.....
Fuel for the center building of the Capitol	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....
Compensation for four laborers employed about the hall of Representatives	.....	2,880 00	2,880 00	.....	.....
Improvement, &c., of seats and fountains in the Capitol grounds	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
Compensation of two day watchmen employed in Capitol square	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00	.....	.....
Compensation of Commissioner of Public Buildings, clerks, &c., in his office	2,841 54	2,040 00	4,881 54	.....	.....
Compensation of the public gardener	27,60 00	1,440 00	1,467 60	.....	.....
Lighting the Capitol, President's House, public grounds, **&c**	10 00	30,000 00	30,010 00	.....	.....
Compensation of person in charge of heating apparatus, **Library of Congress**	03	1,000 00	1,000 03	.....	.....
Compensation of electrician of the Capitol	1,260 00	1,200 00	1,212 60	.....	.....
Compensation of assistant doorkeeper at the President's **House**	600 00	600 00	1,200 00	.....	.....
Compensation of two night watchmen at the President's **House**	32 43	1,800 00	1,832 43	.....	.....
Compensation of furnace keeper at the President's House	.....	720 00	720 00	.....	.....
Compensation of two policemen at the President's House	46 00	2,640 00	2,686 00	.....	.....
Fuel, in part, for the President's House	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Compensation of doorkeeper at the President's **House**	01	1,000 00	1,000 01	.....	.....
Repairing greenhouse at the President's House	10 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....
Procuring a portrait of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, **to be placed in the Executive Mansion**	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
Completion of the iron fencing of the President's grounds **on the south, and on the avenue now being opened** between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, **&c**	.....	27,000 00	27,000 00	.....	.....
Annual repairs of the President's House	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....
Purchase of trees and tree boxes, &c	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
Compensation of watchmen at Franklin square	.....	600 00	600 00	.....	.....
Purchase and repair of tools in the public grounds	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....
Purchase of flower pots, mats, &c., for greenhouses	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
Public reservation No. 2, and Lafayette square	363 00	2,000 00	2,363 00	.....	.....
Taking care of grounds south of President's House	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....

Removing snow and ice from pavements and public walks		500 00	500 00		
Repairs of Potomac, navy yard, and upper bridges	2 22	3,000 00	3,000 00		
To change Tiber Creek into a sewer			2 22		
Improvement of reservations on New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Maryland avenues		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Improvement of avenues and streets in Washington, D. C	443 88		443 88		
Hauling manure for the public grounds		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Painting iron fences around Lafayette square, &c		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Repairs to bridge across the Potomac at Little Falls		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Support, care, and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers	2,464 85		2,464 85		
Repair of Long bridge, D. C		5,000 00	5,000 00		
Salary of assistant engineer and superintendence and repairs of Washington aqueduct	150 00	25,000 00	25,150 00		
Compensation of foreman and laborers in the public grounds and President's garden	1,931 48	19,296 00	21,227 48		
Compensation of watchmen at reservation No. 2	191 70	3,000 00	3,191 70		
Compensation of drawkeepers, and for fuel, oil, &c., for Potomac bridge	10,457 10	7,570 00	18,027 10		
Compensation for drawkeepers, and for fuel, oil, &c., for bridges across Eastern Branch	01	1,600 00	1,600 01		
Hire of carts for the public grounds		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Relief of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union		7,000 00	7,000 00		
	478,394 65	837,180 00	1,046,173 78	$6,402 57	262,998 3
NAVY DEPARTMENT.					
Secretary's Bureau—Miscellaneous.					
Pay of the navy	$1,610,289 43	$7,000,000 00	$8,610,289 43		
Prize money to captors	1,032,057 57	23,285 60	1,055,343 17		
Bounty for destruction of enemy's vessels	171,270 22		171,270 22		
Extra pay to officers serving in the Pacific	3,366 14		3,366 14		
Medals of honor	5,216 00		5,216 00		
Navy pension fund	343,375 91		343,375 91		
Contingent, navy	323,631 89		323,631 89		
Marine Corps.					
Pay	300,408 82	450,000 00	750,408 82		
Provisions	23,796 73	156,672 00	180,468 73		
Clothing	70,720 89	129,425 00	200,145 89		
Fuel	5 38	26,625 00	26,630 38		
Military stores	1,358 32	7,000 00	8,358 32		
Transportation and recruiting	429 66	12,000 00	12,429 66		
Repairs of barracks	975 52	10,000 00	10,975 53		
Marine barracks at Brooklyn	600 85		600 85		
Mare Island	20,355 89		20,355 89		
Contingent	1,473 14	50,000 00	51,473 14		
Bureau of Yards and Docks.					
Pay of superintendents and civil employés	76,256 67		76,256 67		
Navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H	107,014 43	50,000 00	157,014 43		
Boston	14,682 07	100 000 00	114,682 07		
New York	810,637 51	100,000 00	910,637 51		
Philadelphia	175,773 62	25,000 00	200,773 62		
Washington	9,684 93	50,000 00	59,184 93		
Norfolk	15,182 94	30,000 00	45,182 94		

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to services of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Navy yard at Pensacola	$96,730 12	$30,000 00	$126,730 12	.....	.....
Mare Island	54,998 20	60,000 00	114,998 20	.....	.....
Naval station at Sackett's Harbor	4,541 72	1,000 00	5,541 72	.....	.....
Midway Islands	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....	.....
League Island	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Key West	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....
New London	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....
Mound City	608 76	5,000 00	5,608 76	.....	.....
Emergencies at naval stations	129,716 60	.....	129,716 60	.....	.....
Naval Asylum at Philadelphia	72,937 69	.....	72,937 69	.....	.....
Naval cemetery near Philadelphia	766 50	.....	766 50	.....	.....
Coal depot at Key West	6,905 16	.....	6,905 16	.....	.....
New sectional floating dry dock	236,000 00	.....	236,000 00	.....	.....
Civil establishment, yards and docks	138,769 00	50,000 00	188,769 00	.....	.....
Contingent, yards and docks	1,170,636 44	800,000 00	1,970,636 44	.....	.....
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.					
Equipment of vessels	1,541,562 28	800,000 00	2,341,562 28	.....	.....
Fuel, navy	7,073 20	.....	7,073 20	.....	.....
Hemp, navy	18,255 60	.....	18,255 60	.....	.....
Enlistment bounties to seamen	198,158 44	.....	198,158 44	.....	.....
Civil establishment, equipment and recruiting	2,726 71	18,000 00	20,726 71	.....	.....
Contingent, equipment and recruiting	13,192 87	200,000 00	213,192 87	.....	.....
Bureau of Navigation.					
Navigation and navigation supplies	335,734 89	174,500 00	510,234 89	.....	.....
Naval Academy	328 66	182,424 00	182,752 66	.....	.....
Naval Observatory	1,582 98	24,000 00	25,582 98	.....	.....
Nautical Almanac	411 65	26,500 00	26,911 65	.....	.....
Nautical instruments	1,446 40	.....	1,446 40	.....	.....
Contingent, navigation	6,049 40	.....	6,049 40	.....	.....
Bureau of Ordnance.					
Ordnance and ordnance stores	595,865 63	250,000 00	845,865 63	.....	.....

Magazine at Portsmouth, N. H.	33, 450 82		33, 450 82		
Magazine at Boston	7, 216 03		7, 216 03		
Magazine at New York	57, 378 54		57, 378 54		
Magazine at Philadelphia	5, 917 57		5, 917 57		
Magazine at Washington	4, 116 09		4, 116 09		
Magazine at Norfolk	244 28		244 28		
Magazine at Pensacola	3, 774 79		3, 774 79		
Magazine at Mare Island	40, 354 70		40, 354 70		
Ordnance foundry at Washington navy yard	1, 382 21		1, 382 21		
Civil establishment, ordnance	860 86	15, 000 00	15, 860 86		
Contingent, ordnance		1, 000 00	1, 000 00		
Bureau of Construction and Repairs.					
Construction and repair	1, 767, 868 10	2, 500, 000 00	4, 267, 868 10		
Civil establishment, construction and repair	24, 001 55	30, 000 00	54, 001 55		
Contingent, construction and repair	1, 202 30		1, 202 30		
Bureau of Steam Engineering.					
Steam machinery	240, 032 13	650, 000 00	890, 032 13		
Testing petroleum as a fuel under marine boilers	2, 639 00		2, 639 00		
Civil establishment, steam engineering	7, 813 10	24, 000 00	31, 813 10		
Contingent, steam engineering	1, 949 00		1, 949 00		
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.					
Provisions, navy	1, 955, 837 31	1, 500, 000 00	2, 455, 837 31	1, 000, 000 00	
Clothing, navy	1, 202, 906 83		1, 202, 906 83		
Civil establishment, provisions and clothing	15, 491 48	26, 000 00	41, 491 48		
Contingent, provisions and clothing	83, 485 84	75, 000 00	158, 485 84		
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.					
Surgeons' necessaries and appliances	137, 728 30		137, 728 30		
Hospital at Annapolis	2, 663 10		2, 663 10		
Washington	12, 522 30		12, 522 30		
Norfolk	50		50		
Pensacola	25, 729 48		25, 729 48		
Mare Island	128, 758 87		128, 758 87		
Repairs and improvement of hospitals	5, 623 05	30, 000 00	35, 623 05		
Naval hospital fund	394, 660 69		394, 660 69		
Laboratory at New York	2 00		2 00		
Civil establishment, medicine and surgery	33, 028 27	50, 000 00	83, 028 27		
Contingent, medicine and surgery	41, 031 85		41, 031 85		
Reliefs.					
Officers and men of steamer Monitor	2, 580 00		2, 580 00		
Officers and men of steamer Cairo	7, 730 00		7, 730 00		
Officers and men of transport Governor	589 47		589 47		
Total	16, 007, 154 37	15, 807, 431 60	30, 814, 585 97	1, 000, 000 00	

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.					
Negotiating treaties with—					
Chippewas of Northern Minnesota	$179 86		$179 86		
Chippewas of the Mississippi	2,737 00		2,737 00		
Hostile Indians in Dakota	06		06		
Indians in Oregon	8,662 17		8,662 17		
Indians in Oregon west of the Cascade Mountains	2,939 90		2,939 90		
Indians of the Upper Missouri and Platte rivers	7,194 44		7,194 44		
Indians in Washington Territory	1,127 47		1,127 47		
Nez Percés Indians of Oregon and Washington	6,500 00		6,500 00		
Rogue River and Cow Creek bands of Umpquas in Oregon	2,063 58		2,063 58		
Sioux of Lake Traverse	1,514 81		1,514 81		
Sioux of the Upper Missouri	184 10		184 10		
Ute Indians	50 00		50 00		
Fulfilling treaties with—					
Apaches	9 19		9 19		
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches	70,397 89		70,397 89		
Arapahoes and Cheyennes of Upper Arkansas River	83,633 05		83,633 05		
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans	30,546 99		30,546 99		
Assinboines	21,916 32		21,916 32		
Calapooias, Molallas, and Clackamas, of Willamette Valley	6,500 00		6,500 00		
Comanches and Kiowas	797 07		797 07		
Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of Arkansas River	15,944 15		15,944 15		
Chastas, Scotons, and Umpquas	16,575 81		17,575 81		
Cherokees	354 15		354 15		
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	85,377 82		85,377 82		
Chickawas	3,000 00		3,000 00		
Chippewas—Bois Fort band	11,367 33		11,367 33		
Chippewas of Lake Superior	45,076 16		45,076 16		
Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi	320 88		320 88		
Chippewas of the Mississippi	157,296 51		157,296 51		
Chippewas of the Mississippi and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas	12,230 00		12,230 00		
Chippewas—Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands	25,524 98		25,524 98		
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas	41,354 53		41,354 53		

					$20,000
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	68,779 68		48,779 68		
Chippewas	30,032 98		30,032 98		
Choctaws	1,075 17		1,075 17		
Choctaws and Chickasaws	20,020 22		20,020 22		50,000
Confederate tribes and bands in Middle Oregon	147,633 47		97,633 47		
Creeks	48,064 25		48,064 25		
Crows	35,135 33		35,135 33		
Delawares	15,278 86		15,278 86		
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington	63,642 24		63,642 24		
Flatheads and other confederated tribes	286 07		286 07		
Fort Laramie	6,331 36		6,331 36		
Iowas	9,998 40		9,998 40		
Kansas	19,645 29		19,645 29		
Kickapoos	32,623 31		32,623 31		
Klamaths and Modocs	15,615 87		15,615 87		
Makahs	26,367 84		15,581 80		10,786 04
Menomonees	2,200 00		2,200 00		
Miamies of Eel River	22,511 80		22,511 80		
Miamies of Indiana	22,569 59		22,569 59		
Miamies of Kansas	9,014 84		9,014 84		
Molels	319,533 01		319,533 01		
Navajoes	245,669 96		245,669 96		
Nez Percés	7,700 00		7,700 00		
Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands	43,741 69		43,741 69		
Omahas	27,841 38		27,841 38		
Osages	890 43		890 43		
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf	2,476 77		2,476 77		
Ottawas and Chippewas	74,639 33		74,639 33		
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan	8,883 16		8,883 16		
Ottoes and Missourias	54,057 78		54,057 78		
Pawnees	23,567 32		23,567 32		
Poncas	89,638 53		75,397 14		14,241 39
Pottawatomies	800 00		800 00		
Pottawatomies of Huron	3,848 16		3,848 16		
Quapaws	16,781 16		16,781 16		
Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes	8,653 01		8,653 01		
Rogue Rivers	204,684 56		204,684 56		
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	8,135 68		8,135 68		
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	28,506 00		28,506 00		
Seminoles	2,660 00		2,660 00		
Senecas	23,846 26		23,846 26		
Senecas of New York	2,225 00		2,225 00		
Senecas and Shawnees	1,151 57		1,151 57		
Shawnees	11,121 75		11,121 75		
Shoshones—Eastern, Western, Northwestern, and Goship bands	4,993 82		4,993 82		
Six Nations of New York	31,763 35		31,763 35		
Sioux of Dakota—Blackfeet, Lower Brulé, and other bands	114 60		114 60		
Sioux of the Mississippi	40,000 00		40,000 00		
Sioux—Sisseton and Wahpeton tribes	25,020 57		25,020 57		
Sioux—Yancton tribe	13,315 69		13,315 69		
S'Klallams	7,500 00		7,500 00		
Snakes—Wool-pah-he tribe					

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Stockbridges	$2,036 18		$2,036 18		
Stockbridges and Munsees	1,700 00		1,700 00		
Tonawandas	1,061 31		1,061 31		
Umpquas—Cow-Creek band	1,509 06		1,509 06		
Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua Valley, Oregon	17,504 25		17,504 25		
Utahs—Tabequache band	78,395 37		78,395 37		
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes	25,688 98		25,688 98		
Winnebagoes	89,792 00		89,792 00		
Yakamas	25,229 58		25,229 58		
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes	111,556 00		111,556 00		
Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, &c	102,192 49		102,192 49		
Tabequache, Muache, Cahote, Wemenuche, Yamba, Grand River, and Uintah Utes	111,756 14		111,756 14		
Fulfilling treaties with—(Proceeds of lands.)					
Cherokees, proceeds of school lands	7 90		7 90		
Cherokees, proceeds of lands	1,375 14	$154,279 88	155,655 07		
Chippewa and Christian Indians, proceeds of lands	2,241 84		2,241 84		
Iowas, proceeds of lands	233 75		233 75		
Kansas, proceeds of lands	3 27	3,000 00	3,003 27		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, proceeds of lands	3,578 86	29 12	3,607 98		
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, proceeds of lands	6,050 61		6,050 61		
Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands	1,014 62		1,014 62		
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, proceeds of lands	712 15	340 00	1,052 15		
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, proceeds of lands	15,086 99		15,086 99		
Shawnees, proceeds of lands		15,230 01	15,230 01		
Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands	12,058 88	40 96	12,099 84		
Trust fund—Interest due.					
Cherokee national fund	4,157 86	26,549 55	30,707 41		
Cherokee school fund	8,991 87	13,964 04	22,955 91		
Cherokee orphan fund	1,928 57	4,273 06	6,201 63		
Chickasaw incompetents	750 00		750 00		
Chickasaw national fund	15,860 43	11,244 46	27,104 89		
Chippewas and Christian Indians	1,240 51	1,150 28	2,390 79		
Choctaw general fund	19,513 25	135 79	19,649 04		

Choctaw school fund	9,361 12	1,782 68	11,143 80		
Choctaw orphan reservations	7 50		7 50		
Creek orphans	4,182 20	865 00	5,047 20		
Delaware general fund	32,731 10	21,377 70	54,108 80		
Delaware school fund	2,116 40	416 86	2,533 26		
Iowas	8,430 17	3,035 11	11,465 28		
Kansas schools	3,077 91	938 05	4,015 96		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Plankeshaws	14,528 95	6,212 59	20,741 54		
Kickapoos, general fund		9,287 45	9,287 45		
Menomonees	5,564 75	4,355 08	9,919 83		
Osage schools	2,824 60	1,498 47	4,323 07		
Ottawas and Chippewas	22,302 08	614 54	22,916 62		
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf	91 89	488 77	580 66		
Pottawatomies, education	22,788 71	3,716 02	26,504 73		
Pottawatomies, mills	2,641 28	1,898 59	4,359 87		
Pottawatomies, general fund		20,410 82	20,410 82		
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	283 87	277 04	560 91		
Senecas		125 00	125 00		
Senecas of New York	46 96		46 96		
Senecas—Tonawanda band	14,199 57	3,295 07	17,494 64		
Senecas and Shawnees	918 60	497 73	1,416 33		
Stockbridges and Munsees	736 48	227 40	963 88		
Trust fund—Stock redeemed due.					
Choctaw school fund	1,718 00		1,718 00		
Cherokee school fund		41 56	41 56		
Cherokee orphan fund		17 82	17 82		
Chickasaw national fund	747 36		774 36		
Ottawas and Chippewas	37 50		37 50		
Incidental expenses Indian service in.					
Arizona	70,200 31		70,200 31		
California	5,862 42		5,862 42		
Colorado	14,963 57		14,963 57		
Dakota	14,612 61		14,612 61		
Idaho	20,699 79		20,699 79		
Montana	6,323 15		6,323 15		
Nevada	31,392 94		31,392 94		
New Mexico	34,689 04		34,689 04		
Oregon and Washington	54,776 88		54,776 88		
Utah	24,042 84		24,042 84		
Salaries and allowances:					
Pay of superintendents and agents	131,810 56		131,810 56		
Pay of sub-agents	32,059 50		32,059 50		
Pay of interpreters	24,901 05		24,901 05		
Pay of temporary clerks to superintendents	4,788 76		4,788 76		
Pay of clerk to superintendent in St. Louis	2,434 21		2,434 21		

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Pay of clerk to superintendent in California	$2,291 18		$2,291 15		
Pay of physicians, smiths, carpenters, and farmers, in California	22,057 66		22,057 66		
Pay of commissioner to fix cost of farm improvements sold by Cherokees	1,361 35		1 361 35		
Compensation of five supervisors and twenty laborers on reservations in California	593 21		593 21		
Pay of H. B. Whipple, for services, &c	750 00		750 00		
General and miscellaneous expenses.					
Contingencies Indian Department	23,162 40		23,162 40		
Civilization of Indians	24,901 52		24,901 52		
Presents to Indians	30 02		30 02		
Provisions for Indians	10,763 12		10,763 12		
Vaccination of Indians	6,078 62		6,078 62		
Buildings at agencies, and repairs	14,457 58		14,457 58		
Rescuing prisoners from Indians	5,011 93		5,011 93		
Medallions of the President for distribution to Indians	1,307 01		1,307 01		
Amount unaccounted for belonging to Ottoes and Missourias in hands of late Agent Dennison	1,908 89		1,908 89		
Claims of certain members of the Shawnee tribe for depredations committed	90 00		90 00		
Erection of buildings for Indian agents in Washington	2,561 23		2,561 23		
Expenses of commissioners sent by the President to the Indian country	27 13		27 13		
Expenses under treaties made by Indian peace commission	2,963 39		2,963 39		
Establishing peace with hostile Indians	10,450 52		10,450 52		
Interest due Indian tribes on non-paying State stocks, (reimbursable)	119 53				$119 53
Loss and destruction of property of citizens of Minnesota and Iowa at Spirit Lake	11,064 08		11,064 08		
Opening communications with Texas Comanches and Apaches	1,431 25		1,431 25		
Payment to such Cherokees as were omitted in the census taken by D. W. Siler	109 96		109 96		
Payment to Pottawatomies—citizens	358,084 71		358,084 71		
Payment of the value of the property of Baker and Street, destroyed by the Kiowas	50 00		50 00		
Payment of awards of General W. B. Mitchell, commissioner under treaty of Chicago	1,674 14		1,674 14		
Preserving peace with Indians in California	41 62		41 62		
Preserving peace with Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Platte	10,000 00		10,000 00		
Replacing goods lost on steamer Frank Bates	11,391 97		11,391 97		
Revising and preparing new code of regulations for the Indian Department	2,000 00		2,000 00		
Payment to citizens of Niobrara, Nebraska, &c	15,000 00		15,000 00		
Taking census of North Carolina Cherokees	42 48		42 48		
Maintaining peace among and with the various tribes and bands of Indians	1,898,136 62		1,898,136 62		

Removal, settlement, subsistence, and support of Indians.					
Care of certain stray bands of Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies	5,000 00		5,000 00		
Colonizing and supporting the Wichitas and other affiliated bands	15,000 00		15,000 00		
Indian service in district of country leased from Choctaws	11,000 00		11,000 00		
Purchase of cattle, clothing, food, teams, and farming tools for Indians in California	61,437 85		61,437 85		
Removal of Indians from Smith River reservation, California	2,500 00		2,500 00		
Removal of Sioux Indians beyond the limits of any State	4,722 46		4,722 46		
Removal and subsistence of Indians in California	2,558 56		2,558 56		
Removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon and Washington	46,707 05		46,707 05		
Removal and subsistence of Seminoles	3 72		3 72		
Removal and settlement of Indians in Uintah Valley, Utah	5,005 80		5,005 80		
Subsistence and clothing of Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota Sioux	2,349 43		2,349 43		
Subsistence of friendly Indians	1,899 71		1,899 71		
Settlement, subsistence, and support of Navajo Indian captives in New Mexico	1,155 90		1,155 90		
Settlement, subsistence, and support of Shoshones, Bannacks, and other bands in Idaho	55,000 00		55,000 00		
Subsistence of Great and Little Osages, (reimbursable)	30,000 00		30,000 00		
Surveys, improvements, and proceeds of reservations.					
Surveying Ponca reserve	250 00		250 00		
Surveying and allotting reserve tracts under treaty of July 15, 1830, with Sacs and Foxes	72 35		72 35		
Surveying boundary of Indian reservations and allotting Indian reserves and half-breed lands in Michigan	77 44		77 44		
Surveying and marking external boundaries of Indian pueblos in New Mexico	3,750 00		3,750 00		
Surveying and mapping four farms and reservations in Utah	1,200 00		1,200 00		
Surveying reservations for the Nez Percés, Flatheads, Yakamas, and Indians west of Cascade Mountains	12,862 41		12,862 41		
Carrying out treaties with Ottoes, Missourias, Omahas, and others; executing surveys required by treaties	2,535 43		2,535 43		
Awards for loss of improvements made by claimants on Winnebago reservation in Minnesota	26 40		26 40		
Payment for improvements made by claimants on Rogue River reservation	1,427 41		1,427 41		
Payment for lands in Indian reservations in Washington	2,902 64		2,902 64		
Satisfying claims of half-breeds to lands in Nemaha reserve	613 14		613 14		
Extinguishing Indian title to lands in Utah	429 63		429 63		
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota	196,354 60	27,410 88	223,765 48		
Proceeds of Winnebago reservation in Minnesota	9,325 57	2,352 59	11,678 16		
Pay of settlers in Hoopa Valley, Cal., for improvements on Indian reservation	40 45		40 45		
Insurance, transportation, and delivery of annuities and provisions to—					
Arapahoes and Cheyennes of Upper Arkansas River	213 08		21 308		
Blackfeet Indians	21,261 24		21,261 24		
Chippewas of Lake Superior	591 48		591 48		
Chippewas of the Mississippi	4,808 56		4,808 56		
Indians in Minnesota and Michigan	12,421 54		12,421 54		
Pawnees, Poncas, and Yancton Sioux	41,091 10		41,091 10		
Sioux of the Mississippi	368 04		368 04		
Roads.					
Wagon road from Sioux City to Fort Randall	50 00		50 00		
Wagon roads in Idaho, Montana, Dakota, and Nebraska	12,973 66	1,000 00	13,973 66		

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Pensions.					
Army invalid pensions	$3,365,863 18	$9,000,000 00	$12,365,863 18	.....	.....
Army pensions to widows and others	15,985,074 19	10,000,000 00	25,985,074 19	.....	.....
Army half-pay to widows and orphans, through Third Auditor's Office	24,077 16	.....	24,077 16	.....	.....
Navy pension fund	252,384 98	9,020 70	261,405 68	.....	.....
Navy pensions to widows and others	6,804 93	250,000 00	256,804 93	.....	.....
Relief accounts with credits.					
Relief of persons for damages by Sioux Indians	664 00	.....	664 00	.....	.....
Total	26,532,453 94	19,601,400 73	46,038,707 71	.....	$95,146 96

NOTE.—The amounts appropriated for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, were made available for the use of the department on the 1st of May, 1869, upon application of the Secretary of the Interior, so that the amount appropriated for this year is included in the column of unexpended balances.

INTERIOR, CIVIL.

Compensation of Secretary of the Interior, assistant secretary, clerks, &c., in his office	$2,612 90	$41,100 00	$43,712 90	.....	.....
Blank books, stationery, &c., office of Secretary of the Interior	522 53	10,000 00	10,522 53	.....	.....
Packing and distributing Congressional journals and documents, &c	.....	6,500 00	6,500 00	.....	.....
Compensation of Commissioner of General Land Office, clerks, &c	252,925 57	177,380 00	430,305 57	.....	.....
Compensation of additional clerks and laborers in General Land Office, act March 3, 1855	95,076 57	34,640 00	129,716 57	.....	.....
Cash system, patents and other records, &c	14,587 05	8,000 00	22,587 05	.....	.....
Compensation of Secretary to sign patents for lands	52 00	1,500 00	1,552 00	.....	.....
Compensation of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, clerks, &c	.....	32,300 00	32,300 00	.....	.....
Extra clerk-hire for Indian Office, act August 5, 1854	175 48	.....	175 48	.....	.....
Temporary clerks, Indian Office	100 00	29,400 00	29,500 00	.....	.....
Compensation of two extra clerks in Indian Office to carry out treaty with the Chickasaws, act March 3, 1859	25 82	.....	.....	.....	$25 82
Blank books, binding, &c., for Indian Office	1,128 59	5,000 00	6,128 59	.....	.....
Compensation of clerks in Engineer's Office	38 80	.....	38 80	.....	.....
Incidental expenses of Engineer's Office	74 71	.....	74 71	.....	.....
Compensation of Commissioner of Pensions, clerks, &c	.....	214,660 00	214,660 00	.....	.....
Stationery, binding, books, &c., for Pension Office	.....	30,000 00	30,000 00	.....	.....

Compensation of additional clerks in Pension Office		114,000 00	114,000 00		
Compensation of Commissioner of Education, clerks, &c		5,400 00	5,400 00		
Contingent expenses, Office of Education		600 00	600 00		
Contingent expenses of the Patent Office		397,252 00	397,252 00		
Salaries, miscellaneous, and contingent expenses of the Patent Office		10,000 00	10,000 00		
Casual repairs of the Patent Office building		8,500 00	8,500 00		
Finishing the Patent Office building	2 68		2 68		
Continuing work on north front of Patent Office building, and improving G street from 7th to 9th streets		120,000 00	120,000 00		
Illustrations of annual report, stationery, printing patents, furniture, &c	267 31	18,000 00	18,267 31		
Fuel, lights, &c., for Patent Office building	29 81		29 81		
Making cases and fitting up rooms in the Patent Office building to receive copyright books, charts, &c	1,430,559 73	1,500,000 00	2,930,559 73		
Expenses of United States courts		45,000 00	45,000 00		
Salaries and incidental expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	24,896 25	90,500 00	115,396 25		
Support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the army, navy, &c					
Finishing, furnishing, heating, and lighting additional accommodations in the east wing of the Government Hospital for the Insane	16,000 00		16,000 00		
Inclosing the grounds of the Government Hospital for the Insane	10,000 00		10,000 00		
Removing and repairing frame houses and building cottages for the occupation of employés of the Government Hospital for the Insane	6,000 00		6,000 00		
Purchase of one hundred and fifty acres of land, with buildings thereon, lying directly east of the grounds of the Insane Asylum		23,000 00	23,000 00		
Annual repairs of the Capitol		10,000 00	10,000 00		
Capitol extension		75,000 00	75,000 00		
New dome for the Capitol		5,000 00	5,000 00		
Grading, filling up, and improving the public grounds around the Capitol		15,000 00	15,000 00		
Construction of a jail in the District of Columbia	169,650 52		169,650 52		
Salary of the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia	1,300 00		1,300 00		
Support and maintenance of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia	27,810 27		27,810 27		
House of correction for boys in the District of Columbia	2,500 00		2,500 00		
Books of record, shelving, &c., for office of register of deeds, District of Columbia	24 25		24 25		
Purchase of sites and erection of school-houses in the county of Washington, District of Columbia	2,298 71		2,298 71		
Support, care, and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers, District of Columbia	1,000 00	6,000 00	7,000 00		
Salaries and other necessary expenses of the Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia	17,242 44	211,050 00	228,292 44		
Columbia Hospital for Women, and Lying-in Asylum, District of Columbia		10,000 00	10,000 00		
National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home of the city of Washington, District of Columbia		10,000 00	10,000 00		
Expenses of taking the eighth census of the inhabitants of the United States	36,143 95		36,143 95		
Suppression of the slave trade	850,077 98		850,077 98		
Purchase of a territorial library for the Territories of Colorado, Dakota, and Nevada	769 60		769 60		
Alteration and repair of court-house in the City of Boston	252 52		252 52		
Purchase of building known as the "Club House," at Charleston, South Carolina, &c		46,000 00	46,000 00		
Preservation of collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government	7 50	4,000 00	4,007 50		
Act granting right of way to ditch and canal owners, &c., approved July 26, 1866	36,000 00		36,000 00		
For the purchase of Little, Brown & Co., of two thousand copies of the United States Statutes at large	7,000 00		7,000 00		
Compensation of clerks in office of surveyor general, to be apportioned, &c	4,526 14		4,526 14		
Compensation of surveyor general of Arizona, clerks, &c	7,315 74		7,315 74		
Rent of office, &c., for surveyor general of Arizona	2,874 22		2,874 22		
Compensation of surveyor general of California and Arizona, clerks, &c	255 51	7,500 00	7,755 51		
Rent of office for surveyor general of California and Arizona	2,833 32	4,000 00	6,833 32		
Compensation of surveyor general of Colorado and Utah, clerks, &c	1,026 37		1,026 37		
Rent of office for surveyor general of Colorado and Utah	885 05		885 05		
Compensation of surveyor general of Colorado, clerks, &c		7,000 00	7,000 00		
Rent of office for surveyor general of Colorado		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Compensation of surveyor general of Dakota, clerks, &c	2,904 61	4,500 00	7,404 61		

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Rent of office for surveyor general of Dakota	$0 06	$2,000 00	$2,000 06	.....	.....
Compensation of surveyor general of Idaho, clerks, &c	4,263 86	7,000 00	11,263 86	.....	.....
Rent of office for surveyor general of Idaho	1,477 47	2,500 00	3,977 47	.....	.....
Compensation of surveyor general of Kansas, clerks, &c	282 41	6,000 00	6,282 41	.....	.....
Rent of office for surveyor general of Kansas	1,601 15	2,000 00	3,601 15	.....	.....
Compensation of surveyor general of Minnesota, clerks, &c	1,630 50	7,000 00	8,630 50	.....	.....
Compensation of surveyor general of Montana, clerks, &c	1,035 94	6,000 00	7,035 94	.....	.....
Rent of office for surveyor general of Montana	65 00	2,000 00	2,065 00	.....	.....
Compensation of surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa, clerks, &c	8,395 04	6,000 00	14,395 04	.....	.....
Rent of office for surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa	1,222 79	2,000 00	3,222 79	.....	.....
Compensation of surveyor general of Nevada, clerks, &c	5,757 82	6,500 00	12,257 82	.....	.....
Rent of office for surveyor general of Nevada	4 91	2,000 00	2,004 91	.....	.....
Compensation of surveyor general of New Mexico, clerks, &c	2,996 21	3,000 00	5,996 21	.....	.....
Rent of office for surveyor general of New Mexico	1,760 42	1,200 00	2,960 42	.....	.....
Compensation of translator in office of surveyor general of New Mexico and Arizona	23 27	.....	.....	.....	$23 27
Compensation of surveyor general of Oregon, clerks, &c	1,713 09	6,500 00	8,213 09	.....	.....
Rent of office for surveyor general of Oregon	1,802 16	2,000 00	3,802 16	.....	.....
Compensation of surveyor general of Utah, clerks, &c	.....	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....	.....
Rent of office for surveyor general of Utah	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
Salary, office expenses, and clerk-hire of surveyor general of Utah	4,521 53	.....	4,521 53	.....	.....
Compensation of surveyor general of Washington Territory, clerks, &c	1,745 02	6,500 00	8,245 02	.....	.....
Rent of office for surveyor general of Washington Territory	185 68	2,000 00	2,185 68	.....	.....
Compensation of surveyor general of Florida	.....	5,500 00	5,500 00	.....	.....
Erecting penitentiary in Colorado Territory	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00	.....	.....
Erecting penitentiary in Idaho Territory	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00	.....	.....
Erecting penitentiary in Montana Territory	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00	.....	.....
Erecting penitentiary in Washington Territory	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	.....	.....
Surveying the public lands	19,985 50	.....	19,985 50	.....	.....
Surveying the public lands in Arizona	5,050 02	5,000 00	10,050 02	.....	.....
Surveying the public lands in California	32,629 85	50,000 00	82,629 85	.....	.....
Surveying the public lands in California and Nevada	237 07	.....	237 07	.....	.....
Surveying the eastern boundary of California	3,959 62	.....	3,959 62	.....	.....
Surveying the forty-second parallel of north latitude so far as it constitutes the common boundary between California and Oregon	13,847 00	.....	13,847 00	.....	.....
Surveying the public lands in Colorado	851 33	30,000 00	30,851 33	.....	.....
Surveying the eastern boundary of Colorado	.....	2,520 00	2,520 00	.....	.....
Surveying the public lands in Dakota	363 37	15,000 00	15,363 37	.....	.....

Surveying the public lands in Florida	10,000 00		10,000 00		
Surveying the public lands in Idaho	1,343 63	25,000 00	26,343 63		
Surveying the public lands in Kansas	30,428 43	40,000 00	70,428 43		
Surveying the public lands in Minnesota	5,714 41	17,500 00	23,214 41		
Surveying the public lands in Montana	12,320 73	25,000 00	37,320 73		
Surveying the public lands in Nebraska	25,423 38	40,000 00	65,423 38		
Surveying the western boundary of Nebraska		3,200 00	3,200 00		
Geological survey of Nebraska		10,000 00	10,000 00		
Surveying boundary line between Nebraska and Colorado and that portion of the western boundary of Nebraska embraced between the forty-first and forty-third degrees of latitude. Act July 20, 1868	4,800 00		4,800 00		
Surveying the public lands in Nevada	12,538 39	40,000 00	52,538 39		
Surveying the eastern boundary of Nevada	10,625 00		10,625 00		
Surveying the northern boundary of Nevada		7,750 00	7,750 00		
Surveying the public lands in New Mexico	6,583 79	5,000 00	11,583 79		
Surveying the public lands in Oregon	11,481 19	40,000 00	51,481 19		
Surveying the boundary line between Oregon and Idaho	2,147 23		2,147 23		
Surveying the public lands in Utah	20,000 00	25,000 00	45,000 00		
Surveying the public lands in Washington Territory	1,624 66	15,000 00	16,624 66		
Surveying the public lands in Wisconsin	6,000 00				6,000 00
Surveying the public lands in Wyoming Territory		25,000 00	25,000 00		
Resurveys of public lands in States where the offices of the surveyors general have been or shall be closed. Act of June 12, 1840, and January 23, 1853	7,236 74		7,236 74		
Survey and sale of the lands belonging to the Great and Little Osage Indians	848 24		848 24		
Survey of reservation for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians	36,348 11		36,348 11		
Survey of the Navajoe Indian reservation		36,220 00	36,220 00		
Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices and receivers of public moneys	39,833 48	287,800 00	327,633 48		
Expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys	85,356 06		85,356 06		
Incidental expenses of the several land offices	2,484 07	20,000 00	22,484 07		
Deposits by individuals for expenses of surveys of public lands	44,949 66		44,949 66		
Distribution of proceeds of sales of public lands	13,745 08		13,745 08		
Clerk-hire in the consolidated land office at Des Moines, Iowa, from December 31, 1861, to June 30, 1863	2,591 00		2,591 00		
Payment of war bounty land certificates	16,689 78		16,689 78		
Services of the clerk of the district court for the northern district of Mississippi as keeper of the records and files of the land office at Pontotoc, Miss., from June 4, 1866, to June 4, 1868	500 00		500 00		
Deficiency in compensation of register and receiver in land office at Boise City, Idaho; office rent and purchase of furniture	6,324 00		6,324 00		
Services of special counsel and other extraordinary expenses of California land claims	11,708 59		11,708 59		
Salary of recorder of land titles in Missouri	126 74	500 00	626 74		
Total	3,576,954 98	4,331,972 00	7,902,877 89		6,049 09
DIPLOMATIC.					
Salaries of United States ministers	$644 29	$316,000 00	$316,644 29		
Salaries of United States secretaries of legation	18,414 93	17,850 00	36,264 93		
Salaries of assistant secretaries of legation to London and Paris	5,703 82	4,000 00	9,703 82		
Salary of secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter	10,947 87	3,000 00	13,947 87		
Salary of secretary of legation to China, acting as interpreter	11,865 43	5,000 00	16,865 43		
Expenses of the execution of the neutrality act	20,488 95	10,000 00	30,488 95		
Contingent expenses of all missions abroad	8,186 78	50,000 00	58,186 78		
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	130,722 61	50,000 00	180,722 61		
Interpreters, &c., and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, &c	2,336 16	3,000 00	5,336 16		

Balance of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Salary of the interpreters to the consulates in China, Japan, &c	$13,677 53	$5,800 00	$19,477 53	.....	.....
Salary of the interpreter to the mission to Japan	9,352 92	2,500 00	11,852 92	.....	.....
Intercourse with the Barbary powers	3,700 80	.....	3,700 80	.....	.....
Expenses of carrying into effect the act relating to habeas corpus	34,400 00	.....	34,400 00	.....	.....
Salary of a commissioner and consul general to Hayti and Dominica	18,120 73	7,500 00	25,620 73	.....	.....
Salary of a commissioner and consul general to Liberia	11,482 85	4,000 00	15,482 85	.....	.....
Bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime	3,839 53	10,000 00	13,839 53	.....	.....
Rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, &c	513 68	9,000 00	9,513 68	.....	.....
Salaries of marshals of the consular courts in Japan, China, Siam, &c	10,219 09	9,000 00	19,219 09	.....	.....
Rescuing citizens of the United States from shipwreck	10,000 00	5,000 00	15,000 00	.....	.....
An act to encourage immigration	6,852 38	.....	6,852 38	.....	.....
Payment of the annual instalments toward the capitalization of the Scheldt dues	.....	55,584 00	55,584 00	.....	.....
Expenses of the Universal Exhibition at Paris	18,244 46	.....	18,244 46	.....	.....
Awards under convention between the United States and Peru, &c	2,038 79	.....	2,038 79	.....	.....
Awards under convention with the King of the French	4,945 94	.....	4,945 94	.....	.....
Awards under convention with the Mexican republic	2,250 47	.....	2,250 47	.....	.....
Awards under convention with the Emperor of Brazil	8,741 78	.....	8,741 78	.....	.....
Awards under the 15th article between the United States and Mexico	207,449 37	.....	207,449 37	.....	.....
Claims on Spain	2,427 31	.....	2,427 31	.....	.....
Repairs of cemetery fences, &c., belonging to United States in city of Mexico	157 64	.....	157 64	.....	.....
Restoration of the Protestant American Cemetery at Acapulco, Mexico	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
Expenses of the commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions bounding on Washington Territory	.....	13,600 00	13,600 00	.....	.....
Relief and protection of American seamen	112,860 79	50,000 00	162,860 79	.....	.....
Office rent, blank books, &c., for United States consuls	74,627 04	80,000 00	154,627 04	.....	.....
Salaries of United States consuls	298,246 47	400,000 00	698,246 47	.....	.....
Total	1,063,460 41	1,111,834 00	2,175,294 41	.....	.....
CUSTOMS.					
Supplying light-houses with oil, glasses, tubes, wicks, &c	$14,211 01	$251,717 00	$265,928 01	.....	.....
Repairs and incidental expenses of light-houses	88,386 67	225,000 00	313,386 67	.....	.....
Repairs and incidental expenses of refitting and improving fog-signals, &c	19,049 18	30,000 00	49,049 18	.....	.....
Salaries of light-house keepers, assistants, &c	9,080 51	456,000 00	465,080 51	.....	.....
Salaries of keepers of light-boats	32,807 04	.....	32,807 04	.....	.....
Seamen's wages, repairs, and supplies of light-boats	109 35	232,290 00	232,399 35	.....	.....

Expenses of weighing, supplying lenses of beacons, &c	3,927 86	250,000 00	253,927 86		
Expenses of superintendents in visiting annually the light-houses, &c	1,947 14	2,000 00	3,947 14		
Fuel and quarters of officers of the army serving on light-house duty	773 39		773 39		
Repairing custom-house and post office at Bangor, Me	484 76		484 76		
Custom-house and post office at Machias, Me	19,740 00		19,740 00		
Custom-house and post office at Portland, Oreg	34,303 40	50,000 00	84,303 40		
Custom-house and post office at Ogdensburg, N. Y	37,754 10		37,754 10		
Barge office at New York	106,111 96		106,111 96		
Custom-house at Toledo, Ohio	2,093 64		2,093 64		
Custom-house at Toledo, Ohio, 10 per cent. for contingent expenses	649 69		649 69		
Custom-house at Wiscasset, Me	9,437 00		9,437 00		
Custom-house at Portland, Me	6,283 63	60,000 00	66,283 63		
Custom-house at Philadelphia, Pa	3,614 33		3,614 33		
Custom-house and post office at Knoxville, Tenn		5,000 00		$5,000 00	
Custom-house and post office at Nashville, Tenn	94,984 70		94,984 70		
Custom-house and post office at Nashville, Tenn., 10 per cent. for contingent expenses	9,215 69		9,215 69		
Custom-house at Cairo, Ill	145 83	30,000 00	30,145 83		
Custom-house and post office at St. Paul, Minn	155 38	50,000 00	50,155 38		
Marine hospital establishment	55,316 33	100,000 00	155,316 33		
Marine hospital at Chelsea, Mass	2,506 36		2,506 36		
Marine hospital at Chicago, Ill	5,441 94		5,441 94		
Compensation of fifty-four keepers of life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey	5,706 22	10,800 00	16,506 22		
Contingent expenses of life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey	11,910 14		11,910 14		
Compensation of two superintendents of life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey	765 53	3,000 00	3,765 53		
Unclaimed merchandise	13,217 57		13,217 57		
Furniture and repairs of furniture for public buildings	299 45	50,000 00	50,299 45		
Janitors for the Treasury Department	32 79		32 79		
Repairs and preservation of custom-houses, marine hospitals, &c	5,002 56	120,000 00	125,002 56		
Fuel and miscellaneous items for custom-houses and other public buildings		40,000 00	40,000 00		
Preservation and protection of public buildings already commenced, and for the completion of which no appropriation is made.		25,000 00	25,000 00		
Expenses of the revenue cutter service	51,587 74	1,232,290 00	1,283,877 74		
Building or purchase of such other vessels as may be required for the revenue service	3,654 25	6,961 09	10,615 34		
Construction of four steam revenue cutters		300,000 00	300,000 00		
Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	325,023 62	4,200,000 00	4,525,023 62		
Construction of fire-proof appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, Pa	11,602 64	25,000 00	36,602 64		
To re-establish lights on the southern coast	110,532 41		63,651 94	46,880 47	
Expenses of collection and disposition of captured and abandoned property	3,041 38	25,000 00	28,041 38		
Ear signals at West Quoddy Head and Boon Island, Me., &c	46,752 27		20,000 00	26,752 27	
Light-house on Halfway Rock, Casco Bay, Me		50,000 00	50,000 00		
Repairs to wharf and buildings at buoy depot, at Wood's Hole, Mass	6,000 00		6,000 00		
Light-ship or light-house on or near the Hen and Chickens, Buzzard's Bay, Mass	7,839 22		7,839 22		
Repairs and renovations to Block Island light-house, R. I	455 86		455 86		
Lighted beacon on Rose Island, Narragansett Bay, R. I	7,500 00		7,500 00		
Life-boat and station at south end of Narragansett Beach, R. I	2,000 00	5,000 00	7,000 00		
Light-house on Race Rock, Long Island Sound, Conn	85,000 00		55,000 00	30,000 00	
Rebuilding Norwalk, Southport, and Elbow beacons, Conn. and N. J	558 98		558 98		
Experimenting with Daboll's and other signals, Conn	1,602 19	4,000 00	5,602 19		
Repairs, &c., at Watch Hill, North Dumpling, and Saybrook light-stations, Conn	1,000 00		1,000 00		
Rebuilding Stratford River beacon, Conn		8,000 00	8,000 00		
Wharf and shed for landing and storage of buoys at Black Rock light-station, Conn		8,000 00	8,000 00		
Purchase of lot, &c., for light-house establishment, N. Y. City	5,709 81		5,709 81		

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Light-house depot at Staten Island, N. Y	.....	$12,500 00	$12,500 00	.....	.....
Light-house on Hart Island, or vicinity, N. Y	$4,275 23	.....	4,275 23	.....	.....
Beacon-light on Sister Island, St. Lawrence River, N. Y	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Repairs, &c., at Little Gull Island light-station, N. Y	286 32	.....	286 32	.....	.....
Light-house at North Brother Island, East River, N. Y	38 38	.....	.....	.....	$38 38
One or more permanent beacons in the lower bay of New York, N. Y	40,000 00	.....	10,000 00	$30,000 00	.....
Repairs, &c., of light-stations at Point aux Roches, Black Rock, &c., N. Y	3,164 80	11,000 00	14,164 80	.....	.....
Repairs, &c., of Throg's Neck, Sandy Hook, Conover beacon, &c., N. Y	.....	13,400 00	13,400 00	.....	.....
Stake-lights on the Hudson River, N. Y	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
Stake-lights in Whitehall Narrows, Lake Champlain, N. Y	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Repairs, &c., at Genesee light-station, Lake Ontario, N. Y	.....	13,000 00	13,000 00	.....	.....
Rebuilding light-house towers at Navesink, N. J	1,133 05	.....	1,133 05	.....	.....
Rebuilding light-house at Egg Island, N. J	1,991 68	.....	1,991 68	.....	.....
Repairing, &c., light-house at Tucker's Beach, N. J	999 67	.....	999 67	.....	.....
Additional station-houses, life-boats, &c., between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor, N. J	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Protection of light-house site at Absecom, N. J	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....
Iron stairway at Cape Henlopen light-house, Del	3,481 24	.....	3,481 24	.....	.....
Light-house at mouth of Cape Fear River, N. C	2,700 00	.....	2,800 00	.....	.....
Iron stairways at Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras light-houses, N. C	12,525 91	.....	12,525 91	.....	.....
Rebuilding first-class light-house at Cape Hatteras, N. C	2,607 58	40,000 00	42,607 58	.....	.....
Light-house at Bay Point, Port Royal entrance, S. C	50,000 00	.....	20,000 00	30,000 00	.....
Range lights on Morris Island, S. C	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	.....
Range lights on Sullivan's Island, S. C	14,000 00	.....	4,000 00	10,000 00	.....
Rebuilding light-house tower and keepers' dwelling at St. Simon's, Ga	43,000 00	.....	43,000 00	.....	.....
Day beacons on Oyster Rocks, Savannah River, Ga	2,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Repairs, &c., at Tybee light-house, Ga	31 84	.....	.....	.....	31 84
Light-house at or near Braddock's Point, Ga	15,000 00	.....	5,000 00	10,000 00	.....
Light-house to mark Tybee Island knoll, Ga	15,000 00	.....	5,000 00	10,000 00	.....
Repairs, &c., at Pensacola light-station, Fla	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Replacing day beacons formerly marking Florida Reefs, Fla	.....	50,000 00	30,000 00	20,000 00	.....
Rebuilding Sand Island light station, Ala	80,000 00	.....	50,000 00	30,000 00	.....
Rebuilding Mobile Point light-station, Ala	20,000 00	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....
Repairs, &c., of light-stations at East Pascagoula, &c., Miss	20,682 32	.....	20,682 32	.....	.....
Rebuilding Cat Island light station, Miss	.....	15,000 00	10,000 00	5,000 00	.....
Iron screw pile light-house at Southwest Pass, La	108,600 00	.....	108,600 00	.....	.....
Light-house at mouth of Calcasieu River, La	7,500 00	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....
Reimbursing the keepers at Timballier light-house, La	100 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....

Repairs, &c., at Proctorville beacon, &c., La		5,500 00	5,500 00		
Light-house at Point-aux-Herbes, La		8,000 00	8,000 00		
Light-house at Timbalier, La		50,000 00	20,000 00	30,000 00	
Light-houses at Shell Keys, La		60,000 00	20,000 00	40,000 00	
Rebuilding light-station at the Swash, Texas		6,000 00	6,000 00		
Completion and protection of way to light-house at Huron, Ohio	2,806 95		2,806 95		
Rebuilding Grand River light-station, Lake Erie, Ohio		30,000 00	10,000 00		
Light-house and pier of protection at Cleveland, Ohio		45,000 00	20,000 00	25,000 00	
Beacon light on end of pier at Chicago, Ill	3,000 00		3,000 00		
Protection of foundation of Waugoshance light-house, Mich	37,589 28		37,589 28		
Repairs, &c., at Beaver Island light-station, Mich	5,000 00		5,000 00		
Light-house at Trowbridge Point, Thunder Bay, Mich	10,000 00		10,000 00		
Light-house at Mendota, Lake Superior, Mich	13,000 00		13,000 00		
Light-house at Sturgeon's Point, Lake Huron, Mich	15,000 00		15,000 00		
Rebuilding keepers' dwelling at Presque Isle light-station, Mich	1,498 34		1,498 34		
Rebuilding keepers' dwelling at Muskegon light-station, Mich	4,994 61	6,000 00	10,994 61		
Light-house on north point of peninsula dividing Grand Traverse Bay, Mich	6,000 00		6,000 00		
Light-house on Point Peninsula, between Big and Little Bays de Noquet, Mich	1,707 97		1,707 97		
Light-house and pier light at South Haven, Mich	6,000 00		6,000 00		
Light-house at Betraw Bay, Mich	6,000 00		6,000 00		
One or two beacon lights at entrance to Grand Island Bay and harbor, Mich	3,401 50		3,401 50		
Light-house at the harbor of White River, Muskegon County, Mich	10,000 00		10,000 00		
Light-house at the harbor of Manistee, Manistee County, Mich	9,000 00		9,000 00		
Range lights at St. Clair Flats, Lake St. Clair, Mich	60,000 00		45,000 00	15,000 00	
Survey of the works at White River and Manistee light-houses, Mich	1,000 00		1,000 00		
Repairs, &c., at Bayley's Harbor light-station, Mich	7,998 10	15,000 00	22,998 10		
Range lights to mark the channel into Presque Isle Harbor, Mich		7,500 00	7,500 00		
Repairs, &c., at Grassy Island and Monroe light-stations, Mich		3,300 00	3,300 00		
Light-house on Spectacle Reef, Lake Huron, Mich		100,000 00	70,000 00	30,000 00	
Repairs, &c., at South Manitou and Point Betsey light-stations, Mich		4,000 00	4,000 00		
Rebuilding Portage River light-house, Lake Superior, Mich		12,000 00	12,000 00		
Repairs, &c., at St. Joseph's, &c		5,600 00	5,600 00		
Rebuilding Eagle River light-house, Lake Superior, Mich		14,000 00	14,000 00		
Light-house pier and light-house at Milwaukee, Wis	1,191 06		1,191 06		
Range lights at Bailey's Harbor, Wis	6,000 00		6,000 00		
Beacon light at mouth of Fox River, Wis	11,000 00		1,000 00	10,000 00	
Additional aids to navigation in Green Bay, &c., Wis	6,986 39		6,986 39		
Light-house on Beaver Bay, Lake Superior, Minn	15,000 00		5,000 00	10,000 00	
Light-house on Marc Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal	9,989 00		5,000 00	4,989 00	
Light-house at Trinidad Bay, Cal	20,000 00		5,000 00	15,000 00	
Fog or ear signals and light-house on Point del Reys, Cal	2,500 00		2,500 00		
Buoying out channel and bar at entrance to Humboldt Bay, &c., Cal	4,896 00		4,896 00		
Beacon light on the landing at Santa Barbara, Cal	6,700 00		6,700 00		
Fog-signal at Point Conception, Cal	6,000 00		6,000 00		
Light-house at Punta Arenas, Cal	57,378 56		57,378 56		
Light-house at Punta de los Reys, Cal	41,302 97		41,302 97		
Light-house at Point Año Nuevo, or vicinity, Cal	90,000 00		40,000 00	50,000 00	
Light-house at Cape Blanco, Oregon	45,093 00		45,093 00		
Light-house at Gray's Harbor, and for buoying out channel, &c., Washington Territory	12,893 10		12,893 10		
Contingencies for life-saving apparatus on the coast of the United States	19,841 46	10,000 00	29,841 46		
Buoy and light-house tender for service on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts	40,000 00		40,000 00		

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to services of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balances which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Steam tender for light-house and buoy service in the Gulf of Mexico	.....	$50,000 00	$50,000 00	.....	.....
Two first-class light-ships for relief vessels for outside stations	.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	.....	.....
	$2,364,401 73	8,548,858 09	10,408,567 86	$504,621 74	$70 22
TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS.					
Compensation and mileage of senators	$131,543 69	$400,000 00	$531,543 69	.....	.....
Compensation, officers, clerks, &c., receiving annual salaries United States Senate	12,813 34	101,060 80	113,874 14	.....	.....
One complete set Congressional Globe, &c., for each senator who has not received same	1,727 84	.....	1,727 84	.....	.....
Stationery for United States Senate	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....	.....
Reporting proceedings of United States Senate	3,218 26	.....	3,218 26	.....	.....
Clerks to committees, pages, &c., Senate	4,000 00	25,000 00	29,000 00	.....	.....
Miscellaneous items for the Senate	.....	30,000 00	30,000 00	.....	.....
Capitol police for Senate	1,025 75	32,604 00	33,629 75	.....	.....
Usual extra compensation to the reporters of Senate	5,600 00	.....	5,600 00	.....	.....
Expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus for the Senate	5,000 00	25,000 00	30,000 00	.....	.....
Furniture and repairs and carpets for Senate	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....
Additional messengers, &c., for Senate, acts of March 2, 1867, &c	233 50	7,500 00	7,733 50	.....	.....
Expenses of the hydration of the atmosphere of the Senate Chamber	1,938 41	.....	1,938 41	.....	.....
Expenses of the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, approved May 19, 1868	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	$1,000 00
Plumbing, gas-fitting, &c., United States Senate	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Packing boxes for United States senators	.....	740 00	740 00	.....	.....
Expenses of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, United States Senate	5,051 16	.....	5,051 16	.....	.....
Newspapers, &c., for 74 senators to the amount of $1 25 each	4,000 00	9,250 00	13,250 00	.....	.....
Folding documents, &c., United States Senate	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	.....	.....
Expenses of the Joint Committee on Ordnance, United States Senate	2,713 13	.....	2,713 13	.....	.....
Compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives	1,605,139 79	1,500,000 00	3,105,139 79	.....	.....
Compensation, officers, &c., receiving annual salaries in service House of Representatives	.....	141,331 00	141,331 00	.....	.....
Cartage for the House of Representatives	.....	3,800 00	3,800 00	.....	.....
Horses and carriages, House of Representatives	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....
Capitol police for the House of Representatives	85 92	32,604 00	32,689 92	.....	.....
Furniture and repairs, &c., for the House of Representatives	13,951 48	.....	13,951 48	.....	.....
Fuel, oil, and candles, for the House of Representatives	.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....	.....
Laborers for the House of Representatives	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....	.....

Pages and mail boys for the House of Representatives		11,270 00	11,270 00		
Folding documents, &c., for the House of Representatives		37,500 00	37,500 00		
Miscellaneous items for the House of Representatives		38,000 00	38,000 00		
Compensation of clerks to committees of the House of Representatives		32,232 00	32,232 00		
Twenty-four copies of Congressional Globe, &c., for the House of Representatives	7 54				7 54
One complete set of Congressional Globe for the House of Representatives	825 59				825 59
Reporting proceedings of House of Representatives	2,730 00		2,576 42		153 58
Usual extra compensation to reporters of House of Representatives	3,200 00		3,200 00		
Newspapers and stationery for two hundred and fifty members, to amount of $125 each	1,036 95	39,125 00	40,161 95		
For reporting and publication of the debates in Congress for two years, from March 4, 1869	342,275 63		342,275 63		
Packing boxes for members of the House of Representatives		2,260 00	2,260 00		
Compensation of librarian, assistant librarian, &c., Library of Congress	2,488 61	19,872 00	22,360 61		
Contingent expenses, Library of Congress		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Purchase of files of leading American newspapers for Library of Congress		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Purchase of books for Library of Congress		8,000 00	8,000 00		
Purchase of law books for Library of Congress		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Ornamenting the Capitol with works of art, &c	5,895 89		5,895 89		
Picture to be painted by William H. Powell for Capitol, &c., act of March 2, 1869	18,000 00		18,000 00		
Procuring portraits of the Presidents of the United States for the Executive Mansion	3,000 00		3,000 00		
Expenses of exchanging public documents for publications of foreign governments	1,000 00	1,500 00	2,500 00		
Replacing the works of the exploring expedition destroyed by fire in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1,346 10		1,346 10		
Putting the plates of the exploring expedition in order for preservation	457 79		457 79		
To pay arrears due authors and artists of the exploring expedition	5,837 75		5,837 75		
Completion of the publication of the works of the exploring expedition	17 14		17 14		
Botanic garden, pay of horticulturist and assistants		11,296 96	11,296 96		
Botanic garden, grading, draining, purchasing manure, &c		5,000 00	5,000 00		
Botanic garden, paving the main walk through the grounds, &c		5,000 00	5,000 00		
Botanic garden, repairs of buildings and erection of iron stands, &c		4,000 00	4,000 00		
Compensation of Superintendent of Public Printing, clerks, &c., in his office	187 72	12,514 00	12,701 72		
Blank books, stationery, &c., office of public printing	72 92	1,500 00	1,572 92		
Paper for the public printing	165,959 62	400,000 00	565,959 62		
Public printing	18,330 12	400,000 00	418,330 12		
Public binding	39,480 63	300,000 00	339,480 63		
Lithographing, &c., for the Senate and House of Representatives		85,000 00	85,000 00		
Mapping in cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States	6,105 98		6,105 98		
Salaries of five judges of the Court of Claims, solicitor, clerks, &c	29,906 92	26,800 00	26,735 00	$29,971 92	
Stationery, fuel, gas, labor, printing, &c., Court of Claims	3,000 00	3,000 00	6,000 00		
Commissioners' fees for taking testimony, &c., Court of Claims		2,500 00	2,500 00		
Payment of judgments to be rendered by the Court of Claims	638,568 18	100,000 00	738,568 18		
Compensation of the President of the United States	3,790 93	25,000 00	28,790 93		
Compensation of the Vice-President of the United States	709 72	8,000 00	8,709 72		
Compensation of private secretary, clerks, &c., of the President of the United States	3,746 35	12,500 00	16,246 35		
Contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery, &c	300 00	4,000 00	4,300 00		
Salary of Secretary of State, clerks, &c., in his office		58,140 00	58,140 00		
Stationery, blank books, &c., office of Secretary of State		3,500 00	3,500 00		
Publishing the laws in pamphlet form, Department of State		76,000 00	76,000 00		
Proof-reading, packing, distributing laws, &c., Department of State		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Miscellaneous items, Department of State		2,500 00	2,500 00		
Reports of decisions of Supreme Court, Department of State	2,000 00		2,000 00		
Extra clerk-hire and copying, Department of State		5,000 00	5,000 00		
Copperplate printing, books, &c., Department of State		5,000 00	5,000 00		

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Compensation of watchmen and laborers, State Department		$34,320 00	$34,320 00		
Compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, &c.	$6,679 85	124,080 00	130,759 85		
Compensation to additional clerks, act July 27, 1861, office Secretary of the Treasury	66,451 31		66,451 31		
Compensation to additional clerks, acts March 14 and May 20, 1862, office Secretary of the Treasury	8,468 90	120,000 00	128,468 90		
Stationery for Treasury Department and the several bureaus	73,029 00	50,000 00	123,029 00		
Compensation of First Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks, &c.	2,250 00	78,580 00	80,830 00		
Compensation of Second Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks, &c.	3,171 81	136,540 00	139,711 81		
Compensation of First Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, &c.	8,293 35	58,140 00	66,433 35		
Compensation of Second Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, &c.	45,245 29	436,540 00	481,785 29		
Compensation of clerks, office of Second Auditor, to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties, acts July 28, 1866, March 19, 1868, &c.	12,400 00		12,400 00		
Rent of buildings for clerks who cannot be accommodated in old Treasury building	200 00		200 00		
Compensation of Third Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, &c.	2,188 34	330,920 00	333,108 34		
Compensation of Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, &c.	13,484 27	77,340 00	90,824 27		
Compensation of Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, &c.	2,219 34	49,640 00	51,859 34		
Compensation of Auditor of the Treasury for Post Office Department, clerks, &c.		227,540 00	227,540 00		
Compensation of Treasurer of the United States, clerks, &c.	59,479 69	188,880 00	248,359 69		
Blank books, &c., office of United States Treasurer	10,847 81		10,847 81		
Compensation of Register of the Treasury, clerks, &c.		88,440 00	78,440 00		
Compensation of Solicitor of the Treasury, clerks, &c.	1,919 20	21,940 00	23,859 20		
Compensation of Commissioner of Customs, clerks, &c.	2,146 91	35,240 00	37,386 91		
Blank books, &c., office of Commissioner of Customs	493 19		493 19		
Compensation of Comptroller of the Currency, clerks, &c.	50,764 80	81,560 00	132,324 80		
Blank books, &c., office of Comptroller of the Currency	1,128 77		1,128 77		
Compensation of clerks, &c., in office of Light-house Board	1,321 16	9,240 00	10,561 16		
Blank books, &c., in office of Light-house Board	399 26		399 26		
Compensation of watchmen, &c., Southeast Executive Building	224 77	13,800 00	14,024 77		
Fuel, labor, lights, &c., Southeast Executive Building, and five other buildings	2,380 00	75,000 00	77,380 00		
Furniture and repairs, &c., for Treasury bureaus, act April 7, 1866	11,435 99	5,000 00	16,435 99		
Incidental and contingent expenses of Treasury Department	8,050 90	50,000 00	58,050 90		
Continuation of the Treasury building	1,098 13		1,098 13		
Pay of superintendent, watchmen, &c., employed in Treasury building, &c.	3,795 00		3,795 00		
Incidental expenses of Treasury buildings	3,000 00		3,000 00		
Annual repairs of the Treasury building		10,000 00	10,000 00		
Alterations of the Treasury building	30,000 00	38,500 00	68,500 00		
Compensation of Secretary of the Navy, assistant secretary, clerks, &c.	48,465 88	34,840 00	58,508 77	$24,797 11	

Blank books, &c., office of Secretary of Navy	674 15	2,840 00	3,514 15		
Compensation of clerks, &c., Bureau of Yards and Docks	3,188 30	14,640 00	17,828 30		
Blank books, &c., for Bureau of Yards and Docks	5,618 97	800 00	6,418 97		
Compensation of clerks, &c., Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	2,620 11	8,440 00	11,060 11		
Blank books, &c., for Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting		750 00	750 00		
Compensation of clerks, &c., Bureau of Construction and Repair	5,302 47	12,840 00	15,185 00	3,017 47	
Blank books, &c., for Bureau of Construction and Repair	1,300 00	800 00	2,100 00		
Compensation of clerks, &c., in Bureau of Steam Engineering	18,387 99	7,240 00	13,815 50	11,812 49	
Blank books, &c., for Bureau of Steam Engineering	4,150 00	800 00	4,950 00		
Compensation of clerks, &c., in Bureau of Ordnance	5,182 25	6,640 00	11,822 25		
Blank books, &c., for Bureau of Ordnance	2,060 09	800 00	2,860 09		
Compensation of clerks, &c., for Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	26,086 85	14,640 00	23,637 50	17,089 35	
Blank books, &c., Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	4,135 59	800 00	4,935 59		
Compensation of clerks, &c., Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	8,218 08	8,340 00	11,508 81	5,049 27	
Blank books, &c., Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	371 20	400 00	771 20		
Compensation of clerks, &c., Bureau of Navigation	10,534 89	5,240 00	9,334 67	6,440 22	
Blank books, &c., Bureau of Navigation	900 00	800 00	1,700 00		
Compensation of watchmen and laborers in Southwest Executive Building	9 24	2,760 00	2,769 24		
Labor, fuel, lights, &c., in Southwest Executive Building	1,600 00	6,000 00	7,600 00		
Department of Education, compensation of Commissioner of Education, clerks, &c	984 10		984 10		
Department of Education, stationery, blank books, &c	1,020 24		1,020 24		
General salary account of the Post Office Department		330,740 00	330,740 00		
Blank books, fuel, gas, &c., including Auditor's office Post Office Department	531 36	65,000 00	65,531 36		
Compensation of 25 additional clerks, act of March 14, 1862, Post Office Department		20,000 00	20,000 00		
Mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil	37,500 00	150,000 00	187,500 00		
Mail steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China	750,000 00	500,000 00	1,250,000 00		
An act to facilitate communicat'n between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph, act July 11, 1862	10,027 71	40,000 00	50,027 71		
Preparing, &c., post-route maps of the United States by the topographer	30 81		30 81		
Steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands	18,750 00	75,000 00	93,750 00		
Overland mail transportation between Atchison and Folsom, and marine transportation between New York and California	243,873 24		243,873 24		
To finish the improvements on the western front of the Post Office Building, on Eighth street, between E and F streets, paving, grading, &c		5,650 00	5,650 00		
To meet deficiencies in the proceeds of the money-order system	16,862 62		16,862 62		
For supplying deficiencies in the revenues of the Post Office Department	1,962,500 00	5,750,000 00	7,712,500 00		
Compensation of Commissioner of Agriculture, clerks, &c	1,262 12	68,520 00	69,782 12		
Compensation of superintendent of seed room, clerks, &c., Department of Agriculture	318 67		318 67		
Department of Agriculture, stationery, fuel, light, &c	14 20	17,200 00	17,214 20		
Department of Agriculture, collection of agricultural statistics	141 60	15,720 00	15,861 60		
Department of Agriculture, propagation and distribution of valuable plants, &c	74 11	10,000 00	10,074 11		
Department of Agriculture, purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds, &c		20,000 00	20,000 00		
Department of Agriculture, experimental garden on reservation No. 2, salary of fireman, &c	1 63		1 63		
Department of Agriculture, heating apparatus	500 00		500 00		
Department of Agriculture, grading and improving grounds		10,000 00	10,000 00		
Department of Agriculture, continuance, &c., of investigations of cattle disease		15,000 00	15,000 00		
Compensation of Attorney General of United States, clerks, &c	12,295 93	38,800 00	51,095 93		
Fuel, labor, &c., office of Attorney General	225 00	10,000 00	10,225 00		
Purchase of law and necessary books, office of Attorney General	368 05	1,000 00	1,368 05		
Legal assistance in disposal of private land claims in California	24,642 58		24,642 58		
Publishing 300 sets of the opinions of the Attorneys General delivered since March 4, 1857	1,222 50		1,222 50		
Furnishing suitable rooms for office of Attorney General, if necessary for him to remove from the Treasury Department	10,000 00			10,000 00	

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Purchase of deficient State reports, &c., for office Attorney General	$890 79		$890 79		
Supreme Court United States, salary of Chief Justice and associate justices	43, 772 95	$49, 500 00	47, 995 75	$45, 279 20	
Salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court		2, 500 00	2, 500 00		
Supreme and orphans' courts of the District of Columbia, salary of chief justice and associate judges	11, 528 85	19, 000 00	18, 825 00	11, 703 85	
Salaries of United States district judges	32, 591 44	165, 000 00	166, 968 75	30, 622 69	
Salaries of United States district attorneys	14, 017 12	12, 500 00	18, 162 87	8, 354 25	
Salaries of United States marshals	11, 864 55	14, 800 00	9, 918 35	16, 746 20	
Territory of Arizona, compensation of governor, judges, &c	2, 962 15	12, 000 00	9, 606 25	5, 355 90	
Territory of Arizona, compensation and mileage of members of legislative assembly	19, 000 00		19, 000 00		
Territory of Arizona, contingent expenses	1, 500 00	1, 000 00	2, 500 00		
Territory of Arizona, interpreter and translator in executive office	750 00	500 00	1, 250 00		
Territory of Colorado, compensation of governor, judges, &c	2, 700 56	11, 800 00	11, 608 41	2, 892 15	
Territory of Colorado, compensation and mileage of members of assembly	12, 979 65		12, 979 65		
Territory of Colorado, contingent expenses		1, 000 00	1, 000 00		
Territory of Dakota, compensation of governor, judges, &c	862 40	12, 000 00	11, 496 45	1, 365 95	
Territory of Dakota, contingent expenses	10 78	1, 000 00	1, 010 78		
Territory of Idaho, compensation of governor, judges, &c	7, 246 74	15, 000 00	18, 251 17	3, 995 57	
Territory of Idaho, compensation and mileage of members of assembly	25, 376 66		25, 376 66		
Territory of Idaho, contingent expenses	1, 000 00	1, 000 00	2, 000 00		
Territory of Montana, compensation of governor, judges, &c	5, 038 30	15, 000 00	13, 876 17	6, 162 13	
Territory of Montana, contingent expenses	436 50	1, 000 00	1, 436 50		
Territory of Montana, compensation and mileage of members of assembly	12, 678 22		12, 678 22		
Territory of Nebraska, compensation and mileage of members of assembly	22, 530 14				$22, 530 14
Territory of Nebraska, contingent expenses	1, 217 63				1, 217 63
Territory of Nevada, compensation of governor, judges, &c	4, 310 78				4, 310 78
Territory of Nevada, compensation and mileage of members of assembly	18, 449 50				18, 449 50
Territory of New Mexico, compensation of governor, judges, &c	7, 188 41	12, 000 00	12, 750 96	8, 437 45	
Territory of New Mexico, compensation and mileage of members of assembly	4, 311 42	15, 000 00	19, 311 42		
Territory of New Mexico, contingent expenses		1, 500 00	1, 500 00		
Territory of New Mexico, interpreter and translator in executive office		500 00	500 00		
Territory of Utah, compensation of governor, judges, &c	4, 380 22	12, 000 00	14, 670 20	1, 710 02	
Territory of Utah, compensation and mileage of members of assembly	446 78		446 78		
Territory of Utah, contingent expenses		1, 500 00	1, 500 00		
Territory of Washington, compensation of governor, judges, &c	3, 854 42	12, 500 00	12, 218 15	4, 136 27	
Territory of Washington, compensation and mileage of members of assembly	5, 405 51	12, 000 00	17, 405 51		
Territory of Washington, contingent expenses	1, 355 03	1, 500 00	2, 855 03		
Territory of Wyoming, compensation of governor, judges, &c	6, 150 00	12, 300 00	12, 032 02	6, 417 98	

Territory of Wyoming, compensation and mileage of members of assembly		90,000 00	90,000 00		
Territory of Wyoming, contingent expenses		1,000 00	1,000 00		
Salaries and expenses of steamboat inspectors	4,703 31	124,400 00	129,103 31		29,621 31
Salaries of commissioners of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts of United States	42,832 31		13,211 00		12,884 23
Contingent expenses of commissioners of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts of the United States	17,884 23		5,000 00		13,919 55
Revision, &c., of the statutes of United States, act approved June 27, 1866	15,762 05		1,842 50		
Salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States	24,328 25	25,500 00	49,828 25		
Compensation of clerks, &c., in office of assistant treasurer United States, at Boston	12,257 53	20,000 00	13,409 65	18,847 88	
Compensation of clerks, &c., in office of assistant treasurer United States, at New York	25,619 82	90,000 00	115,619 82		
Checks and certificates of deposits for office of assistant treasurer, New York, and other offices	32,026 36	8,000 00	40,026 36		
Compensation of additional clerks, per act of August 6, 1846	168,749 23	116,900 00	285,649 23		
Contingent expenses, act August 6, 1846, for safe-keeping of public revenue	232,867 91	100,000 00	332,867 91		
Expenses of the national loan		1,250,000 00	1,250,000 00		
Detecting, &c., persons engaged in counterfeiting United States notes, bonds, &c	5,500 00	100,000 00	105,500 00		
Expenses incident to an act to provide a national currency, act February 25, 1863	2,505 54		2,505 54		
Detecting, &c., persons engaged in perpetrating frauds upon the United States	118 52		118 52		
Preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, &c., of coins of United States	4,100 00		4,100 00		
Plates, paper, &c., for office of Comptroller of Currency	306,669 07	75,000 00	381,669 07		
United States Mint at Philadelphia, compensation of officers, clerks, &c		37,900 00	37,900 00		
United States Mint at Philadelphia, wages of workmen		125,000 00	125,000 00		
United States Mint at Philadelphia, incidental and contingent expenses		25,000 00	25,000 00		
United States Mint at Philadelphia, transportation of bullion, &c		5,000 00	5,000 00		
United States Mint at Philadelphia, specimens of ores and coins		600 00	600 00		
United States Mint at Philadelphia, purchase of publications, &c	1,000 00		1,000 00		
Branch mint San Francisco, compensation of officers, clerks, &c	6,125 84	30,500 00	36,625 84		
Branch mint, San Francisco, wages of workmen, &c	103,056 40	150,000 00	253,056 40		
Branch mint, San Francisco, incidental and contingent expenses	122,650 91	69,545 00	192,195 91		
Branch mint, San Francisco, specimens of ores		300 00	300 00		
Branch mint, San Francisco, purchase of site and erection of building	131,357 49	150,000 00	281,357 49		
Establishing, &c., branch mint, San Francisco, acts August 31, 1852, &c	33,700 00		33,700 00		
Compensation of a stamp clerk, &c., office of assistant treasurer United States, San Francisco		6,900 00	6,900 00		
Branch mint at New Orleans, compensation of officers, clerks, &c	674 68		674 68		
Branch mint at New Orleans, wages of workmen, &c	8,446 93		8,446 93		
Branch mint at New Orleans, incidental and contingent expenses	27,924 81		27,924 81		
Branch mint at New Orleans, care and preservation of the buildings, &c	3,000 00	3,000 00	6,000 00		
Branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, compensation of officers, clerks, &c	2,337 56		2,337 56		
Branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, wages of workmen	3,821 56		3,821 56		
Branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, incidental and contingent expenses	152 66		152 66		
Branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, care and preservation of buildings, &c	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00		
Branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, compensation of officers, clerks, &c	3,000 00		3,000 00		
Branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, incidental and contingent expenses	1,476 03		1,476 03		
Branch mint at Denver, Colorado, compensation of officers, clerks, &c		7,200 00	7,200 00		
Branch mint at Denver, Colorado, wages of workmen	23,036 86	12,000 00	35,036 86		
Branch mint at Denver, Colorado, incidental and contingent expenses	8,806 61	3,000 00	11,806 61		
Branch mint at Denver, Colorado, additional salary of treasurer, acting as assistant treasurer United States, and a clerk in his office.	3,425 00				3,425 00
Branch mint, Carson City, Nevada, establishment of		74,600 00	74,600 00		
Branch mint, Dallas City, Oregon, establishment of	58,093 78		58,093 78		
United States assay office, New York, compensation of officers, clerks, &c	146 52	25,700 00	25,846 52		
United States assay office, New York, wages of workmen	773 18	40,000 00	40,773 18		
United States assay office, New York, incidental and contingent expenses	31,123 95	50,000 00	81,123 95		
Construction of assay office at Boise City, Idaho		75,000 00	75,000 00		

Balances of appropriations, June 30, 1870—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to services of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
Compensation of receiver at Santa Fé, acting as depositary, clerks, &c	$2,403 69	$4,000 00	$6,403 69	.....	.....
Compenpation to designated depositories, act of August 6, 1846	11,462 41	5,000 00	16,462 41	.....	.....
Compensation to special agents to examine books, &c., at the several depositories	4,458 10	6,000 00	2,302 75	.....	$81,155 35
Building vaults in United States depositories	3,627 46	25,000 00	28,627 46	.....	.....
Site and building for a post office in city of New York	273,422 79	200,000 00	473,422 79	.....	.....
Post office and sub-treasury in city of Boston	.....	200,000 00	200,000 00	.....	.....
Court-house and post office at Springfield, Ill	5,275 30	.....	5,275 30	.....	.....
Court-house and post office at Portland, Me	72,484 65	25,000 00	97,484 65	.....	.....
Court-house and post office at Des Moines, Iowa	48,501 19	.....	48,501 19	.....	.....
Court-house and post office at Madison, Wis	383 57	50,000 00	50,383 57	.....	.....
Court-house and post office at Columbus, S. C	.....	75,000 00	75,000 00	.....	.....
Court-house and post office at Omaha, Neb	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	.....	.....
Survey of the Atlantic and gulf coasts of United States	2,178 16	275,000 00	277,178 16	.....	.....
Survey of the western coast of United States	11,944 81	175,000 00	186,944 81	.....	.....
Publishing observations made in survey of coast of United States	1,869 64	2,000 00	3,869 64	.....	.....
Repairs of steamers used in the coast survey	4,000 00	30,000 00	34,000 00	.....	.....
Pay and rations of engineers for steamers used in coast survey	8,395 90	5,000 00	13,395 90	.....	.....
Payment to Stephen G. Montano, act for payment of claims of Peruvian citizens, approved June 1, 1864	41,782 38	.....	41,782 38	.....	.....
Payment to Juan del Carmon Vergel, sec. 13, act June 1, 1864	1,170 00	.....	1,170 00	.....	.....
Gold medal to Cornelius Vanderbilt; joint resolution approved January 28, 1864	282 00	.....	.....	.....	282 00
Act for the temporary relief of the poor, &c., of District of Columbia	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Smithsonian Institution	448,358 49	.....	.....	$448,358 49	.....
To pay taxes on lands owned by the United States	12,341 13	.....	12,341 13	.....	.....
Collecting reliable statistical information concerning the gold and silver mines of the western States and Territories	100 00	10,000 00	10,100 00	.....	.....
Expenses of defending the people of Oregon from Cayuse Indians	9,985 78	.....	5,000 00	.....	4,985 78
Expenses incident to providing accommodations for Internal Revenue officers	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	.....
Unprovided claims	17,560 33	.....	9,000 00	8,560 33	.....
Payment of messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the electoral votes of President and Vice-President of the United States	3,624 75	.....	.....	.....	3,624 75
Collecting, preparing, &c., the proceedings at the decoration of the soldiers' graves, under resolution of June 22, 1868	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
Expenses incurred in the prosecution, &c., of claims due the United States	5,176 83	15,000 00	20,176 83	.....	.....
Completion of Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
To aid in supporting the National Association for the relief of destitute colored women and children of this District	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....

Care, improvement, &c., of the Congressional burying ground		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Total	9,554,551 68	18,127,124 76	26,810,150 57	737,124 14	135,302 73
PUBLIC DEBT.					
Interest on bounty land scrip, act February 11, 1847	$2,772 99			$2,772 99	
Interest on treasury notes, act March 2, 1861	1,757 31		$40 78	1,716 53	
To make good interest to State of Arkansas	5,400 00		5,400 00		
Redemption of bounty land scrip, act February 11, 1847	8,575 00		100 00	8,475 00	
Redemption of 5 per cent. Mexican indemnity, act August 10, 1846	1,104 91			1,104 91	
Payment to the creditors of Texas, act September 9, 1850	111,896 14			111,896 14	
Total	131,506 35		5,540 78	125,965 57	
INTERNAL REVENUE.					
Expenses of assessment and collection of internal revenue	$980,619 31	$8,000,000 00	$8,980,619 31		
Detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws	29,553 85	100,000 00	129,553 85		
Compensation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, clerks, stamps, &c	40,903 65	499,400 00	540,303 65		
Furniture, maps, labor, and miscellaneous items for Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue	81,727 45		81,727 45		
Total	1,132,804 26	8,599,400 00	9,732,204 26		

RECAPITULATION.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on June 30, 1869.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which will be expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimated amount which may be applied to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Balance which may be carried to the surplus fund.
War	$41,548,477 30	$34,768,705 58	$71,158,320 97	$4,993,695 21	$165,166 70
War, civil, (public buildings and grounds)	478,394 65	7,180 00	1,046,173 78	6,402 57	282,998 30
Navy	16,007,154 37	15,807,431 60	30,814,585 97	1,000,000 00	.....
Interior, (pensions and Indians)	26,532,453 94	19,601,400 73	46,038,707 71	.....	95,146 96
Interior, civil, (lands, courts, &c.)	3,576,954 98	4,331,972 00	7,902,877 89	.....	6,049 09
Diplomatic, (State Department)	1,063,460 41	1,111,834 00	2,175,294 41	.....	.....
Customs, (Treasury Department)	2,364,401 73	8,548,858 09	10,408,567 86	504,621 74	70 22
Treasury Department and miscellaneous	9,554,551 68	18,127,124 76	26,819,159 57	737,124 14	125,392 73
Public debt, (Treasury Department)	131,506 35	.....	5,540 78	125,965 57	.....
Internal revenue, (Treasury Department)	1,132,804 26	8,599,400 00	9,732,204 26	.....	.....
Total	102,390,159 67	111,733,906 76	206,101,433 20	7,367,809 23	654,824 00

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 156.

EXPENDITURES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 11, *transmitting a statement of the expenditures for public and private purposes in the District of Columbia, from the establishment of the seat of government to the* 31*st of December*, 1869.

FEBRUARY 22, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 19, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives dated the 11th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith two statements, prepared by the Register of the Treasury, together with an explanatory letter from said officer, which contain all expenditures from the national treasury for public and private purposes in the District of Columbia, (excluding the salaries of public officers,) from the time the seat of government was located at Washington until the 31st day of December, 1869.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE,
February, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith two statements, embracing all expenditures from the national treasury, for public and private purposes, in the District of Columbia, (excluding the salaries of public officers,) from the time the seat of government was located at Washington to the 1st of January, 1870, furnished in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, referred to this office on the 14th instant.

No. 1 is a copy of a statement prepared in this office under date of September 11, 1858.

No. 2 is a continuation of that statement to the 1st of January, 1870.

The resolution calls for a statement to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. A request for the same information to the 1st of January, 1870, having been complied with recently, is the reason for now furnishing the expenditures to a later period than the time mentioned in the resolution.

As requested, the resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ALLISON, *Register.*

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 1.—*Statement of all the expenditures from the national treasury for public and private purposes in the District of Columbia, (excluding the salaries of public officers,) from the time the seat of government was located at Washington to the close of the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1858.

Public buildings in Washington	$1,515,966 32
Erecting the Capitol, including alterations and repairs	1,314,731 52
Repairs of the Capitol, &c	8,000 00
Alteration and repairs of the Capitol	93,241 26
Repairs of the Capitol water-closets, public stables, &c	11,000 00
Inclosing and improving Capitol square	221,220 86
Statues and busts for the Capitol	105,833 95
Furniture for the Capitol	80,043 20
Foundation for colossal statue of Washington in rotunda of the Capitol	1,990 74
Erecting statue of Washington in rotunda of the Capitol	5,000 00
Lighting with gas the Capitol and Capitol grounds	11,050 59
Extra work done in making necessary fixtures for lighting the Capitol with gas	2,877 18
Purchase and erection of lamps and lamp-posts of iron, and for laying gas pipes, &c., in the Capitol grounds	4,951 71
Removing mast and lantern above the dome of the Capitol	323 00
Paying Washington Gas Company for lighting the Capitol and grounds, including fixtures	2,000 00
Lighting the Capitol and President's House, the public grounds around them, &c	121,305 00
Repairs and removal of gas pipes through the Capitol	3,500 00
Painting the Capitol	18,064 90
Painting and repairs inside of the Capitol, &c	5,000 00
Painting and repairs inside of the Capitol, new furnace under the Senate chamber, &c	500 00
Paintings for the rotunda of the Capitol	70,542 00
Four historical paintings for rotunda of the Capitol	10,000 00
Supplying the President's House, executive buildings, and Capitol, with water	82,605 30
Repairs of water pipes at the Capitol	1,000 00
Improving public grounds north, south, and west of the Capitol	2,500 00
Purchase of two thousand feet of six-inch iron water pipe to conduct water to the Capitol, &c	2,500 00
Extension of the Capitol according to such plan as may be approved by the President of the United States	690,000 00
Extension of the United States Capitol	3,635,000 00
Expenses incurred in the extinguishment of the fire in the library room at the Capitol	5,000 00
Repairs of the Congressional Library room, destroyed by fire	96,500 00
For fitting up document room to receive temporarily a portion of the books of the Congressional Library	1,138 43
Taking up and repairing the steps of the eastern portico of the Capitol, &c	1,500 00
Permanent repairs of the roof of the Capitol with copper	2,000 00
Removing fences, grading streets, &c., preparatory to the extension of the Capitol square	3,000 00
Removing the dome of the Capitol	105,000 00
Dome of the Capitol of the United States	130,000 00
Furnishing and ornamenting the Capitol with works of art, &c	1,750 00

For furnishing and putting up new furnaces and repairing old ones, &c., for the House of Representatives	$4,500 00
Building to accommodate Congress, including rent	19,355 00
Completing room under post office of the Senate	4,451 31
For flagging footway in the Congressional Burying Ground from the entrance of the same to the government vault	2,200 00
To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to provide additional furnaces for the library of Congress	2,500 00
President's house, additions, alterations, and repairs	158,675 84
Alteration and repairs of the President's House,&c	73,931 25
Accommodations of the President's household furniture, &c	223,805 27
Furnishing the President's House, &c	43,897 34
Grading, draining, &c., the grounds south of the President's House	*50,770 00
Grading and improving the President's square	*59,584 00
Filling the low grounds south of the President's House	474 54
For extending sewers from the executive departments and the President's House to the canal, &c	32,000 00
Cast iron fence from the corner of the Department of State to the President's gate	3,931 27
Raising chimneys of the southeast executive building, and repairing the steps of the western portico, &c	3,000 00
Painting exterior of the President's House below the cornice	1,050 00
Heating and ventilating the Executive Mansion, &c	32,525 29
Repairing or removing water fixtures at the President's House	2,000 00
Footway on the north front of the President's House, &c	4,809 28
Erection of stables and conservatory at the President's House	20,000 00
Extending the gas pipes and providing lamp posts, lamps, and burners in front of the Executive Mansion	5,339 19
For expenses incurred in bringing gas pipes, &c., into and around the northeast Executive building	398 59
Two additional executive offices	191,756 71
Smithsonian Institution	648,684 96
Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution	278,191 26
Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, per act August 10, 1848	257,584 07
Smithsonian Institution, founded at Washington for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men	70,265 89
Jail in the city of Washington	54,838 66
Jail in the county of Alexandria, District of Columbia	11 699 16
To defray expenses incurred in preparing plans and estimate costs of a new jail for the District of Columbia, &c	500 00
Building penitentiary, District of Columbia	77,777 97
Support and maintenance of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia	316,679 87
Insane hospital in the District of Columbia	10,000 00
To enable the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President of the United States, to purchase a site in neighborhood of Washington for erecting an asylum for insane	239,321 00
Erection of a barn and carpenter's shop at the Insane Asylum, District of Columbia	7,200 00
For inclosing the grounds of the Insane Asylum, District of Columbia	3,000 00
To aid the directors of the Washington Infirmary to enlarge their accommodations for the benefit of sick transient paupers	20,000 00
Support of insane persons in the District of Columbia, including liquidation and settlement of debts due to Maryland for support of insane paupers	30,296 24
Support, clothing, &c., of insane paupers, District of Columbia	13,828 36
Payment on account of principal and interest of loan made by State of Maryland to the city of Washington	290,874 84
Support and maintenance of insane paupers in the District of Columbia and Baltimore	7,169 75
Support of insane paupers in the District of Columbia, (pauper lunatics of Baltimore)	40,029 89
Support, attention, and medical treatment of twelve transient paupers, medical or surgical, in the Washington Infirmary	14,250 00
Support of eighteen transient paupers, &c., in the District of Columbia	9,750 00
Maintenance and tuition of deaf, dumb, or blind pupils for the District of Columbia in the Columbia Institute	1,600 75
Support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the District of Columbia	20,500 00
Support of the Military Asylum, for the relief and support of disabled soldiers of the United States	118,791 19

Support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the District of Columbia and of the army and navy	$20,500 00
Erection of a lodge for colored insane, fences, repairs of farm-house, ten cows for use of asylum, &c	12,020 00
Purchase of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company, and for the erection of a public bridge on the site thereof	47,000 00
Erecting a bridge across the Potomac River at Washington	134,683 25
Loss incurred in making preparations to build a bridge across the Potomac River at Washington	13,854 70
Repairs of the Potomac Bridge, District of Columbia	71,104 83
To reimburse the expenditure made by the Commissioner of Public Buildings for the repairs of the Potomac Bridge	4,500 00
For a bridge across the Potomac River at Little Falls	122,587 03
Purchase of one or both of the bridges over the Eastern Branch	30,000 00
Repairs of the bridges on the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River, &c.	21,999 00
Improving the navigation of the Potomac River between Alexandria and Georgetown, and for other purposes	150,000 00
Repairing the roof of the court-house in Alexandria	18,550 00
Loan made to the city of Washington	100,000 00
For the benefit of the city of Washington	70,000 00
Relief of the several corporated cities of the District of Columbia	1,155,058 29
Reimbursement of the debt contracted by the cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the United States	780,000 00
Improvements in the city of Washington, under the twelfth section of act of Congress approved May 17, 1848	23,268 62
To complete the grades in the city of Washington, under direction of the President of the United States	13,250 09
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase a suitable number of iron settees, to be placed in the public grounds, &c	1,840 00
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase five hundred burial lots in the Congressional Burying Ground	5,000 00
Expenditure on account of the public burying grounds	9,359 89
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for 225 feet 5 inches of granite coping used in the improvement of the triangular square, &c.	515 47
For erecting suitable buildings in Washington City for the preservation of the ordnance and arms of the volunteers and militia of the District of Columbia	27,374 96
To reimburse the corporation of Washington the amount advanced to complete culvert, &c	2,309 90
To reimburse the corporation of Washington the cost of erecting half of the City Hall building	30,000 00
Apartments in the City Hall for the circuit court of the United States	11,115 00
Alterations and improvements in the court room in the City Hall at Washington, D. C	2,500 00
Inclosing with a substantial wooden fence, &c, the low grounds on the canal between Third and Sixth streets	2,500 00
Purchase of the rights of the Washington Canal Company	150,000 00
Completing the Alexandria Canal, District of Columbia	300,000 00
Aqueduct across the Potomac River, at or near Georgetown, District of Columbia	100,000 00
Continuation of the Washington aqueduct	1,285,036 99
Completing, cleaning, and repairing that portion of the Washington City Canal which passes through and along the public grounds	40,000 00
Navy-yard at Washington City, District of Columbia	1,655,977 73
Timber sheds at Washington	9,360 14
Removing and rebuilding monument in navy yard, Washington	2,300 00
Payment for property destroyed by burning the navy yard at Washington in 1844	225 00
Repairs of the Potomac, Navy Yard, and Upper bridges; and to refund to the Commissioner of Public Buildings $3,000 advanced to him by the city of Washington, District of Columbia	26,000 00
Hospital at Washington, District of Columbia	417 00
Magazine at Washington, District of Columbia	12,513 53
Bringing water into the city of Washington	180,000 00
Repair of water pipes	200 00
Purchase and repairs of tools for laborers	1,755 45
To enable the President of the United States to employ Clark Mills to erect at the city of Washington a colossal equestrian statue of George Washington, &c	25,000 00
To enable the President of the United States to compensate Clark Mills for the execution of the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson	20,000 00

For erecting a pedestal in Lafayette Square for the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, and inclosing the same	$8,500 00
Post Office and Patent Office, including purchase of old building lots, &c.	82,500 80
Erecting a fire-proof building for the General Post Office	477,052 71
Purchase of the remainder of the square on which the General Post Office buildings are situated	22,150 00
Purchase of ground north of the General Post Office building	9,877 93
Repairs of the General Post Office building, office furniture, painting, &c	5,083 00
Painting the interior of the General Post Office building, including passages, &c	5,000 00
Continuation of the General Post Office building	800,000 00
Erecting a fire-proof building for the Treasury Department	667,974 00
Furnishing rooms in the Treasury Department	16,600 00
Painting walls of the Treasury Department and Patent Office	5,000 00
Lighting and ventilating the upper story of the Treasury building	15,000 00
Continuation of the Treasury building	994,403 47
Erecting a fire-proof building for the Patent Office	417 550 00
For casual repairs of the Patent Office building	5,200 84
Contingent expenses of the east wing of the Patent Office, &c	100 00
For completing the east wing of the Patent Office building	397,892 40
Erection of the east wing of the Patent Office building and completing the drain of said building, &c	649,107 98
Erection of the west wing of the Patent Office building and completing the drains of said building and Post Office building	49,000 00
Altering the streets and repairing in front of the east wing of the Patent Office, &c	14,250 00
Furnishing the front of the basement of the center building of the Patent Office, &c	3,200 00
Flooring the basement rooms in the old portion of the Patent Office building, &c	2,000 00
Iron railing and flagging in front of the old portion of the Patent Office building, &c	5,730 00
Repairing old portion of the Patent Office building, constructing water-closets therein, &c	3,000 00
Repairing old portion of the Patent Office building	1,000 00
Repairing heating apparatus, raising, repairing passages, painting, reglazing, and extending seed-room and green-house	6,000 00
Erection of the north front of the Patent Office building	210,000 00
Furnishing rooms of the new wing of the Patent Office building and providing the saloon with cases for models	500 00
For the construction and erection of suitable cases to receive the collections of the United States Exploring Expedition and others in geology, &c	15,000 00
For the expense of the transfer of collections of the United States Exploring Expedition, and the permanent arrangement of the cases	2,000 00
Repairing the saloon of the west wing of the Patent Office for the reception of models, &c	20,000 00
Monument over the tomb of Eldridge Gerry, late Vice-President of the United States	1,000 00
Repairs or additions of offices, rooms, vaults, and safes, purchase of additional furniture, fixtures, &c	5,000 00
Fire-engines, hose, and engine-houses for the public buildings	34,478 33
Rebuilding engine-house of the Columbia Fire Company on Capitol Hill.	2,500 00
Purchase of fire-engines	600 00
For removing the old engine-house of the Franklin Company from the triangular space on Pennsylvania avenue	11,000 00
Improvement of public squares, other than the Capitol and President's and the streets adjoining	34,561 97
Grading done by order of Ignatius Mudd, late Commissioner of Public Buildings, &c	484 89
Miscellaneous expenditures relating to public buildings, grounds, &c.	179,574 99
Improving Pennsylvania avenue	209,493 99
Paving and repairing Pennsylvania avenue	45,915 29
Repairs of Pennsylvania avenue	7,000 00
Lighting Pennsylvania avenue from Capitol Square to the Treasury Department, &c	47,516 25
Sprinkling Pennsylvania avenue during the session of Congress	1,061 87
For continuing of improvements of Pennsylvania avenue around the Capitol grounds, &c	17,500 00

For repairing Pennsylvania avenue at the intersection of Seventh street.	$5,000 00
Paving remainder of center space of Pennsylvania avenue	5,255 86
Grading and paving with round stones the carriage-way of Pennsylvania avenue from Seventeenth street to Rock Creek, &c	43,700 00
Continuing sewer under Pennsylvania avenue east line of Fourteenth street	3,000 00
Enlarging the culverts and openings into the same across Pennsylvania avenue, &c	3,928 36
Placing sewer openings along Pennsylvania avenue	8,000 00
For defraying the expenses incurred in the improvement, &c., of the triangular space north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets	5,192 00
Inclosing with iron fence and otherwise improving the triangular space north side of Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the market-house, between Seventh and Eighth streets	4,500 00
Inclosing with iron fence and otherwise improving the triangular space north side of Pennsylvania avenue	3,360 00
Erecting lamp-posts and lamps on both sides of Pennsylvania avenue	4,900 00
Furnishing lamps and lamp-posts from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets on Pennsylvania avenue	500 00
Erecting cast-iron lamp-posts and lighting the same with gas from the western termination of Pennsylvania avenue	4,000 00
Grading University Square	22,543 77
For the purchase of a building corner of F and Seventeenth streets	200,000 00
Inclosing circle at intersection of Pennsylvania avenue with New Hampshire avenue	4,500 00
Inclosing triangular space upon which the western market-house recently stood with iron fence	5,000 00
For improving that part of reservation 17 lying between New Jersey avenue and Second street	2,500 00
For grading, graveling, &c., New Jersey avenue, north of the Capitol	22,000 00
For improving New Jersey avenue, south of the Capitol	4,000 00
Grading, graveling, repairing sidewalks, building culverts, &c., on New Jersey avenue, from the Capitol to the public reservation No. 5, &c	2,000 00
Completing the grading and graveling of New Jersey avenue	7,000 00
Grading and graveling Indiana avenue from Third street to Capitol Hill, and constructing culvert	11,284 77
Grading Indiana avenue, &c	11,833 92
Grading and graveling Indiana avenue, from Third street to Capitol Hill	381 31
Grading, graveling, and completing the culvert across Tiber Creek, on Indiana avenue	6,000 00
Grading, graveling, &c., Four-and-a-half street, &c	4,750 00
Grading Four-and-a-half street south	1,199 20
For completing the graveling on Four-and-a-half street, from Maryland avenue to the arsenal grounds	80
For taking up and relaying, &c., as much as has been washed away at the sewer along Fifteenth street, &c	2,999 98
Paving remainder of center space of Fifteenth street	12,700 00
Paving Fifteenth street west	172 96
Sewer under Fifteenth street	2,160 72
Grading and improving Maryland avenue, from Seventh street to the Potomac bridge	12,420 72
Grading and paving, with round stone, Seventeenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to the north side of New York avenue, &c	5,500 00
Grading and paving, with round stones, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets from Canal to south B street	9,000 00
Construction of a sewer in Judiciary Square	6,000 00
For filling up ravine in Judiciary Square	3,000 00
Continuing improvements of Judiciary Square, repairing fences, &c	6,000 00
Improving the grounds in Lafayette Square, and fencing the same	5,000 00
For finishing brick pavement on the south front of Lafayette Square.	1,000 00
Inclosing Lafayette Square with iron fence, including four gates	20,303 99
Defraying the expenses incurred in the improvement of Lafayette Square	5,266 00
For public reservation No. 2, Lafayette Square	12,000 00
Purchase of one dozen settees for Lafayette Square	175 00
For furnishing lamp-posts and lamps on the north, east, and west sides of Lafayette Square, &c	1,350 00
Filling up, grading, and otherwise improving Franklin Square	5,906 99

inclosing, &c., public Mall, from Seventh street to the Potomac		$8,628 00
ng the grading, &c., of the Mall, from Sixth street to the Poto-iver		4,954 29
ng the grading and planting with trees, and inclosing the pub-l from Third street to the Potomac River		13,000 00
ng the grading, planting with trees, and inclosing with a wooden he Mall from Sixth street westward		763 50
ıase of trees and hire of laborers in the improvement of reser-No. 2 on public Mall		5,276 52
ıg the grading and planting with trees the unimproved por-f the Mall		27,500 00
and finishing the roads and walks through that portion of the Mall surrounding the Smithsonian Institution		7,500 00
f gas pipes from Fifteenth street to President's house, and pipe through the house, &c		5,000 00
as pipes from main pipe at Capitol to Fifteenth street on both Pennsylvania avenue, &c		10,000 00
as pipe between Capitol and Fifteenth street, &c		3,000 00
and preparing public grounds for nursery		750 00
ıding the propagating department of the Botanic Garden, and ıcing water into the same, &c		2,600 00
of taking care of and preserving botanical and horticultural ens brought home by exploring expedition		3,400 00
of green-house and botanical collection thereat, to some suita-, &c., &c		5,000 00
ıp and draining grounds in the vicinity of the national green-		18,650 00
g fences, grading streets, &c		12,000 00
of tree-boxes, leather, wire, and twine for the public buildings.		250 00
of trees for the Mall and other public grounds		1,000 00
of tree boxes to replace, when necessary, such as have been l by the United States, &c		22,680 73
arts for the public buildings and grounds		7,000 00
or the public grounds		6,600 00
		24,721,301 67
ıich deduct excess of repayments beyond expenditures payments where there are no expenditures, &c., on t of completing the grading, planting with trees, and ng with wooden fence the Mall, from Sixth street west-o Potomac River	$717 79	
and improving Maryland avenue from Seventeenth to the Potomac bridge	3,420 72	
ng the President's House	71 48	
ı fence, from corner of Department of State to the ent's gate	412 58	
g circle at the termination of Pennsylvania avenue ıew Hampshire avenue and R street, &c	580 82	
ing the east wing of the Patent Office building, &c.,&c.	546 12	
		5,749 51
l		24,715,552 16

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, September 11, 1858.

Statement of all the expenditures from the national treasury for public and private s in the District of Columbia, (excluding the salaries of public officers,) from June 30, *January* 1, 1870.

epairs of the Capitol, &c	$105,129 00
ct with Hiram Powers, &c., to ornament the Capitol	20,018 00
&c., the Capitol; new furnaces under the Senate Chamber	1,000 00
firemen to warm the Library of Congress	9,282.00
with shelves, the two rooms at the south end of library, &c.	270 00

Stone flooring for Library of Congress	$5,200 00
Repairs of water pipes at the Capitol	6,298 99
Lighting the Capitol, President's House, &c	692,600 00
Dome of the Capitol of the United States	763,000 00
Extension of the Capitol	3,408,613 74
Ornamenting the Capitol with works of art	11,250 00
Expenses, &c., for warming the Library of Congress	3,000 00
Converting the old Senate chamber into a court room	25,000 00
Fitting up rooms in the center building, &c., for use of Court of Claims	3,000 00
Keeping three furnaces under the old hall House of Representatives	1,000 00
Repairs of water-closets of the Capitol	10,100 00
Repairs of furnaces under the Senate chamber, &c	998 70
To have the old furnace under the Library of Congress removed, &c	325 00
Painting the outside of the old portion of the Capitol	1,000 00
Remove the army bakery from the basement floor of the Capitol	8,000 00
Erect two new furnaces under the rotunda of the Capitol	5,500 00
Repairs of all the furnaces under the Capitol	2,000 00
Continuation of the repairs of Delaware avenue, north of Capitol	1,000 00
Removing back the fence, &c., the Botanic Garden	1,200 00
New roof of the Congressional Library	3,500 00
Reconstruction of five of the burnt-out furnaces, &c	4,858 38
Keeping the spring and water-pipes, &c., in repair, &c	1,000 00
To grade, &c., so as to relay the water pipes leading from the government spring, &c	8,140 00
Fuel for centre building of the Capitol	7,500 00
Enlargement of the Library of Congress, so as to include in two wings, &c	193,153 28
For picture by W. H. Powell, illustrative of some naval incident	5,000 00
Replacing one of the iron panels in the ceiling of Library of Congress	324 77
Cleaning and painting the crypt and passages under the rotunda	2,000 00
Enlarging bench in the Supreme Court room	1,214 00
Completing the tiling of the floor of the old hall of Representatives	3,875 00
Fitting up rooms in the basement under the court-room of the Supreme Court	6,500 00
Reconstruct the lower water-closets of the Supreme Court room	1,500 00
Painting the iron railing around the Capitol grounds	1,500 00
Heating with steam the Supreme Court room, law library, &c	14,997 20
Casing with stone, and erecting a wall in front of No. basement, &c	4,300 00
To cause to be painted, &c., the escutcheons of the States of West Virginia and Nevada	130 00
Grading, &c., and improving the public grounds around the Capitol	47,000 00
Lighting the rotunda of the Capitol with gas, &c	3,000 00
Repairing the roof of the old portion of the Capitol	5,450 00
Illuminating the Capitol and government portion of the City Hall	250 00
Laying a new pipe from K street main to the Capitol, &c	13,000 00
Improvement and repair of seats and fountains in Capitol grounds	1,000 00
Alterations and repairs of the President's House	95,250 00
Refurnishing the President's House	46,053 02
Fuel for the President's House	40,000 00
Erection of stables and conservatory for the President's House	3,905 00
Plants for the conservatory for the President's House	1,000 00
Complete the improvements on the square south of President's House	2,000 00
Series of portraits of the Presidents of the United States for President's House	3,200 00
Purchase of books for the library of the President's House	1,492 82
Taking care of the grounds south of the President's House	28,500 00
Introducing Potomac water into the President's House	4,420 00
Painting iron fence around Lafayette Square in front of the President's House	1,000 00
Rebuilding the President's stable	14,016 19
Repairs of the basement of the President's House	13,000 00
Repairs, refitting, &c., President's summer residence	3,000 00
Making the road from the President's stable to the House	1,500 00
Underdraining the President's garden and Capitol grounds	1,500 00
Painting the President's House inside and out	8,000 00
Remove the water pipes, &c., to the President's House	5,500 00
Carrying the Potomac water into the office portion of the President's House	3,000 00
Deficiency, &c., for fuel for President's House and Capitol	14,000 00
Deficiency for repairing conservatory for President's House	28,000 00

Refurnishing President's House, (act December 19, 1865)	$160,000 00
Renewing the heating apparatus at the President's House	16,000 00
Hawley's improved patented lightning conductor for President's House	500 00
Expenses of a survey of a park and site for a presidential mansion	2,500 00
Purchase of a portrait of the late President Lincoln for the Executive Mansion	3,000 00
Completing the iron fencing of the President's grounds, &c	27,000 00
Purchase of flower-pots, &c., for use in the green-house, &c	2,100 00
Expenses of the Smithsonian Institute	70,921 68
Seats of wood in the Smithsonian grounds	100 00
Repairs and rebuilding fence around the Smithsonian grounds	6,940 00
Repairing fence around that portion of the wall, &c., Smithsonian Institute	1,500 00
Construction of a jail in the District of Columbia	30,856 38
Making the necessary repairs of a jail in Washington, D. C	389 97
Support of a penitentiary in the District of Columbia	56,888 30
Purchase of a site for the insane of the District, &c	149,584 00
Support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane, &c	753,500 00
Continuation of the wall inclosing the grounds of the Insane Asylum	64,372 00
Extension of stables and erection of sheds, &c	4,000 00
Heating and ventilating, &c., Insane Hospital edifice	20,000 00
Furnishing the present hospital continuation for the insane	19,643 00
Fire apparatus for the Insane Hospital	900 00
Grading and planting trees about the Insane Hospital edifice	1,000 00
Books and incidental expenses of the Insane Hospital	500 00
Extension of workshops, &c., Insane Hospital	2,000 00
Furnishing, &c., east wing of the Insane Hospital	28,500 00
Purchase and fencing 56¼ acres meadow land, Insane Hospital	6,000 00
Purchase of 150 acres of land with building, lying directly east of the Insane Hospital	23,000 00
Support and maintenance of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia	80,000 00
Pay the interest on sundry sums loaned for government purposes by the First National Bank of Washington, D. C	5,670 12
Maintenance, &c., of the deaf, dumb, and blind pupils, &c., Columbia Institute	27,758 76
Erecting, furnishing, &c., two additions to the building of the Columbia Institute	190,280 87
Increased supply of Potomac water and erection of tanks, &c., Columbia Institute	5,000 00
Proper inclosure, grading, and improvements of the grounds of Columbia Institute	11,600 00
Erection of a brick barn, carriage house, &c., Columbia Institute	14,500 00
Purchase of a tract of improved land for the Columbia Institute	33,500 00
Support, medical treatment, &c., of transient paupers, &c., District of Columbia	107,999 30
Establishing a house of correction for boys, District of Columbia	12,000 00
Erecting, furnishing, and heating a lodge for colored women, District of Columbia	10,000 00
Support of the Columbia Hospital for women, &c., District of Columbia	45,000 00
Construction of a police telegraph in the city of Washington	15,000 00
Construction of a bridge and market-house in Georgetown, D. C	13,000 00
Removing stables, &c., from the grounds around the Washington Infirmary	4,999 22
Painting, repairing, &c., of eastern portion of City Hall	3,200 00
Purchase of suitable sites for the erection of school-houses in the county of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown	10,000 00
National Soldiers and Sailors Orphans' Home	10,000 00
Construction, &c., of suitable cases to receive the collections of the exploring expedition, &c	10,000 00
Expenses of the transfer of the collections of the exploring expedition	1,000 00
Preservation of the collections of the exploring expedition	51,192 50
Books of records, shelving, &c., for the office of Register of Deeds, &c	1,500 00
Support of the public green-houses, &c	58,781 16
Reglazing and repairing damages to the green-houses, &c	1,044 16
For a colossal statue of Washington, by Clark Mills	25,000 00
Transporting and placing Mills's statue of Washington on the pedestal, &c	10,000 00
Procuring manure, tools, &c., for the Botanic Garden	32,100 00

Introduction of Potomac water into the Botanic Garden	$1,000 00
Purchase and removal of materials, and erecting four green-houses, &c.	2,500 00
For an iron fence around the Botanic Garden	25,057 90
Bridge, Tiber Creek, where it runs through the Botanic Garden	60,652 78
To change Tiber Creek, where it runs through the Botanic Garden, into a sewer	28,000 00
Erection of the west wing of the Patent Office building, &c	52,329 86
Erection of the north front of the Patent Office building, &c	257,093 13
Flooring the basement rooms in the old portion of the Patent Office building	6,000 00
Repairing the saloon in the west wing of the Patent Office building	20,000 00
Casual repairs of the Patent Office building	99,349 75
Making cases, &c., in the Patent Office building to receive copyright books, &c	18,400 00
Construction of the cellar of the north front of the Patent Office building into offices, &c	12,000 00
Completing the work on the Patent Office building so far as to preserve the materials already prepared	15,000 00
Furnishing the rooms in the north wing of the Patent Office building and furnishing the same with suitable cases	83,876 64
Erecting new furnaces in the basement in the east wing Patent Office building	15,000 00
Repairing and painting saloon in the old portion of the Patent Office building	25,000 00
Repairs of rooms in the basement of the west wing of the Patent Office building	5,000 00
Construction of the water-closets in the basement of the south front of the Patent Office building	2,000 00
Reconstruct chimneys and flues in the Patent Office building	8,000 00
Finishing the Patent Office building	208,500 00
Fuel and lights for the Patent Office building	98,732 69
Continuation of the Treasury building	4,449,397 98
Annual repairs of the Treasury building	10,000 00
Extension of the General Post Office building	339,366 89
Finish improvements on the west front of Post Office building	5,650 00
Lighting and ventilating the upper portion of the Treasury building	23,911 85
Alteration of the Treasury building	61,787 32
Refitting rear basement rooms of the old Treasury building, &c	11,000 00
Erect a Department of Agriculture on reservation No. 2	100,000 00
Addition to the Public Printing Office and the necessary presses, &c	59,915 74
To provide temporary accommodation for the State Department	3,000 00
Constructing the necessary water-closets on each floor of Winder's building	3,450 00
Armory for the militia of the District of Columbia	327 00
Completing the Washington Aqueduct	1,832,766 29
Purchase of grounds adjacent to Washington arsenal	2,340 33
Improvement of grounds about the hospital and farms	2,000 00
Completing the defenses of Washington	350,611 18
Hospital, Washington, D. C	114,611 55
Navy yard, Washington, D. C	1,256,036 79
Magazine, Washington, D. C	212,198 82
Arsenal, Washington, D. C	78,379 00
Grading and improvements of grounds Department of Agriculture	22,000 00
Heating apparatus, Department of Agriculture	15,000 00
Gas fixtures, Department of Agriculture	2,890 00
Cases for museum, Department of Agriculture	3,880 00
Painting walls, &c., Department of Agriculture	6,255 00
Purchase of furniture, fitting up laboratory, &c., Department of Agriculture	12,500 00
Repairs of the Long Bridge	59,999 92
Taking down and rebuilding, &c., southwest span, &c., Long Bridge	3,247 54
Repairs of the Potomac, Navy Yard, and Upper bridges	82,544 66
Complete the bridge across the Potomac at Little Falls	4,955 84
Repairs of the Navy Yard Bridge	36,000 00
Repairs of the bridge across the Potomac at Little Falls	34,010 00
Repairs of the Potomac Bridge	13,000 00
Removal of the foot bridge on Maine avenue to Third street west	375 00
Construction of a wooden bridge, &c., across the canal in the line with Maine avenue	1,875 00
Purchase and repairs of tools for the public grounds	6,750 00
Public reservation No. 2 and Lafayette square	27,863 00

ng the grading and planting with trees the unimproved portions Mall	$2,500 00
of trees and tree-boxes, &c. for the public grounds	37,000 00
arts for the public grounds	19,757 50
of manure for the public grounds	4,000 00
of Pennsylvania avenue	69,600 00
out the sewer traps on Pennsylvania avenue	4,300 00
cast-iron lamp-posts, &c., western terminus of Pennsylvania through Bridge and High streets, Georgetown	810 00
and revise the grades of the city of Washington	1,750 00
lown gas pipes, &c., at Four-and-a-half, Seventh, and Twelfth , &c	6,000 00
with gas Four-and-a-half, Seventh, and Twelfth streets across ll	4,000 00
and paving foot-walk, gutter, &c. south side of Missouri avenue hird to Sixth streets west	1,939 37
the circle, &c., Pennsylvania avenue, with wrought-iron rail	9,018 47
and gravelling B street south from Seventh to Fourteenth streets.	7,979 50
ments of avenues, streets, &c. in Washington	375,041 57
g Delaware avenue north of C street south	1,000 00
ne-half the expenses of sewer traps intersection of Fourth street nd E street north	200 00
improvements provided for in the thirteenth section of the city r	5,000 00
Maryland avenue west to Sixth street south with gas, &c	15,000 00
of culvert on New Jersey avenue	500 00
ment of B street south from Sixth to Seventh streets west, Maine , &c	6,940 00
s for the public grounds	1,000 00
iron fences of the public grounds	8,500 00
manure for the public grounds	8,000 00
g gates to the iron fence around Lafayette square	5,000 00
nd whitewash the wooden fences around the several reservations.	1,000 00
g the arch on New Jersey avenue below the Coast Survey build-	1,000 00
East Capitol street and inclosing Lincoln square	15,000 00
and repairing Virginia avenue	10,000 00
shes purchased by the public gardener	125 00
e Franklin square with a wooden fence and to grade and plant trees	6,500 00
g fence around Armory square	533 00
ment of grounds, purchase of plants for garden, &c	2,000 00
ip and relaying with stone flagging the brick pavement in front War and Navy Departments	19,000 00
are of the circle on Pennsylvania avenue	2,150 00
ing the grading and repairing of Virginia avenue	12,000 00
s of opening Sixth street west across the Mall, &c	4,000 00
ment of reservations on New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, and and avenues	10,000 00
improvement of the circle on Pennsylvania avenue	600 00
the iron fences around Lafayette square, &c	5,000 00
crossings on Pennsylvania avenue	5,000 00
the rear of K street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets	2,500 00
repair of fences around the public reservations	1,000 00
Four-and-a-half street, Maryland avenue, and Sixth street south.	15,000 00
g snow and ice from pavements and public walks	1,200 00
r improvements of Lincoln square	8,000 00
ing the twenty-inch water main from B street north to First east	10,000 00
a deficiency in payment for materials for gates for Judiciary e Hospital	868 00
an arched roadway over Tiber Creek on North Capitol street..	5,000 00
	19,010,838 37

JOHN ALLISON, *Register.*

RY DEPARTMENT,
gister's Office, February 19, 1870.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 157.

RIO HONDO CLAIMS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

Copy of report on the Rio Hondo claims, Louisiana.

FEBRUARY 22, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 22, 1870.

SIR: Pursuant to house resolution of the 16th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of "the report of the register and receiver of the Natchitoches land district of Louisiana on the Rio Hondo claims, made by those officers on the 16th September, 1858, in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress of 3d August, 1854."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Land Office, Natchitoches, September 16, 1858.

SIR: In obedience to an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "An act to revive the act approved March 3, 1823, and the act approved May 27, 1824," which said two last recited acts provide for the execution of titles to lands in that part of the State of Louisiana between the Rio Hondo and Sabine River, proceeded, at this place, on the 6th of August, 1855, to hold our first and only session for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said act, having first given suitable notice to claimants of the time and place of meeting, and respectfully submit this our report:

No. 1. Pedro Flores, of the parish of De Soto, filed his notice claiming, by virtue of occupation, cultivation, and habitation, a tract of land lying within the late neutral territory, situated in section 19, township 13, range 12, containing six hundred and forty acres.

The claim is supported by the following testimony, taken before the board:

Louis Laffitte and Joseph Laffitte, being severally sworn, state that they know the land claimed by Pedro Flores in his above notice; that said land is situated as above described; that said land was occupied, inhabited, and cultivated by the claimant, by his living and growing corn thereon, on and prior to the 22d February, 1819; that his improvements on the land embraced about ten acres; that said inhabitation was discontinued by the claimant during the fall of 1826.

We are of opinion this claim ought to be confirmed, and in the abstract have classed it with claims of the third class.

No. 2. Elizabeth Laffitte, of the parish of De Soto, filed her notice claiming, by virtue of occupation, habitation, and cultivation, a tract of land lying within the then neutral territory, situated on the north half of section 5, and north half of section 6, township 12, range 12, containing six hundred and forty acres.

The claim is supported by the following testimony taken before this board:

Louis Laffitte and Joseph Laffitte, being severally sworn, say that they know the land claimed by Elizabeth Laffitte in her above notice; that said land is situated as therein described; that said land was occupied, inhabited, and cultivated by the claimant, by her living and growing cotton and corn thereon, on and previous to the 22d of February, 1819; that said occupation, habitation, and cultivation has been continued by the claimant since that period to the present time; that the claimant's improvements embrace about twenty acres.

We are of the opinion that this claim ought to be confirmed, and in the abstract have placed it with the claims of the third class.

No. 3. Maria Cordova, of the parish of De Soto, filed her notice claiming, by virtue of occupation, habitation, and cultivation, a tract of land lying within the late neutral territory, and situated on section 8, township 12, range 16, containing six hundred and forty acres.

The above claim is supported by the following testimony, taken before the board:

Pedro Flores, being sworn, says that he knows the land claimed by Maria Cordova, in her above notice; that said land is lying and situate as therein described; that said land was occupied, inhabited, and cultivated by the claimant, by her living and growing corn thereon, on and previous to the 22d of February, 1819; that the improvements thereon embraced about ten acres, and that said inhabitation, cultivation, and occupation was abandoned by the claimant some time in the beginning of the year 1828.

We are of opinion that this claim ought to be confirmed, and in the abstract have classed it with claims of the third class.

No. 4. Louis Laffitte, of the parish of De Soto, filed his notice claiming, by virtue of occupation, habitation, and cultivation, a tract of land lying in the late neutral territory, situated in section 33, of township 13, of range 12, containing six hundred and forty acres.

The claim is supported by the following testimony taken before the board:

Pedro Flores and Joseph Laffitte, being severally sworn, say that they know the land claimed by Louis Laffitte in his notice; that said land is situate and lying as is therein described; that said land was occupied, inhabited, and cultivated by the claimant, by his living, growing corn, &c., thereon, on and previous to the 22d of February, 1819; that said habitation, occupation, and cultivation, has been con-

tinued by the claimant since that period to the present time, and that the claimant's improvements on the land claimed embrace about thirty acres.

We are of opinion that this claim ought to be confirmed, and in the abstract have classed it with claims of the third class.

No. 5. Antoine Dubois, of the parish of De Soto, filed his notice claiming, by virtue of occupation, habitation, and cultivation, a tract of land lying within the late neutral territory, situated on section 28, township 12, range 11, and containing six hundred and forty acres.

The claim is supported by the following testimony, taken before the board:

Louis Laffitte, being sworn, says that he knows the land claimed by Antoine Dubois in his above notice; that said land is lying and situate as therein described; that the same was inhabited, occupied, and cultivated by the claimant, by his living, and growing corn, &c., on and previous to the 22d of February, 1819, that the said land was occupied by him several years afterward; that his improvements at that time amounted to about fifteen acres.

We are of opinion that this claim ought to be confirmed, and in the abstract have classed it with claims of the third class.

No. 6. Vital Flores, of the parish of De Soto, filed his notice claiming, by virtue of occupation, habitation, and cultivation, prior to the 22d February, 1819, a tract of land lying within the late neutral territory, situated on section 17, township 13, range 12, containing six hundred and forty acres.

The claim is supported by the following testimony:

Pedro Flores, being sworn, says that he knows the land claimed by Vital Flores, and is situated as described in his notice, (V. Flores's;) that the same was inhabited, occupied, and cultivated by the claimant, by his growing corn, &c., thereon, some time during the year 1815, and that the improvements amounted to about fifteen acres, and that the claimant continued thereon until about the year 1830.

We are of opinion this claim ought to be confirmed, and in the abstract have classed it with claims of the third class.

We further state that our first session was opened here on the 16th of July, 1855, but no business was presented for our action until the 6th of August, 1855, at which time we received proof and passed upon the aforesaid claims, (six in number,) and no other cases having been presented during the two years that said act of August 3, 1854, continued in force.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. B. CLOUTIER, *Register.*
THOS. C. HUNT, *Receiver.*

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, February 21, 1870.

I hereby certify that the within is a true copy of the original report of the register and receiver of the Natchitoches land district of Louisiana, relative to the Rio Hondo land claims, dated September 16, 1858, on file in this office.

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 158.

NUMBER OF INDIANS IN VARIOUS TRIBES.

LETTER

FROM THE

ACTING COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

IN ANSWER TO

The resolution of the House of February 2, 1870, in relation to the number of Indians in each of the various tribes named in the book of estimates furnished Congress.

FEBRUARY 22, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement, prepared in conformity with resolution of the House of Representatives dated the 2d instant, showing, as correctly as practicable and according to the best data in this office, the number of Indians in each of the various tribes named in the book of estimates furnished Congress at the date of the last enumeration of said tribes; also, the number of said Indians at the time when any annuity, permanent or otherwise, in money, goods, or for other purposes, was agreed to be paid by any treaty whatever, and the census of such tribe at the date of the treaty; or in default of a census at that time, the first subsequent enumeration of the tribe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. CADY,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement in answer to resolution of the United States House of Representatives, February 2 1870, calling for "the number of Indians in each of the various tribes named in the book of estimates at the date of the last enumeration of said tribes." Also, "the number of said Indians at the time when any annuity, permanent or otherwise, in money, goods, or for other purposes was agreed to be paid by any treaty whatever;" or, "in default of a census of any tribe at the time of any treaty, then the first subsequent enumeration of any such tribe."

Tribes named in the estimates.	Treaties with said tribes containing stipulations for the paym't of annuities in money or goods, or for other purposes.	Number of souls in each tribe at date of said treaties, or as furnished by the next subsequent enumeration, and year when so enumerated.	Last enumeration of said tribes and year of such enumeration.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Commanches.	May 15, 1846	20,000 reported in 1852	4,754, census of 1869.
	October 18, 1865	4,100 reported in 1865	
	October 21, 1867	4,000 reported in 1867	
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	July 27, 1866	2,300 reported in 1866	2,300, census of 1866.
Assinaboines	July 18, 1866	2,640 reported in 1866	2,640, census of 1866.
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	October 17, 1855	7,500 reported in 1855	6,000, census of 1869.
	September 1, 1863	9,560 reported in 1868	
Calapooias, Molallas, and Clackamas.	January 22, 1855	665 reported in 1867	665, census of 1867.
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	February 18, 1861	3,620 reported in 1862	3,390, census of 1869.
	October 14, 1865	2,520 reported in 1865	
	October 28, 1867	4,000 reported in 1867	
Chickasaws	July 15, 1794	5,000 reported in 1843	4,500, census of 1869.
	September 20, 1816		
	October 19, 1818		
	April 28, 1866	4,500 reported in 1866	
Chippewas—Boise Fort band	April 7, 1866	1,053 reported in 1868	1,063, census of 1868.
Chippewas of Lake Superior	September 30, 1854	4,940 reported in 1855	5,000, census of 1868.
	April 7, 1866	4,500 reported in 1867	
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	October 4, 1842	2,206 reported in 1855	6,200, census of 1869.
	August 2, 1847		
	September 30, 1854		
	February 22, 1855		
	May 7, 1864	2,114 reported in 1867	
	March 19, 1867		
Chippewas of the Mississippi, and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.	February 22, 1855	4,065 reported in 1867	
	May 7, 1864		
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe.	October 2, 1863	2,114 reported in 1867	
	April 12, 1864		
Choctaws	November 16, 1805	22,000 reported in 1825	12,500, census of 1867.
	October 24, 1816		
	October 18, 1820		
	January 20, 1825		
	September 27, 1830	18,500 reported in 1843	
	June 22, 1855	17,000 reported in 1855	
Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon.	June 25, 1855	1,025 reported in 1867	1,025, census of 1867.
Creeks	August 7, 1790	20,000 reported in 1825	12,294, census of 1869.
	June 16, 1802		
	November 14, 1805		
	January 22, 1818		
	February 12, 1825		
	January 24, 1826	25,000 reported in 1843	
	April 4, 1832		
	February 14, 1833		
	November 23, 1838		
	January 4, 1845		
	August 7, 1856	14,396 reported in 1866	
	June 14, 1866		
Crows	May 7, 1868	2,500 reported in 1868	2,000, census of 1869.
Delawares	August 3, 1795	800 reported in 1825	1,000, census of 1869.
	June 7, 1803		
	August 18, 1804		
	July 4, 1805		
	September 30, 1809		
	September 29, 1817		
	October 3, 1818		
	September 24, 1829	902 reported in 1855	
	October 26, 1832		
	May 6, 1854		
	May 6, 1856	1,000 reported in 1857	
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	January 22, 1855	2,500 reported in 1869	2,500, census of 1869.
Flatheads and other confederated tribes.	July 16, 1855	1,732 reported in 1865	1,450, census of 1869.
Gros Ventres, (of the prairie)	July 13, 1868	2,000 reported in 1868	2,000, census of 1869.

Number of Indians in each of the various tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes named in the estimates.	Treaties with said tribes containing stipulations for the paym't of annuities in money or goods, or for other purposes.	Number of souls in each tribe at date of said treaties, or as furnished by the next subsequent enumeration, and year when so enumerated.	Last enumeration of said tribes, and year of such enumeration.
Iowas	July 15, 1830	1,000 reported in 1830	228, census of 1869.
	September 17, 1836.	470 reported in 1843	
	October 19, 1838		
	May 7, 1854	433 reported in 1855	
Kansas	June 3, 1825	1,588 reported in 1843	718, census of 1869.
	January 14, 1846	1,300 reported in 1849	
Kickapoos	August 3, 1795	2,200 reported in 1825	265, census of 1869.
	July 30, 1819		
	August 30, 1819		
	October 24, 1832	588 reported in 1843	
	May 18, 1854	344 reported in 1855	
Klamath and Modocs	October 14, 1864	2,000 reported in 1869	2,000, census of 1869.
Makahs	January 31, 1855	680 reported in 1867	526, census of 1869.
Menomonees	August 11, 1827	2,464 reported in 1843	1,418, census of 1869.
	February 8, 1836		
	September 3, 1836		
	May 12, 1854	1,930 reported in 1855	
Miamies of Kansas	August 3, 1795		116, census of 1869.
Miamies of Eel River	August 21, 1805	1,073 reported in 1825	400, census of 1868.
Miamies of Indiana	September 30, 1809.		
	October 6, 1818		
	October 23, 1826	661 reported in 1843	
	February 11, 1828		
	October 23, 1834		
	November 6, 1838		
	November 28, 1840.		
	June 5, 1854	207 in Kansas; 353 in Indiana reported in 1855.	
Molels	December 21, 1855.	179 reported in 1867	179, census of 1867.
Shoshonees, Bannacks, and Sheep-Eaters.	September 24, 1868.	500 reported in 1868	500, census of 1869.
Navajoes	June 1, 1868	8,000 reported in 1868	7,790, census of 1869.
Nez Percés	June 11, 1855	3,700 reported in 1863	3,200, census of 1869.
	June 9, 1863		
Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes.	December 26, 1854.	1,301 reported in 1867	1,210, census of 1869.
Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes.	May 10, 1868	2,500 reported in 1868	2,500, census of 1868.
Omahas	July 15, 1830	1,600 reported in 1843	1,020, census of 1869.
	March 16, 1854	800 reported in 1854	
	March 6, 1865	1,000 reported in 1865	
Osages	November 10, 1808.	5,200 reported in 1825	4,481, census of 1869.
	June 2, 1825		
	January 11, 1839	2,830 reported in 1865	
	September 29, 1865.		
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.	March 28, 1836	7,055 reported in 1843	8,000, census of 1869.
	July 31, 1855	6,630 reported in 1855	
Ottoes and Missourias	July 15, 1830	931 reported in 1843	440, census of 1869.
	September 21, 1833.		
	March 15, 1854	600 reported in 1855	
Pawnees	October 9, 1833	12,500 reported in 1843	2,398, census of 1869.
	September 24, 1857.	4,500 reported in 1858	
Poncas	March 12, 1858	1,100 reported in 1865	768, census of 1869.
Pottawatomies	August 3, 1795	3,440 reported in 1855	2,025, census of 1869.
	November 17, 1807.		
	September 30, 1809.		
	October 2, 1818		
	October 16, 1826		
	September 20, 1828.		
	July 29, 1829		
	Oct. 20, 26, 27, 1832		
	December 10, 1832		
	September 26, 1833.		
	June 15 and 17, 1846		
Pottawatomies of Huron	November 17, 1807.	106 reported in 1825	50, census of 1868.
Quapaws	August 24, 1818	700 reported in 1825	274, census of 1869.
	November 15, 1824.		
	May 13, 1833	265 reported in 1867	
	February 23, 1867		
Quinaiclts and Quillehutes	July 1, 1855	600 reported in 1865	560, census of 1869.
River Crows	July 15, 1868	2,500 reported in 1868	2,500, census of 1868.
Rogue Rivers	September 13, 1853.	236 reported in 1867	236, census of 1867.
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.	November 3, 1804	6,400 reported in 1825	654, census of 1869.
	August 4, 1824		

Number of Indians in each of the various tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes named in the estimates.	Treaties with said tribes containing stipulations for the paym't of annuities in money or goods, or for other purposes.	Number of souls in each tribe at date of said treaties, or as furnished by the next subsequent enumeration, and year when so enumerated.	Last enumeration of said tribes, and year of such enumeration.
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi—Continued.	July 15, 1830		
	September 21, 1832.		
	September 28, 1836.	2, 348 reported in 1843	
	October 21, 1837		
	October 11, 1842		
	February 18, 1867	745 reported in 1867	
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.	September 17, 1836.	414 reported in 1843	90, census of 1869.
	October 21, 1837		
	May 18, 1854	180 reported in 1855	
	March 6, 1861	95 reported in 1865	
Seminoles	September 18, 1823.	5, 000 reported in 1825	2, 136, census of 1869.
	May 9, 1832	3, 824 reported in 1843	
	January 4, 1845		
	August 7, 1856	3, 000 reported in 1855	
	March 21, 1866	2, 000 reported in 1866	
Senecas, (formerly of Ohio.)	September 29, 1817.	551 reported in 1825	100, census of 1868.
	September 17, 1818.		
	February 28, 1831	251 reported in 1843	
	February 23, 1867	92 reported in 1867	
Senecas of New York	Act of Feb. 19, 1831.	2, 325 reported in 1825	3, 070, census of 1868.
	Act of June 21, 1846	2, 257 reported in 1855	
Senecas and Shawnees	July 4, 1805	551 reported in 1825	205, census of 1869.
	September 17, 1818.		
	July 20, 1831	211 reported in 1843	
	February 23, 1867	201 reported in 1867	
Senecas, Mixed Senecas, and Shawnees.	February 23, 1867	294 reported in 1867	305, census of 1869.
Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	August 3, 1795		
	August 13, 1803		
	August 27, 1804		
	December 30, 1805	652 reported in 1825	220, census of 1869.
	August 21, 1805		
	August 2, 1818		
	September 25, 1818.		
	Oct. 27 and 29, 1832.		
	May 30, 1854	259 reported in 1854	
	February 23, 1867	230 reported in 1867	
Quapaws, (see Pottawatomies of Huron.)			274, census of 1869.
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	August 30, 1831	377 reported in 1825	171, census of 1869.
	June 24, 1862	207 reported in 1862	
	February 23, 1867	200 reported in 1867	
Wyandotts	August 3, 1795		
	July 4, 1805	542 reported in 1825	175, census of 1869.
	November 17, 1807.		
	September 17, 1818.		
	March 17, 1842	664 reported in 1843	
	July 31, 1855	554 reported in 1855	
	February 23, 1867	175 reported in 1869	
Shawnees	August 3, 1795		
	September 29, 1817.		
	September 17, 1818.	963 reported in 1839	649, census of 1869.
	November 7, 1825		
	October 26, 1832		
	May 10, 1854	851 reported in 1854	
Shoshones—eastern, western, northwestern, and Goship bands.	July 30, 1863	6, 300 reported in 1865	5, 600, census of 1869.
Shoshones and Bannacks	July 30, 1868	2, 400 reported in 1868	2, 400, census of 1869.
Six Nations of New York	November 11, 1794.	4, 873 reported in 1825	4, 991, census of 1869.
Sioux of Dakota	July 15, 1830	25, 000 reported in 1843	1, 800, census of 1869.
	September 29, 1837.		
	July 23, 1851	15, 440 reported in 1855	
	August 5, 1851		
	February 19, 1867	17, 950 reported in 1867	
Sioux, (the nine bands)	October 10, 14, 17, 19, 20, 28, 1865.	17, 950 reported in 1867.	17, 980, census of 1869.
	April 29, 1868		
S'Klallams	January 26, 1855	1, 500 reported in 1865	1, 000, census of 1869.
Tabequache band of Utahs or Utes.	October 7, 1863	2, 500 reported in 1865	1, 500, census of 1869.
	March 2, 1868	2, 500 reported in 1868	

Number of Indians in each of the various tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes named in the estimates.	Treaties with said tribes containing stipulations for the paym't of annuities in money or goods, or for other purposes.	Number of souls in each tribe at date of said treaties, or as furnished by the next subsequent enumeration, and year when so enumerated.	Last enumeration of said tribes, and year of such enumeration.
Bands of Utes:			
Tabequache	March 2, 1868	8,784 reported in 1869	8,784, census of 1869.
Magnache			
Capote			
Weeminuche			
Yampa			
Grand River			
Uintah			
Umpquas, Crow Creek band	September 19, 1853	23 reported in 1865	38, census of 1867.
Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley.	November 29, 1854	187 reported in 1865	283, census of 1867.
Tribes:			
Walla-Walla	June 9, 1855	160 reported in 1865	223, census of 1869.
Cayuse	....do	370 reported in 1865	381, census of 1869.
Umatilla	....do	229 reported in 1865	243, census of 1869.
Winnebagoes	August 11, 1827	4,500 reported in 1836	1,343, census of 1869.
	August 1, 1829		
	September 15, 1832		
	November 1, 1837	2,183 reported in 1843	
	October 13, 1846	2,754 reported in 1854	
	July 17, 1862	1,900 reported in 1865	
Wohlpapee Snakes	August 12, 1865	2,000 reported in 1869	2,000, census of 1869.
Yakamas	June 9, 1855	3,400 reported in 1867	3,000, census of 1869.
Yancton Sioux	July 15, 1830	2,530 reported in 1865	2,500, census of 1869.
	April 19, 1858		

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *February* 17, 1870.

H. Ex. Doc. 158——2

O

41st CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 159.

HARBORS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 17, in relation to establishing a light to mark the pier at the harbor of Plymouth, Duxbury, and Kingston, in the State of Massachusetts.

FEBRUARY 22, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 17, 1870.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives dated the 17th ultimo, as follows, viz:

On motion of Mr. Buffinton,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report upon the necessity and expediency of establishing a light to mark the pier at the harbor of Plymouth, Duxbury, and Kingston, in the State of Massachusetts, together with an estimate of the cost therefor.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication, dated the 16th instant, from the chairman of the Light-house Board, with certain other papers, which, in my opinion, contain the information requested in said resolution.

The petitions inclosed with such resolution are herewith respectfully returned.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, February 16, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 17, 1870, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to "report upon the necessity and

expediency of establishing a light to mark the pier at the harbor of Plymouth, Duxbury, and Kingston, in the State of Massachusetts, together with an estimate of the cost therof:"

1. That the estimated cost of a light-house suited to the locality indicated is $17,931 43; the explanations and details of which estimate are embraced in the appended paper, marked A.

2. That it is reported by the light-house inspector of the district that there are ninety-two vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,254 tons, belonging to the three places named, and that during the past year about one hundred and twenty-five transient vessels visited the harbor.

3. That it is stated by the light-house inspector of the district that the establishment of the proposed light would enable vesseis to enter at night, and use the anchorage as a safe harbor of refuge, which he thinks would be specially useful to navigators who are caught in Massachusetts Bay in easterly gales. A copy of the report of the light-house inspector is hereto appended, marked B.

4. The accompanying chart of the locality shows the directions of the channels, depth of water, &c., from which it will be seen that there is at present a day beacon close to Duxbury pier, and that the two lights on Gurnet Point (the outer northern point of the harbor) are distant less than two and a half miles.

The resolution of the House of Representatives and the two petitions which accompanied it are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

W. B. SHUBRICK, *Chairman.*

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
Boston, February 7, 1870.

SIR: I herewith inclose an estimate for an iron screw-pile light-house, with keeper's dwelling of wood, proposed for the shoal at the site of Duxbury beacon, Plymouth Harbor, to be in all respects above ground, like the Narrows light-house, Boston Harbor; the piles to be thirty feet long and to stand ten feet in the shoal, in about one foot water at mean low water, the mean rise and fall of tide being ten feet. The shoal all around the beacon consists of hard granite, into which a pointed iron rod could not be forced with nippers to a depth of more than one foot. No ledge was encountered, and none appears in the vicinity nor exists in the contiguous channel, which has a depth of from eight to ten fathoms, at low water. I was informed by Captain Tower and by several masters of vessels of the port that the shoal has not changed noticeably within the last twenty years, and never to their knowledge.

The structure contemplated by the estimate has seven foundation piles of wrought iron, six inches diameter, forming a hexagon around the central pile, each face being fifteen feet from center of piles. The tension bars of the Narrows light-house were originally set only between the cap bands and bands half way from these to the ground, leaving the lower section without any staying whatever.

In 1857, cast-iron bands with three feet flanges to rest on the ground, and clamp flanges with lugs to receive 4-inch by 4-inch iron girders all

around, and from each corner to the central pile, were added to the structure, and the present estimate provides for a similar arrangement.

The structure must be guarded from running ice, which strikes across this point with much force on the ebb tide, by a triangular ice-breaker, of timber and stone, in crib-work, sheathed and covered with oak plank to be thirty feet long on sides and eighteen feet high.

The northwesterly corner of the stone beacon has been damaged by running ice. It is proposed to take the stones of the beacon for the ice-breaker.

In the certainty expressed by those acquainted with the site as to the nature of the shoal, and in my own conviction on the point, I did not consider more careful tests as immediately necessary. Borings at various points of the shoal will precede specifications for the work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. GOODWIN,
Acting Engineer, Second Light-house District.

Commander G. S. BLAKE, *U. S. N.*,
Light-house Inspector, Second District.

Estimate for a fifth order screw pile light-house near Duxbury Beacon, Plymouth Harbor, Massachusetts; dimensions and details similar to Narrows light-house, Boston Harbor, with addition of lower girders between piles and shingled roof instead of iron.

Iron work, except lantern, delivered on wharf in Boston, as per responsible proposals	$6,300 00	
3 trestles, 4,200 pounds iron-work, &c., at 15 cents	630 00	
Framed templates to take center and 2 corner piles	75 00	
8 men, 40 days setting iron-work, 320 days, averaging $3 25	1,040 00	
Vessel and 3 men setting iron-work, 40 days, averaging $10	400 00	
Painting iron-work, 3 coats	150 00	
		$8,595 00
5 M board measure, pine timber, &c., dwelling, at $60	300 00	
8 M board measure, spruce, at $25	200 00	
600 4-inch clapboards, at 7½ cents	45 00	
13 thousand shingles, at $7	91 00	
10 doors, at $4	40 00	
12 windows, (6 double,) with cords, &c., at $2 50	30 00	
800 pounds sheathing paper, at 5 cents	40 00	
250 pounds sheet-lead, at 12 cents	30 00	
300 pounds nails, assorted, at 7 cents	21 00	
100 lineal feet gutters, at 20 cents	20 00	
Cooking stove and appurtenances	45 00	
2 cast-iron smoke stacks, ventilators, &c., at $40	80 00	
Iron sink, &c	4 00	
300 pounds paint, at 25 cents	75 00	
5 carpenters, 50 days, 250 days; average, including board, $4	1,000 00	
Vessel and 3 men, 50 days, at $10	500 00	
		2,521 00

Cast-iron lantern, for wooden parapet, ventilator, &c	$450 00	
10 panes plate glass, 28 by 36 inches, at $12 33	123 30	
Cylinder stove, pipe, hod, &c	15 00	
Cord, curtains, and hooks	15 00	
Paint, oil, and putty	12 00	
Labor, setting lantern, glass, &c., 10 days, at $4	40 00	
Vessel and 3 men, 5 days, &c., at $10	50 00	
		$705 30
Boats, (dory)	50 00	
Rigging and blocks	25 00	
		75 00
60 tons pine timber for ice-breaker, at $20	1,200 00	
6 M board measure oak plank, at $7	420 00	
3,000 pounds iron straps and bolts, at 13 cents	390 00	
1,000 pounds spikes, at 7 cents	70 00	
300 pounds paint, at 25 cents	75 00	
Use of derrick, 50 days, at $1	50 00	
Labor, 8 men, 50 days; 400 days, average $3	1,200 00	
Vessel and 3 men, 50 days, at $10	500 00	
		3,905 00
Vessel and 3 men, 30 days, additional, at $10	300 00	
Transportation and subsistence of engineer and superintendent	200 00	
		500 00
For structure, exclusive of illuminating apparatus		16,301 30
Add ten per cent		1,630 13
Total		17,931 43

WM. A. GOODWIN,
Acting Engineer, Second Light-house District.

BOSTON, *February* 8, 1870.

B.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
Boston, February 8, 1870.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo, I respectfully report that I am quite familiar with the harbor of Plymouth from Gurnet Point inward, and am decidedly of the opinion that a harbor or bug light from Duxbury pier would be very advantageous to the trade of Duxbury and Kingston, as set forth by the petitioners, and that the Cow Yard, so-called, would, with the aid of such a light, become a good harbor of refuge to vessels of a large class.

The channel between buoys No. 5 and 8, as laid down upon the Coast Survey chart, published in 1857, has become a little narrow; otherwise the soundings as given upon the chart do not appear to have materially altered.

There are ninety-two vessels owned in the ports of Plymouth, Duxbury, and Kingston, the aggregate tonnage of which is 4,254 tons, and about one hundred and fifty transient vessels entered those ports during the past year laden with coal, iron, lumber, plaster, &c.

It is to be added that this harbor is very useful in easterly gales to vessels in Massachusetts Bay, which are now often compelled to anchor

in a very exposed position in the outer harbor, but could by the aid of the light asked for make a secure anchorage in the inner one.

I inclose herewith an estimate for a light of the fifth order, made by W. A. Goodwin, esq., the engineer of this district, which we concur in recommending as suitable for this station.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. S. BLAKE,
Light-house Inspector, Second District.

Rear-Admiral W. B. SHUBRICK,
Chairman Light-house Board, Washington.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned would respectfully represent that the stone pier at the entrance of the harbors of Plymouth, Duxbury, and Kingston, is in a condition to need immediate repairs.

And they would further represent that these harbors are the only ones affording a good anchorage on the westerly side of Massachusetts Bay, especially for the largest class of vessels, and vessels approaching these shores are often driven by storms so far into the bay as to be unable to reach any port either to the east or north, and having no guide by which to enter the aforesaid harbors, are obliged either to anchor outside or be driven upon a rocky coast, involving the loss of vessel and cargo and oftentimes of lives.

The undersigned would further represent that by the erection of a bug light, so called, where the said pier now stands, vessels of any class could run with a wind that would else carry them to certain destruction, into a perfectly safe and commodious anchorage of from ten to fifteen fathoms of water at all times of the tide.

They would further represent that the establishment of this light would be of immense benefit to the numerous class of coasting and fishing vessels by enabling them to gain a place of safety from a coming storm, now difficult to reach except in the day-time.

Therefore we ask that instead of repairing the present pier, which must soon be done or it will be washed away, said light may be established in its place.

ERASTUS SAMPSON,
Agent Boston and Baltimore Steamship Company.
BAILEY LORING,
Wharfinger Long Wharf.

The undersigned are well satisfied, from the representation of parties who are familiar with the subject, that the light asked for would be a valuable addition to the safety of commerce, looking for a harbor of refuge on the south shore.

R. B. FORBES.
HOWES & CROWELL.
E. S. TOBEY.
THOMAS LAMB.
GEO. B. UPTON.
LARKIN, STACKPOLE & CO.
ISAAC SWEETZER,
President Washington Insurance Company.

J. W. BALCH,
President Boylston Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
S. R. SPAULDING,
President Boston and Baltimore Steamship Company.
GEORGE C. LORD,
President New England Merchant Marine Insurance Company.
WILLIAM PERKINS.
JOS. B. TILTON,
President Boston Insurance Company.
SLIDDEN & WILLIAMS.
NATHANIEL WINSOR & CO.
WM. M. BYRNES,
President Franklin Insurance Company.
F. BACON,
President China Marine Insurance Company.
FRANKLIN SNOW & CO.
WHITNEY & SAMPSON,
Agents of the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Line.
H. M. WHITNEY,
Agent Metropolitan Steamship Line between New York and Boston
WM. K. WELD & CO.
SPRAGUE, SOULE & CO.
ALFRED WINSOR & SON.
THOMAS RUSSELL,
ELIAS E. DAVISON,
Pilot Commissioners.
JACOB G. PIERCE,
H. A. TEWKSBURY,
ASA H. JOSELYNE,
W. F. TEWKSBURY,
W. G. BAILEY,
P. H. CHANDLER,
JOHN MCFIELD,
E. S. MCFIELD,
WM. W. MCFIELD,
MAXWELL REED,
N. W. PHILLIPS,
FRANK B. WELLOCK,
JOHN H. JEFFREY,
JON. BRUCE,
ABEL F. HAYDEN,
BENJAMIN B. TREMERE,
W. R. LAMPEE,
ABEL T. HAYDEN,
THOMAS COOPER,
JOHN A. MCFIELD, Jr.,
ABEL T. HAYDEN,
Boston Pilots.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned would respectfully represent that the stone pier at the entrance of the harbor of Plymouth, Duxbury, and Kingston is in a condition to need immediate repairs.

d they would further represent that these harbors are the only
ffording a good anchorage on the easterly side of Massachusetts
especially for the larger class of vessels, and vessels approaching
shores are often driven by storms so far into the bay as to be una-
reach any port, either to the east or north, and having no guide
ich to enter the aforesaid harbors, are obliged either to anchor
le or be driven upon a rocky coast, involving the loss of vessel and
, and oftentimes of lives.

undersigned would further represent, that by the erection of a
ght, so-called, where the said pier now stands, vessels of any class
run with a wind that would else carry them to certain destruction,
perfectly safe and commodious anchorage of from ten to fifteen
ms of water at all times of the tide.

y would further represent that the establishment of this light
l be of immense benefit to the numerous class of coasting and fish-
essels by enabling them to gain a place of safety from a coming
, now difficult to reach except in the day-time.

erefore we ask that instead of repairing the present pier, which
soon be done or it will be washed away, said light may be estab-
l in its place.

PLYMOUTH.

am H. Nelson.	Ellis D. Barnes.	Thos. B. Sears.
y Whiting, jr.	Jacob W. Dickson.	Winslow Rickard.
Harlow.	G. W. Cobb.	James Sheffield.
R. Atwood.	Francis Southworth.	Joseph Holmes.
Drew.	Isaac W. Jackson.	Harvey Bartlett, jr.
on Perkins.	Frank L. Whitten.	A. G. Morton.
Harlow.	Joseph P. Brown.	Harvey Bartlett.
as Ellis.	Robert Brown.	Cornelius Bartlett, 2d.
as Rasserett.	Wm. R. Drew.	John E. Bartlett.
ard B. Atwood.	Lemuel Pratt.	Eliah Wood.
. Smith.	William F. Peterson.	Ivory Blackmer.
ville Griffin.	Jno. C. Barnes.	Joseph Morton.
. Barnes.	B. B. Dunham.	James Cornish.
as Atwood, jr.	R. H. Perkins.	B. E. Cornish.
Churchill.	W. R. Lammare.	Henry Burgess.
S. Danforth.	Wm. G. S. Wells.	Samuel M. Whitten.
ph L. Weston.	Robert Clark.	John Virginia.
V. Loring.	A. J. Bradford.	James S. Holbrook.
ah F. Whiting.	Wm. Churchill.	George G. Dyer.
. H. Morton.	N. C. Lammare.	Edward L. Barnes.
s. H. Rogers.	B. C. Finney.	John R. Davis.
B. Collingwood.	Herbert C. Leach.	Wm. Nightingale.
s. Raymond.	F. S. Leach.	Jas. Kendrick.
c B. White.	B. W. Gooding.	Thos. Loring.
ah C. Fuller.	James J. M'Kenna.	Eben Cobb.
ier Ripley.	Asa Barrows.	Ellis Barnes.
n H. Parsons.	Edward Doten.	Ellis Benson.
V. Watson, 2d.	Elisha T. Nelson.	Augustus Deming.
id Drew.	Thomas Diman.	Sam'l Shaw.
mas Ryan.	Thos. O. Jackson.	Lucius Pratt.
ert C. Barnes.	James Collins.	John B. Wilson.
. Finney.	Coomer Weston.	Wm. Gooding.
). Robinson.	Wm. B. Barnes.	Joseph Bagnall.

Robert Swinburn.
S. B. Holmes.
K. R. Bartlett.
Prince Manter.
E. L. Chandler.
Nath'l W. Leonard.
Sam'l C. Howland, jr.
Benj. Whitmore.
A. Bartlett.
Samuel Cole.
Ellis Holmes.
M. B. Blacmee.
Winslow Whiting.
Austin Morton.
James W. Blackmee.
Miles S. Weston.
Isaac B. Rich.
Harrison Finney.
Erastus Harlow.
Horace D. Osgood.
Jno. D. Churchill.
Isaac Breaster.
James Simmons.
R. W. Bagnell.
Edwin Powers.
Augustus Robbins.
William D. Sherman.
William Bartlett.
John Atwood.
Edward Bartlett.
Allen Holmes.
Lem'l Bradford.
Martin V. B. Holmes.
C. T. Harris.
C. W.Burgess.
J. H. Harlow.
Benj'n Hubbard.
Albert Barnes.
William C. Cobb.

Henry Weston.
Benjamin B. Gooding.
Wm. T. Davis.
Geo. H. Harlow.
L. R. Wood.
Sylvanus D. Chase.
Edwin Jackson.
Wm. Weston.
Corban Barnes.
Abner H. Harlow.
John F. Holmes.
Henry Gould.
Nathaniel Simmons.
L. H. Wood.
H. B. Sears.
Timothy Manter.
William Covington.
John Perkins.
Jacob Howland, jr.
John E. Barnes.
Chas. C. Doten.
Samuel Rickard.
Samuel E. Lunmun.
J. D. Baxter.
Asa Kiendrick.
Martin Branter.
H. S. Raymond.
Wm. W. Pope.
J. W. Churchill.
F. H. Weston.
Geo. S. Ryder.
T. S. White.
Sameul S. Doten.
H. W. Weston.
Putnam Kimball.
Ephriam T. Paty.
Branch Blackmer.
F. W. Rickard.

Dr. G. Ochme.
Joseph A. Brown.
Charles T. May.
George Bagnall.
Richard W. Harlow.
James Deacon.
Edmund Robbins.
Lemuel Bradford, 2d.
Edmund M. Leach.
Charles P. Morse.
Amasa Churchill.
E. D. Shaw.
C. H. Atwood.
Wm. Nickerson.
Geo. H. Chase.
E. S. Diman, jr.
Nath. Holmes, jr.
Charles H. Finney.
James H. Paulding.
James T. Paulding.
John Harlow, 2d.
George W. Nelson.
Peter Holmes.
Frank B. Holmes.
Abraham Whitten.
P. Leach.
J. A. Robbins.
Charles B. Irish.
Wm. Atwood.
Leath Clark.
John Steward.
Albert Frasier.
Isaac N. Barrows.
Elnathan Pierce.
Chas. Churchill.
Wm. P. Gooding.
John F. Hall.
J. N. Stoddard.

DUXBURY.

Spencer T. Winsor.
Lewis Winsor.
Hiram Hunt.
Calvin G. Winsor.
Ezra O. Winsor.
Hiram T. Delano, 2d.
Geo. Y. Sampson.
Rufus Holmes.
Geo. W. Holmes.
Boirly D. Wilson,
David L. Peterson.
Hamilton Wadsworth.
Richard A. Winsor.
John T. Winsor.

A. P. Simmons.
Harvey D. Winsor.
Otis Peterson.
James S. Weston.
Oscar H. Soule.
David Chandler, jr.
Orson M. Arnold.
John Cushing.
Benj. Cushing.
Jonathan S. Ford.
Mekar Hunt.
Henry B. Baker.
Geo. W. Ford.
William Woodward.

Gamaliel Arnold.
George Bradford.
George Faunce.
Oscar C. Hunt.
Samuel P. Burgess.
James K. Burgess.
Edward F. Soule.
William T. Mack.
Gamaliel Wadsworth.
William W. Jones.
James H. Peterson.
Theodore P. Freeman.
George W. Curtis.
John W. Brewster.

. Winsor.
. J. Alden.
ua S. Freeman.
. J. Alden, jr.
s. H. Furness.
s. H. Weston.
ı Burns.
Brewster.
ge S. Weston.
ed Sampson, jr.
ed Sampson.
ph Brewster.
ı Holmes.
ge Loudon.
uel W. Hunt.
ry M. Freeman.
field S. Freeman.
ed Paulding.
es Thomas.
ard Winsor.
anus Shedd.
rles Soule.
l Knowles.
rles W. Holmes.
z Hatch.
ustus Graner.
. F. Wadsworth.
tin Peterson.
liam K. Turner.
ekiah Turner.
n Prior.
ı S. Loring.
ian Winsor.
in Hunt.
. P. Freeman.
es Perry.
cellus Soule.
ph W. Hunt.
rles Delano.
ius Hunt.
nzo S. Chandler.
rles Frost.
. Briggs.
. H. Winsor.
. Simmons.
ua T. Winsor.
ry Mellons.
liam H. Cushing.
ua Winsor.
indo Winsor.
ard Winsor.
I. Miller.
ah D. Roundally.

George Atwell.
James F. Delano.
Henry Weston.
George Sampson.
Daniel L. Soule.
Sam'l Stickney, jr.
Asa S. Delano.
Abbott Sampson.
Nath'l Ford.
Joshua Hathaway.
Peleg Cook.
Andrew Stetson.
John Turner.
Geo. Fowle.
Wm. Prior, jr.
Augustus Winsor.
John W. Marston.
Sullivan Freeman.
Abraham Rich, jr.
Sam'l Delano.
Samuel Holmes.
Charley Perkins.
Josiah Peterson.
John Alden, jr.
Calvin Pratt.
Geo. Winslow.
Porter Keen.
Geo. W. Childs.
Henry Alden.
David Cushman.
William B. Drew.
Elisha Holmes.
William Simmons.
Alden Church.
Joseph Goodspeed.
Harrison Chandler.
William Turner.
Geo. P. Crocker.
Eugene S. Freeman.
Sam'l S. Peterson.
William Paulding.
Daniel Turner.
Henry Drew.
Alden B. Weston, 2d.
Elisha Sampson.
Andrew Northey.
E. W. Paine.
H. E. Sampson.
Samuel Winsor.
Herbert A. Peterson.
Harvey Soule.
Albert C. Myrick.

David H. Freeman.
Daniel Burgess.
Calvin Josselyn.
Leander B. Pierce.
Clarence M. Smith.
Geo. H. Brown.
Micah A. Soule.
William Prior.
Geo. P. Prior.
Edwin A. Soule.
Walter S. Peterson.
William B. Peterson.
John W. Cushing.
John Armstrong.
William Holmes.
Charles Hunt.
Levi H. Cushing.
Charles Winsor.
Alden Winsor.
Eden S. Sampson.
James E. Winsor.
George Winsor.
H. L. Sampson.
O. R. Peterson.
Nelson Stetson.
John Duyer.
S. Stetson.
Nathaniel Sampson.
Henry Wadsworth.
Alexander Wadsworth.
Elisha Keene.
John Sprague.
John E. Hamilton.
Fred Delano.
Wm. G. Winsor.
Otis Morton.
Nathaniel Ellis.
Robert Steele.
Hiram Winsor.
Edward Sampson.
Wm. T. Harlow.
Edgar W. Swift.
Joshua Swift.
Peleg T. Brooks.
Joseph Gerry.
Augustus Simmons.
David Goodspeed.
Francis Krayman.
Willard Clark.
Stephen H. Jackson.
Henry S. Sinnell.
Chas. W. Reed.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 160.

STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 7th instant, transmitting correspondence relative to the struggle for freedom in the Island of Cuba.

FEBRUARY 22, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to their resolution of the 7th instant, a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying documents.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, *February* 21, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 21, 1870.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House so much of the correspondence between our government and the government of Spain, and between the United States legation at Madrid and the Department of State, as relates to affairs connected with the island of Cuba; and also [under like reservation] such information as may be in his possession in reference to the present struggle for independence in that island," has the honor to lay before the President the following papers, numbered and specified as in the accompanying synoptical list, viz:

I. Extracts from late correspondence between this department and the legation of the United States at Madrid, contained in numbers 1 to 46 inclusive.

II. Printed extracts from late correspondence between this department and the Spanish minister accredited to this government, (Mr. Lopez Roberts,) and between this department and several diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States, and other printed papers, which were transmitted to the *Senate by the* President on the 20th of

December last, in answer to their resolution of the 8th of December, and which are numbered in the synoptical list numbers 47 to 121 inclusive.

III. Extracts from the correspondence between this department and the following consular representatives of the United States:

Mr. La Reintrie, who performed consular duties at Havana until March 4, 1869.

Mr. Hall, consul at Matanzas, transferred temporarily to Havana, December 1, 1869.

Mr. Phillips, acting vice-consul at Santiago de Cuba.

These several extracts are numbered from 122 to 129 inclusive, in the synoptical list.

Respectfully submitted.

HAMILTON FISH.

The PRESIDENT.

SYNOPTICAL LIST OF PAPERS.

I.—EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT MADRID.

No.	From whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
1	Mr. Fish to Gen. Sickles.	June 19, 1869, No. 2.	The insurrection in Cuba is causing great devastation, and will result, if continued, in the destruction of the productive capacity of the island. Reasons why the United States have a peculiar interest in the fortunes and prosperity of the island. Contest one for self-government and freedom. Self-government for every part of the American hemisphere and freedom from transatlantic rule a growing sentiment in the United States. This has been recognized by other powers. Spain may, with honor, recognize it, and treat for the surrender of her rights in Cuba. General Sickles instructed to offer good offices of United States to terminate civil war on the basis of independence; the payment of an equivalent to Spain by Cuba; abolition of slavery, and armistice pending negotiations; negotiations to be conducted at Washington. This dispatch to be read, at earliest opportunity, to minister, and copy left with him.	13
2	.....do.....	June 19, 1869, No. 3.	If, in tendering good offices under previous instructions, the use of the term "civil war" be objected to, say that it has been used advisedly. Should the offer be refused, and should the condition of parties not be changed, the United States may be forced to recognize a condition of belligerency. Cautioned to observe delicacy on this point, so as not to wound sensibilities of government, ministers, or people of Spain. May receive propositions concerning Porto Rico, if Spain makes them. Mr. Paul Forbes will meet General Sickles in Madrid and advise with him in these negotiations.	16
3	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Davis.	July 27, 1869, Telegram.	His arrival and presentation. Favorable appearance of things.	17
4	Mr. Fish to Gen. Sickles.	July 29, 1869, Telegram.	Early decision important. No protection of life of our citizens in Cuba. Do not connect Cuba and Porto Rico in negotiations.	18
5	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	July 31, 1869, Telegram.	Good offices offered. Discussion limited by minister to overture. See Prim to-morrow.	18
6	.....do.....	Aug. 1, 1869, Telegram.	Basis communicated to Prim. He asked how much Cuba and Porto Rico would give. Answered, no instructions; suggested $125,000,000. Prim said preliminaries might be arranged after cessation of hostilities.	18
7	.....do.....	Aug. 6, 1869	Illness of secretary of state has delayed answer.....	18
8	.....do.....	Aug. 12, 1869	Interview with Mr. Silvela, July 31. (See No. 5, above.) Informal offer of good offices. Minister replies, acknowledging fidelity of United States in fulfilling their international obligations. Spain grateful therefor. When pro-slavery party in power there was danger of trouble from recklessness of filibusters. Since victory of national cause the liberal people of Spain regard United States as their national friend. The Spanish liberals, who executed the Spanish revolution, desire to give liberal institutions to Cuba, but the fatality of the situation makes it impossible while the insurrection continues. Would be gratified at a settlement that would not infringe upon the honor of Spain. Will report conversation to his colleagues.	19
9	.....do.....	Aug. 12, 1869	Interview with General Prim. (See No. 6, above.) Propositions of the United States already communicated to General Prim by Mr. Forbes. General Prim answered, that armistice would not be granted, nor would Spain consider question of independence while insurgents were in arms; full amnesty will be granted when insurgents lay down arms. Question of emancipation would be left to Cubans. Conference at Washington not favored. Cuba would be heard through her deputies in the Cortes. Spain would treat only with United States. Subject would be brought before council.	21
10	.....do.....	Aug. 13, 1869, Telegram.	General Prim authorizes General Sickles to say that good offices are accepted. Spain suggests for basis—1. Arms to be laid down by insurgents. 2. Simultaneous amnesty. 3. Popular vote in Cuba on independence. 4. Independence granted by Spain through Cortes on receipt of indemnity guaranteed by United States.	22

Synoptical list of papers—Continued.

No.	From whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
11	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Aug. 14, 1869, No. 6.	Transmits an account of an interview with Mr. Silvela, and a copy of article 108 of the Spanish constitution. Mr. Silvela regards the proposition of the United States as conflicting with article 108. He expresses the views of the administration. General Sickles expresses his regret, and fears that the complications will soon be beyond control. General Prim is in advance of his colleagues.	22
12	Mr. Fish to Gen. Sickles.	Aug. 16, 1869, Telegram.	Spanish propositions to insurgents to lay down arms, and to Cubans to vote, impracticable. Urge acceptance of United States propositions.	25
13	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Aug. 16, 1869, No. 8.	Details of interview with General Prim. (See No. 10. above.) General Prim says his colleagues do not realize difficulty of carrying on war in America. He would say to Cuba, "Make good the treasure you have cost and go." Defiant attitude of insurgents the great difficulty. No power can obtain concessions from Spanish people while the rebellion maintains its footing. General Sickles combats these views. The telegram of the 13th submitted to the council and approved by them.	25
14	.....do.....	Aug. 20, 1869, No. 9.	Interview with General Prim. Communicates views in Mr. Fish's telegram. (See No. 12, above.) General Prim says cessation of hostilities not a preliminary to negotiations with United States, but no treaty can be made while insurgents in arms. He recognizes inevitable termination of colonial relations in America, but Spain cannot be reconciled to that till hostilities cease. General Sickles replies that Spain is not asked to treat with insurgents, but with a friendly power and old ally. Prim replies that United States may be assured of good faith of Spain, but that insurrection has not assumed proportions which can require a government to treat during hostilities. The insurgents hold no port or ships, and have no army that offers or accepts battle. General Sickles thinks that General Prim wishes to come to an agreement with United States, and will not object to independence of Cuba.	27
15	.....do.....	Aug. 20, 1869, Telegram.	Account of same interview. Armistice impossible. Emancipation cannot be separated from other questions. Communication with insurgents will be permitted after agreement with United States.	28
16	.....do.....	Aug. 21, 1869, No. 10.	A further account of the same interview. General Prim's views stated more at length. He proposes—1. Settlement of basis of agreement. 2. United States to counsel its acceptance by Cubans. 3. Cessation of hostilities and amnesty. 4. Election of deputies. 5. Action of the Cortes. 6. Plebiscit and independence. General Sickles thinks that the Spanish cabinet are sincere in their desire to make an arrangement with the United States.	29
17	Mr. Fish to Gen. Sickles.	Aug. 24, 1869, Telegram.	Propositions of Spain are impracticable. Representatives of the insurgent government are necessary parties to negotiation. If insurgents are disarmed, volunteers should be disarmed and disbanded. An armistice will prevent destruction of life, property, and outrages upon American citizens, and make opportunity to settle terms of compensation to be made to Spain by Cuba. Spain may, in honor, grant armistice, which is indispensable to success of negotiation.	31
18	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Aug. 24, 1869, No. 12.	Spanish journals speak of insurrection as likely to be successful. Discussion stimulated by agents of Americans who have undertaken to purchase Cuba as a private enterprise. Minister of finance well disposed to separation. Less susceptibility to a transfer to the United States than to independence.	31
19	Mr. Fish to Gen. Sickles.	Sept. 1, 1869, Telegram.	United States propose for basis—1. Armistice. 2. Payment by Cuba for public property taken. No guarantee by United States without approval by Congress. 3. Persons and property of Spaniards in Cuba to be protected. Offers to be withdrawn if not accepted before October 1.	32
20	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Sept. 4, 1869, Telegram.	Has communicated formally propositions and asked for early and decisive answer. Spanish government solicitous as to gunboats.	32
21	.....do.....	Sept. 5, 1869, No. 14.	Transmits copy of General Sickles's formal note to Mr. Becerra with the propositions of the United States. Mr. Becerra remonstrates against detention of gunboats. General Sickles replies that he has no instructions on the subject. Mr. Becerra agrees with General Prim as to the future of Cuba, but Spain cannot with honor treat with insurgents with arms in their hands. General Sickles's note to Mr. Becerra, dated September 3, recapitulates previous negotiations, presents the considerations contained in Mr. Fish's instructions, (See No. 1;) also the propositions of the United States; says that the time is approach-	33

Synoptical list of papers—Continued.

om whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
en. Sickles to Mr. Fish—Con.	Sept. 5, 1869, No. 14.	ing when the recognition of the parties as belligerents cannot be delayed, and asks to be informed as soon as possible of the decision of the Spanish government.	
en. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Sept. 8, 1869, No. 15.	Incloses his note to Mr. Becerra in relation to Charles Speakman and Albert Wyeth, executed at Santiago de Cuba. A protest against such deplorable excesses. Spanish government having allowed the purport of Mr. Sickles's note tendering good offices to get out, it has been accepted as indicating the purpose of United States to recognize the Cubans as belligerents if the mediation of the United States be refused. Excitement resulting from this announcement and its effect on public opinion. Communication by letter with General Prim in regard to the urgency of the subject. Political situation and reason for unfriendly tone of monarchical journals in Spain; this tone not shared by republicans.	36
r. Fish to Gen. Sickles.	Sept. 11, 1869, Telegram.	Hopes there is no truth in rumor that Spain is about to send more troops to Cuba.	37
en. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Sept. 14, 1869, Telegram.	Additional troops will go. Great excitement. General belief that United States will soon acknowledge state of belligerency.	37
...do	Sept. 14, 1869, No. 17.	Interview with Mr. Becerra. He denies that Spain has opened negotiations with European powers on the subject of Mr. Sickles's note of 3d September. Says government cannot act on it before the meeting of the Cortes. States in reply to expression of regret, that Spain sends more troops to Cuba. That Cuban question is a domestic one, and that Spain must restore order in Cuba by force of arms. She will also extend to the island the reforms enjoyed in the peninsula; an amnesty will be granted, preparations made for election of deputies in Cuba, whose advice will be sought in future reforms, including abolition of slavery. Spain accepts good offices but not the bases proposed by United States. Mediation incompatible with the honor of Spain. Permanent committee of Cortes voted unanimously that independence of Cuba was inadmissible as a basis of negotiation. Any alienation of Spanish territory, without consent of Cortes, would be unconstitutional. Withdrawal of Mr. Sickles's note of 3d of September is requested. Difficulties in the way of an armistice. Captain General has been requested to report in relation to execution of Speakman and Wyeth, and if facts proved as alleged, reparation will be made and such cruelty in future prevented. These are believed to be the views of the Spanish cabinet.	38
r. Fish to Gen. Sickles.	Sept. 15, 1869, Telegram.	If negotiation on basis of six successive steps, omitting plebiscit, were opened, can United States be assured that if insurgents lay down arms and elect deputies, Cortes will recognize independence of Cuba? Doubtful whether fair vote can be obtained in island or whether insurgents will lay down arms unless independence be assured.	41
en. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Sept. 16, 1869, Telegram.	Account of same interview described in No. 25, above	41
...do	Sept. 17, 1869, Telegram.	Mr. Fish's dispatch of 15th received. General Prim expected soon. Asks further information as to gunboats and recognition of belligerency.	42
...do	Sept. 19, 1869, No. 19.	Spanish temper such that General Sickles has not thought wise to say that he was authorized to withdraw offers of good offices, nor to make new suggestions. Incloses plans for reforms in Porto Rico, including abolition of slavery. Cruel manner in which war is carried on is denounced by president of Cortes and by General Concha.	42
r. Fish to Gen. Sickles.	Sept. 23, 1869, Telegram.	May withdraw offer of good offices, if not acceptable to Spain. Gunboats detained at request of Peru. No steps yet taken toward recognition of belligerency. Will be recognized when necessities of the case and complications of controversy force it upon us.	46
en. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Sept. 25, 1869, No. 21.	The reasons for his course in addressing a formal offer of good offices to the Spanish goverment.	47
..do	Sept. 25, 1869, No. 22.	Interviews with Mr. Silvela on the 23d, and with General Prim. Mr. Silvela spoke of an expedition from Cedar Keys. General Sickles claimed that the United States had done their whole duty as neutrals. Mr. Silvela admitted that they had, notwithstanding the escape of the expedition. Mr. Silvela complains of the detention of the gunboats. General Sickles has no instructions on the subject. General Prim thinks that the excitement has advanced public opinion upon the subject of Cuba. Reiterates the necessity of settling the question in harmony with Spanish constitution. Orders have been given Captain General to disarm volunteers, and to stop scandalous executions.	48

Synoptical list of papers—Continued.

No.	From whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
32	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish—Con.	Sept. 25, 1869. No. 22.	He reiterates assurances that liberal reforms shall be granted. He complains of detention of gunboats. General Sickles explains that it is done at request of Peru. General Prim says Spain is not at war with Peru. General Sickles says he is authorized to withdraw the offer of good offices; before doing so, wishes to know if any modification that can be made by United States will be acceptable to Spain. General Prim thinks not; prefers the withdrawal; thinks the time will soon come when Spain will desire good offices of United States, and will then indicate bases. General Sickles said he should withdraw the offer.	
33	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Sept. 29, 1869, No. 23.	Transmitting copies of telegrams relating to foregoing interviews.	52
34	Mr. Fish to Gen. Sickles.	Oct. 12, 1869 No. 10.	Reasons for the detention of the Spanish gunboats.....	53
35	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Oct. 16, 1869, No. 26.	Transmitting a copy of General Sickles's official note withdrawing the offer of the good offices of the United States; and also a copy of Mr. Silvela's reply to that note.	56
36	.....do.....	Oct. 16, 1869, No. 27.	Same subject. Mr. Silvela's original reply to General Sickles's note withdrawing the offer of good offices regarded the note itself as withdrawn. General Sickles refused to receive such a note, and the reply was so modified as to state that the offer of good offices was withdrawn.	58
37	.....do.....	Nov. 3, 1869, No. 31.	Ministerial changes. Spanish politics. Commission for reforms in Porto Rico dissolved. Reasons given therefor. Cuban question not mentioned in Cortes. Troops continue to be sent to Havana.	59
38	.....do.....	Nov. 14, 1869, No. 33.	Reforms in Porto Rico	60
39	.....do.....	Nov. 17, 1869, No. 34.	General Sickles dines with the president of the Cortes. Meets secretaries of state and of the colonies, Mr. Silvela, and others. Mr. Martos, Mr. Becerra, and Mr. Rivos, each said the remarks to General Sickles were to be considered official as well as personal. He therefore reports them. It was said that Spain desired intimate relations with United States; would extend free institutions to Cuba; that Cubans were prepared for free institutions; that the government had been asked to order immediate elections for Cortes in Cuba, but had refused because the native population could not participate; that the Cuban question could not be considered in Cortes while Cuba was in rebellion; but that the government were prepared to recommend the largest liberties. General Sickles urged the immediate promulgation of their plan as the best way to terminate hostilities. In reply, they said the war would soon be ended. The propriety of an armistice was discussed; it was regarded as impracticable. They stated that the Cuban question will be settled when war is ended on bases of self-government and commercial reciprocity, and that slavery will be gradually abolished. The native Cubans were a majority of the inhabitants, and their wishes ought to be respected in the determination which the government should make. They desire the President to know that Spain is no longer governed by reactionary and antiquated ideas of the Bourbons.	61
40	.....do.....	Dec. 3, 1869, No. 37.	Inclosing telegrams concerning reforms in Porto Rico, and concerning gunboats.	63
41	.....do.....	Dec. 5, 1869, No. 38.	Total number of Spanish troops in Cuba.....	64
42	.....do.....	Dec. 29, 1869, No. 46.	Transmitting further statements as to the "army of Cuba." Anxiety in Spain as to the course of the United States. Winter campaign regarded as a failure. Despondency apparent in all except official circles. Views of the press. British minister instructed to second General Sickles's efforts to secure abolition of slavery. He replies that what he had said was unofficial and so understood by the cabinet. Changes in Porto Rico to include abolition of slavery. This may decrease in Cuba the resistance to independence.	66
43	Mr. Fish to Gen. Sickles.	Dec. 30, 1869, No. 20.	Satisfaction at news of reforms in Spanish colonial policy contained in General Sickles's No. 36. (See No. 39, above.)	68
44	.....do.....	Jan. 7, 1870, No. 22.	It is stated by Mr. Lopez Roberts that only persons imprisoned for political offenses are enlisted for service in Cuba. No ordinary criminals are so enlisted.	68
45	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Jan. 9, 1870, Telegram.	Sees no objection to the publication of all his correspondence. Prefers it should all be communicated.	69
46	Mr. Fish to Gen. Sickles.	Jan. 26, 1870, No. 26.	Public interest in Cuban affairs decreased since flagrant violations of law by insurgents. Instructed to report opinion at Madrid as to campaign in Cuba. This government has maintained its freedom of action against great pressure. Its action will be governed by facts as they	69

Synoptical list of papers—Continued.

No.	From whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
46	Mr. Fish to Gen. Sickles—Con.	Jan. 26, 1870, No. 26.	occur. President reserves complete liberty of action in case Spain fails to restore peace. This department insists upon the abolition of slavery. It regards the government of Madrid as committed to that.	
	II.—CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS TRANSMITTED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 20, 1869.			
47	Mr. Hall to Mr. Seward.	Nov. 18, 1868, No. 82.	Quotes the views of a conservative Cuban, viz: News of Spanish revolution enthusiastically received in Cuba. Views of Cubans as to slavery are diverse—some desire immediate abolition of it; some gradual; some its continuance. The insurrection in the eastern and central departments is formidable. Mr. Hall adds that good order prevails in his department.	70
48	.....do	Dec. 17, 1868, No. 83.	Insurrection gaining strength. Condition at Matanzas. General distrust and paralysis.	72
49	.....do	Feb. 25, 1869, No. 89.	Transmitting letter from consular agent at Sagua la Grande. State of things there much exaggerated. Details of movements.	73
50	Mr. Hall to Mr. Washburne.	Mar. 11, 1869, No. 4.	Transmitting what purports to be a decree of the insurgents' assembly abolishing slavery.	74
51	Mr. Hall to Mr. Hunter.	Mar. 27, 1869, No. 17.	Transmitting decree of Captain General authorizing capture on the high seas of vessels carrying men, arms, munitions, or effects in aid of insurgents, and directing execution as pirates of persons so captured.	74
52	Mr. Fish to Mr. Lopez Roberts.	Apr. 3, 1869	Calling attention to Captain General's decree of March 24, and informing him that United States citizens have the right to carry on the high seas articles destined for the enemies of Spain, subject to seizure of such as may be contraband of war, or to capture for violation of a lawfully established blockade. Persistence in the decree will endanger friendly relations.	75
53	Mr. Hall to Mr. Fish.	Apr. 2, 1869, No. 22.	Transmitting letter from Remedios, and saying that majority of American merchants agree with the writer, who states that American-born citizens are well treated by the Spanish authorities, do not favor the insurrection, and think it cannot succeed.	76
54	Mr. Lopez Roberts to Mr. Fish.	Apr. 5, 1869	Attempts are made by false and exaggerated statements and public meetings to create sentiment in favor of Cuba. Persons in New York style themselves "the independent government of Cuba," and dispatch expeditions and arms in aid of the insurgents. He asks for a proclamation similar to that issued by Mr. Fillmore April 5, 1851.	76
55	Mr. Fish to Mr. Lopez Roberts.	Apr. 17, 1869	Does not perceive the necessity or propriety of issuing such proclamation. When Mr. Fillmore's proclamation was issued peace prevailed in Cuba, but an armed invasion was threatened from the United States. Now a portion of the people of Cuba are in insurrection to redress alleged wrongs, and no expeditions are leaving the United States. Mr. Roberts admits that whenever called upon the officers of the United States have interfered effectively to prevent violation of law. United States still suffering from effects of precipitate recognition of belligerent rights, and will not depart from their traditional policy. The sympathy of the United States is with people striving to secure right of self-government, and with all efforts to free this continent from transatlantic control, but they desire to maintain friendly relations with governments still claiming control over neighboring possessions. They will not abridge the right of free discussion, but will limit their interference to preventing unlawful acts in infraction of their obligations to Spain and other friendly powers.	79
56	Mr. Hall to Mr. Fish.	Apr. 22, 1869, No. 33.	Transmitting decree of April 1, 1869, prohibiting alienation of property except with the assent of the government.	81
57	Mr. Fish to Mr. Lopez Roberts.	Apr. 30, 1869	The President has seen with regret the decree of April 1, forbidding alienation of property in Cuba. Hopes it may be modified so as not to be applicable to property of citizens of the United States.	82
58	Mr. Hall to Mr. Fish.	Apr. 30, 1869, No. 37.	Transmitting Count Valmaseda's proclamation of April 4, that every man over fifteen years of age found away from home may be shot; that every unoccupied house and every house not flying a white flag may be burned; and that women not living at home or with their relatives may be carried forcibly to Jiguani or Bayamo; also informing the department that Count Valmaseda was moving his forces into the country.	84

Synoptical list of papers—Continued.

No.	From whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
59	Mr. Fish to Mr. Lopez Roberts.	May 10, 1869	Protesting, in the interests of civilization and humanity, against Count Valmaseda's proclamation.	84
60	Mr. Fish to Mr. Hale.	May 11, 1869, No. 58.	Directing him to make representations to the Spanish government against Count Valmaseda's proclamation.	84
61	Mr. Hall to Mr. Davis.	May 18, 1869, No. 56.	Transmitting a letter giving an account of military operations near Nuevitas.	84
62	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.	May 28, 1869, No. 15.	Transmitting copy of authorization of loan of eight millions of dollars in Havana for suppressing insurrection. This money is understood to be nearly exhausted. The principle recognized that Cuba is to bear the expenses arising from the situation; also transmitting copy of decree of Captain General authorizing seizure of horses.	85
63	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.	June 2, 1869, No. 20.	The volunteers have forced General Dulce to resign	88
64	Mr. Hall to Mr. Fish.	June 3, 1869, No. 95.	Lawless conduct of volunteers at Matanzas,	88
65	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.	June 4, 1869, No. 23.	Deposition of the Captain-General. The insurgents are mostly creoles. Spanish residents, with their business and property identified with the island, are dissatisfied with the conduct of the government; they wish the war ended. Those who conduct the war and hold the offices are sent out from Spain and have no interest in the island. Spanish residents, though disagreeing as to future, have deposed General Dulce. They may do the same with new Captain General if dissatisfied. Volunteers number about 30,000 on the island—10,000 in Havana—are unpaid and furnish their own arms. Government depends upon them to enforce its decrees. The organization officered by men of position; men in ranks reckless. Volunteers intensely loyal at present. Reported negotiations between Captain General and Cubans; violence of volunteers; collisions and insubordination; account of events that preceded resignation of General Dulce. Mr. Plumb's speculations upon what may follow.	89
66	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.	June 24, 1869, No. 49.	Inclosing letter from Mr. Phillips, acting consul at Santiago de Cuba, giving information of the summary execution of Charles Speakman, a citizen of the United States.	95
67	Mr. Phillips to Mr. Fish.	June 19, 1869	Same subject, inclosing declaration of Speakman	97
68	.....do.....	June 25, 1869	Transmitting information about summary execution at Santiago de Cuba of Albert Wyeth, an American citizen, with Wyeth's statement about himself and Speakman.	99
69	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.	June 29, 1869, No. 57.	Same subject	101
70	Mr. Davis to Mr. Plumb.	July 7, 1869, No. 20.	A vessel of war will proceed to Santiago de Cuba, to investigate cases of Speakman and Wyeth.	102
71	Mr. Fish to Gen. Sickles.	Aug. 10, 1869, No. 9.	Instructing him to demand compensation for the families of Speakman and Wyeth; to require that citizens of the United States shall be invested with as broad rights as those of other countries; and to protest in the name of the President against longer carrying on war in this barbarous manner.	103
72	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Sept. 8, 1869, No. 15.	Inclosing copy of his note to Mr. Becerra as to Speakman and Wyeth, &c., under instruction No. 9, (*ante*, No. 71.)	104
73	.....do.....	Sept. 14, 1869, No. 17.	Report has been called for in cases of Speakman and Wyeth. Reparation will be made if facts are found as alleged.	106
74	.....do.....	Nov. 2, 1869, No. 29.	Inclosing copy of Mr. Silvela's note as to Speakman and Wyeth, and of his rejoinder. Spanish minister says Speakman was executed in conformity with law.	106
75	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.	June 29, 1869, No. 56.	Transmitting letter from consular agent at Nuevitas, giving account of capture of Spanish force by insurgents, and progress of events.	112
76	.....do.....	July 8, 1869, No. 66.	Inclosing Captain General's decree of July 7, closing certain ports, declaring voyages with arms, ammunition, or crew for the insurgents illegal, and directing cruisers on the high seas to exercise the rights stipulated for by the treaty of 1795 with the United States, and to bring into port vessels found enemies.	113
77	Mr. Fish to Mr. Lopez Roberts.	July 16, 1869	Calling attention to proclamation of Captain General of July 7, as to rights claimed over vessels of the United States on the high seas, under the treaty of 1795, &c. It assumes power over the commerce of the United States that can only be permitted in time of war. United States will not yield right to carry contraband of war in time of peace; will not permit their vessels to be interfered with on the high seas except in time of war. Treaty of 1795 confers no rights over vessels of the United States in time of peace. If Spain is at war it should be known, in order that notice be immediately given of the restrictions that such state entails upon the commerce of the United	114

Synoptical list of papers—Continued.

m whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
Fish to Mr. opez Roberts. Continued.	July 16, 1869	States. Mr. Fish asks whether Spain recognizes a state of war as existing, and states that a continuance of the decree or any attempt to enforce it will be regarded as a recognition by Spain of a state of war with Cuba.	
Plumb to Ir. Fish.	July 21, 1869, No. 83.	Transmitting modifications of Captain General's decree of July 7, as to search of vessels on the high seas.	116
..do	July 13, 1869, No. 75.	Transmitting general order of the Captain General for conduct of the war with more humanity.	117
ı. Sickles to Ir. Fish.	Aug. 12, 1869, No. 4.	Conversation with Spanish minister, in which he states the wish of the liberal party in Spain to confer upon Cuba free institutions; the insurrection, unfortunately, prevented it.	118
Plumb to r. Davis.	Aug. 18, 1869, No. 115.	The accounts in the United States favorable to the insurrection are exaggerated.	119
. Sickles to r. Fish.	Aug. 14, 1869, No. 6.	Incloses article 108 of Spanish constitution about Cuba. Mr. Silvela regards it as preventing action upon Cuba till Cuban deputies arrive at the Cortes.	119
.do	Aug. 20, 1869, No. 9.	General Prim states to Mr. Sickles that Cuban insurgents hold no city or fortress, port or ships, and have no army that offers battle.	120
do	Aug. 21, 1869, No. 10.	Reasons why General Prim thinks the Cuban insurgents are not in a condition to negotiate.	120
de	Aug. 24, 1869, No. 12.	Spain more willing to transfer Cuba to the United States than to concede independence.	121
Plumb to . Davis.	Aug. 21, 1869, No. 119.	Transmitting information about the murder of twenty prominent citizens of Santiago de Cuba at Jiguani.	121
lo	Aug. 24, 1869, No. 123.	Same subject.....	123
lo	Aug. 26, 1869, No. 127.	With abstracts of the several decrees for the embargo of property.	124
o	Aug. 27, 1869, No. 129.	The insurgents have resolved upon a general destruction of property, and especially the destruction of sugar estates. This will entail great loss on citizens of the United States.	126
)	Aug. 31, 1869, No. 135.	Transmitting a decree said to have been issued by the insurgents on the 4th May, 1869, for the conduct of the war.	127
.....	Sept. 1, 1869, No. 139.	Transmitting communication from consular agent at Manzanillo as to affairs in that quarter, and murders at Santiago de Cuba.	129
berts to ish.	Sept. 18, 1869,	Belligerent rights to the Cubans. The United States are apparently on the eve of granting them. The doctrine as always held by the United States, and set forth by Mr. C. F. Adams and Mr. Sumner, stated. Mr. R. H. Dana quoted. Cubans have no ships, ports, or prize courts. Their army a band roaming in the eastern department. Policy of Spain in 1861 compared with what Mr. Roberts imagines to be the contemplated policy of the United States. Mr. Perry and Mr. Schurz cited. Malcontent Cubans in the United States have organized attacks on Spain; have enlisted men, emigrants even. Expeditions have openly left New York without interference, and Mr. Roberts has been obliged, by apathy of authorities, to initiate proceedings. Extravagant demonstrations in the country echoed by the press. Cuban emissaries have boasted of private official information. In this connection Mr. Roberts quotes from Mr. Dallas. Why do Cuban agents ask recognition? Because they need aid of the United States. Quotes again from Mr. Adams.	130
to Mr. oberts.	Oct. 13, 1869	Mr. Roberts's letter of September 18 not received till September 25, on which day Mr. Fish left Washington on temporary absence. Might be sufficient answer to say that no intention to grant belligerent rights has been announced. More perfect answer to say that no such intention has been reached by the United States. Mr. Fish pleased that Mr. Roberts draws his authorities from the history and statesmen of the United States. Mr. Roberts has contrasted the course of Spain in 1861 with that of the United States, and says that Spain could not do otherwise than she did by reason of her geographical position. Spain conceded belligerency to the South sixty-six days after assault on Sumter—a bloodless combat. Mr. Fish admits the weight of the argument from geographical position. The geographical position of Cuba considered, also the prolongation of the contest, the number of combats, the number of the killed, position of parties in Cuba as compared with parties in the United States in 1861. Riquelme quoted to prove that foreign intervention may be made in interest of humanity. The United States have frequently remonstrated in this interest against the manner in which this contest is waged. The United States have hitherto acted on their well-established policy. The present state cannot be in-	135

Synoptical list of papers—Continued.

No.	From whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
93	Mr. Fisk to Mr. Lopez Roberts. —Continued.	Oct. 13, 1869	definitely prolonged. The United States reserve right of future action. Many of Mr. Roberts's complaints are founded upon misapprehension of spirit of our institutions. The United States offer an asylum to the oppressed, and give freedom of speech and of action, restricted only by observance of the rights of others and maintenance of public peace; within those bounds all may assemble—malcontent Cubans and subjects of Spain. Unlawful expeditions have been planned, and, in one case, did succeed without attracting notice; but the United States have always been ready (as Mr. Roberts was informed) to act on information furnished by him, and have acted on such information, even when it has proved erroneous.	
94	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Sept. 19, 1869, No. 19.	Inclosing a decree for organization of commission for reforms in Porto Rico, including abolition of slavery. The cruel mode of warfare in Cuba will be early considered in the Cortes.	138
95	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.	Sept. 16, 1869	Incloses a copy of the constitution of the Cuban republic....	142
96	.....do	Sept. 20, 1869, No. 156.	Formation of the volunteer reserve corps. Time come for all to define positions.	143
97	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.	Sept. 21, 1869, No. 159.	People of Havana begin to read newspapers and think upon current events. Ten thousand young men enrolled as volunteers in Havana, and daily read the papers. A sketch of the kind of reading thus furnished.	144
98	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Sept. 25, 1869, No. 52.	General Prim does not intend to have re-enacted the scenes that took place under General Dulce. Orders given to prevent repetition of barbarities. General Sickles recommended cartels. General Prim said it was necessary to move cautiously.	145
99	.....do	Sept. 25, 1869, Telegram.	Volunteers to be disbanded when hostilities cease. Scandalous executions to be stopped; slavery to be gradually abolished; liberal reforms to be granted without waiting for termination of war.	145
100	Mr. Davis to Mr. Plumb.	Sept. 28, 1869, No. 46.	Transmits substance of General Sickles's telegram, (*ante* 99,) and instructs him to inquire and report upon same.	146
101	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.	Oct. 21, 1869, No. 193.	Does not think disarmament of volunteers practicable. Reasons why it is not. Sees no evidence of intention to cease hostilities before insurrection is suppressed. The rulers in Cuba wish well to island and desire to stop effusion of blood. General opinion that abolition should be gradual; none think it should be deferred over five years.	146
102	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.	Sept. 27, 1869, No. 167.	Transmitting an account from Mr. Hall of the violent and illegal conduct of the volunteers at Matanzas, and a copy of a decree of the governor relating thereto.	149
103	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.	Oct. 15, 1869, No. 181.	Transmitting copy of a decree of Captain General, dated September 28, 1869, concerning passenger vessels and passengers. Mr. Plumb objected to it and secured the modifications published October 13, of which copies are inclosed.	152
104	Mr. Fish to Mr. Plumb.	Oct. 25, 1869, No. 63.	Mr. Plumb instructed to protest against the decree and rules for enforcing same, contained in his number 181, (*ante*,) so far as concerns passenger vessels of the United States.	153
105	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.	Nov. 17, 1869, No. 225.	The decree, (see *ante* 103 and 104,) not intended to refer to passengers in transit, will be modified.	154
106	.....do	Nov. 20, 1869, No. 230.	Inclosing modification of decree as to passenger vessels. (*Ante* 105.)	155
107	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Oct. 16, 1869, No. 26.	Transmitting copy of decree giving liberty of worship in Cuba. Also a copy of Mr. Silvela's note desiring the President to use his influence with Cuban refugees to secure less savage character to the war, and to release the Spanish gunboats, which are neither intended to operate against Peru or Cuba, but to defend the coast against the aggressions of filibusters and pirates.	155
108	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.	Oct. 26, 1869, No. 195.	Inclosing copy of decree for freedom of worship.	156
109	.....do	Oct. 26, 1869, No. 196.	A decree has been promulgated removing restrictions of formation of joint-stock companies.	158
110	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.	Oct. 15, 1869, No. 183.	Sibamcá and Guaimaro—the former a hamlet, the latter a place of five hundred inhabitants—the only places occupied by the insurgents.	158
111	Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.	Nov. 2, 1869, No. 207.	Sibamcá and Guaimaro are both destroyed	158
112	.....do	Nov. 2, 1869, No. 208.	Inclosing a circular inciting the negroes to burn the estates, forwarded by the consul at Matanzas, and said by him to have been "probably printed in New York."	159
113	.....do	Nov. 4, 1869, No. 211.	As to the orders given by the insurgents for the burning of estates and cane-fields.	160
114	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Nov. 3, 1869, No. 31.	Commission on reforms in Porto Rico has been dissolved	160

Synoptical list of papers—Continued.

No.	From whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
115	Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.	Nov. 14, 1869, No. 33.	No reform for Cuba to be brought forward till hostile bands are dispersed. Incloses copies of speeches of the colonial minister on the 6th October and the 9th November.	161
116	.....do	Nov. 25, 1869, No. 35.	Transmitting project of reforms for Porto Rico	162
117	.....do	Nov. 28, 1869, Telegram.	Government programme for Porto Rico to include local self-government, free press, impartial suffrage, speedy abolition of slavery, equal civil and political rights without distinction of color, &c., to be extended to Cuba when hostilities cease.	163
118	.....do	Dec. 3, 1869, Telegram.	Spain desires friendly relations with South American republics, and will begin liberal colonial reforms at once.	164
119	Mr. Lowrie to Mr. Fish.	Dec. 15, 1869	Had called upon the Attorney General in company with Mr. Evarts, and they had submitted affidavits; but the Attorney General had informed him they would be disregarded, as not furnishing good evidence, and had clearly stated the purpose of the government. He incloses the affidavits.	164
120	The Attorney General to Mr. Fish.	Dec. 16, 1869	The Attorney General thinks that it is not proper for the United States to cause a libel to be filed, under the third section of the statute of 1818, against the Spanish gunboats, on the ground that they are procured to be fitted out and armed with intent that they shall be employed in the service of Spain, a foreign state, with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of a colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace—namely, a colony, district, or people claiming to be the republic of Cuba. He has so advised, and the government has acted on his advice.	164
121	.....	.....	The affidavits of Miguel de Aldama, J. M. Mestre, Emálo F. Cavado, William Clarence Tinker, Francis Coppinger, Enrique Leinaz, and Francis Xavier Cisneros, submitted to the Attorney General by Mr. Grosvenor P. Lowrie and Mr. William M. Evarts, counsel for the Cubans, to establish the existence of a state of war and of an independent government in Cuba.	167

III.—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN CUBA.

122	Mr. La Reintrie to Mr. Seward.	Oct. 17, 1868, No. 105.	Rumors that the telegraphic wires beyond Puerto Principe have been cut, and that the insurgents are rising in various parts of the island. Movements on foot to proclaim independence. Slavery. Political situation of Spain a cause of discontent among Cubans. Fortifications being strengthened. Houses of persons suspected of republican proclivities searched. Recommends that a United States squadron be stationed in Cuban waters.	181
123	.....do	Oct. 24, 1868, No. 107.	Excitement continues to increase. National guard called out. Strength of revolutionary forces. Interview with General Lersundi. The general desired to know if filibuster expeditions were likely to come from the United States. Rumors of an intended rising of republicans and negroes in the city. Commercial transactions affected by excitement. Requests presence of naval force. Political views of the two parties contending for political supremacy. Asks instructions for his guidance in case independence is declared.	182
124	.....do	Dec. 14, 1868, No. 119.	Incloses communication from United States commercial agent at Nuevitas relative to events in that quarter. Reasons for the presence of a United States squadron in Cuban waters. Encounter between insurgents and volunteers. Two young men, insurgents, shot at Principe. Incidents attending the march to, and occupation of, San Miguel by Count Valmaseda. Feeling between Spaniards and Cubans. Progress of the insurgents.	183
125	.....do	Jan. 29, 1869, No. 130.	Refers to murder of Mr. Samuel Alexander Cohner, a United States citizen. The assassin thought to be a volunteer. Dissatisfaction of volunteers at new system inaugurated by General Dulce. They roam about the city at will and utter threats of vengeance against all Cubans and foreigners who do not agree with them in political opinions. They surround a theater and fire upon the assembled audience. Their conduct severely condemned by the Captain General. Further violent demonstrations. The mansion of Mr. Delmonte y Aldama entered and ransacked. A protest addressed to him by United States	184

Synoptical list of papers—Continued.

No.	From whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
125	Mr. La Reintrie to Mr. Seward—Continued.	Jan. 29, 1869, No. 130.	citizens setting forth their complaints. Correspondence with the Captain General relative to the murder of Mr. Cohner unsatisfactory. Further appeal for a naval force. Threatened forcible removal of General Dulce from office. Requests instructions as to how far he can extend protection of United States in the case of Mr. Aldama.	
126	Mr. Phillips to Mr. Fish.	Jan. 3, 1870	Political state of affairs in his consular district in a deplorable condition. The assassination at Bayamo of the citizens sent from Santiago de Cuba by order of Count Valmaseda was nothing more than what is daily perpetrated. Count Valmaseda aspires to the position of Captain General. To increase his popularity among the Catalans he gives imperative orders to make the war one of extermination. Assassination of peaceful citizens residing in the country by Spanish troops daily reported. Orders probably carried to an extreme. Reasons for the same. The insurrection, notwithstanding the reports of the Spanish press to the contrary, remains in full force. Cubans, better armed and disciplined than formerly, in many cases take the offensive, and, with ranks increased by desertion from the enemy, are becoming bold and fight well. Sickness among the newly arrived Spanish troops. The insurrection likely to continue for a long time. Liberal-minded Spanish officers think it cannot be suppressed. Only inducement offered for its continuance is that the commanding officers are enabled to fill their pockets at the expense of the country.	187
127	Mr. Hall to Mr. Davis.	Jan. 31, 1870, No. 43.	The statement which appeared in the New York Sun, of October 5, relative to the murder of Robert Wells at Cienfuegos, proves to be untrue.	188
128	.....do	Feb. 5, 1870, No. 47.	Effect produced by the news of the assassination, at Key West, of Don Gonzalo Castañon. Don Vicente Dawney, or Dauni, shot in an affray with Spanish volunteers. In the opinion of Mr. Hall, the lives of American citizens are as well protected as those of any other class.	189
129	.....do	Feb. 9, 1870, No. 52.	News of the retreat of General Puello from Guaimaro followed by cable telegram announcing assassination of Don Gonzalo Castañon at Key West. Its effect. Authorities unconciously caused an excitement that they are unable to control. Their inability to protect the lives of peaceable inhabitants, or to punish atrocities that are being daily committed, is evident. Absence of United States vessels of war in Cuban ports. They may be needed for the purpose of offering refuge to United States citizens in the event of popular outbreaks.	190
130	.....do	Feb. 11, 1870, No. 53.	Inclosing copy of communication addressed to him from Matanzas, narrating recent occurrences at that place upon the receipt of the news of the assassination of Don Gonzalo Castañon. Violent demonstrations of Spanish volunteers. They assemble in front of the palace and demand from the governor certain Cuban prisoners confined in jail under charge of having concealed weapons on their estates, that they may be put to death in revenge for the murder of Castañon. Their demand refused by the governor. Other attempts to obtain the prisoners unsuccessful. Efforts of the officers to restore order finally prove successful. The ringleaders of the riot arrested and placed in prison. They are finally conveyed to Havana, and are said to have been shipped to Spain. Indignation of volunteers against the governor and officers of police who executed his orders. Rumors of another demonstration. Precautionary measures of the governor. Great excitement among volunteers. They finally demand resignation of chief of police, which is complied with.	191

CORRESPONDENCE.

XTRACTS FROM LATE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE DEPART-NT OF STATE AND THE LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT ıDRID.

No. 1.

Mr. Fish to General Sickles.

2.] WASHINGTON, *June* 29, 1869.

he condition of the Island of Cuba excites the most serious concern. more than nine months a civil conflict has been raging there that s as yet no promise of a speedy termination; a conflict marked with egree of fierceness and excess on either side rarely witnessed in later s, and threatening, if continued, to work the desolation and destruc- ı of the wealth and the resources of the island.

his government has felt itself constrained to remonstrate against a ain proclamation that was issued by the Captain General of Cuba in course of this conflict, and which it appeared to the President would, arried into effect, infringe upon the rights of our people, in the pur- ; of lawful commerce, and under the protection of the recognized law nations, freely to navigate the high seas. We also felt ourselves ed upon to remonstrate against another proclamation that threatened ıode of warfare that varied with the recognized customs of civilized ions. Assurances have been received orally from the representative Spain at Washington that the former of these proclamations has n revoked. We therefore have good reason to think that no further se of complaint will arise therefrom. It is true that one of our sels was illegally and violently arrested on the high seas, and two sengers forcibly taken therefrom, for which we have demanded nement. The passengers were, however, returned to the consul, and Spanish minister here has assured me that the passengers will be emnified, and that a suitable apology will be made to the govern- nt for the affront to its flag. It is hoped that a satisfactory adjust- nt of this very unjustifiable outrage may be effected through the resentative of Spain to this government, without the necessity of ır intervention at the court of Madrid.

he proximity of the Island of Cuba, the constant intercourse between inhabitants and our citizens, and its extended and increasing com- rce with this country, all tend to awaken an earnest interest in our ple in what concerns its inhabitants. Many citizens of the United tes are largely interested in property there, many reside there, and ny visit the island more or less frequently either on business, or to oy the benefit of the climate. Even more numerous, possibly, are the ans who own property, or who visit, or who reside, in the United tes; and thus there have grown up close personal relations, both iness and social, between the inhabitants of Cuba and of the United tes. A strong political sympathy also exists, and the civil strife now ng in the island thus appeals with unusual power to the sympathy h Americans feel for all peoples striving to secure for themselves

more liberal institutions, and that inestimable right of self-government which we prize as the foundation of all progress and achievement.

During the nine months that the insurrection in Cuba has existed this government has, in the utmost good faith, and with great success, exerted its powers to perform all its duties and obligations toward Spain, and to maintain its friendly relations with that power. It has been no easy task to restrain our citizens within the bounds prescribed by the obligations of one friendly power to another, and to repress the spirit of adventure and enterprise from entering the field of an extended and prolonged contest, where the cry was in favor of liberty, emancipation, and self-government, especially when all the claims of neighborhood, of personal intimacies, and of political sympathies were tending in the direction of material aid to the insurrection, and when these tendencies were warmed into life by the personal presence and the appeals of the Cubans who were either resident among us, or whom the desolation of their country had brought to our shores. But this government claims that it has faithfully discharged all these duties.

The strife still continues in Cuba. It has already marked its track by devastation and ruin—towns sacked, houses burned, plantations destroyed, and lives lost. On either side the war has been one of desolation, and, if continued, must result in the entire destruction of a large part of the productive capacity of the island as well as of an immense amount of property and of human life.

It is not impossible that the Cubans may be conquered, if Spain devotes her whole energies to the work; but they can never again be contented, happy, faithful, or quiet subjects of that power. Assuming that Spain may eventually subdue the present insurrection, she will find herself in possession of a devastated and ruined territory, inhabited by a discontented people. The enlightened statesmen of Spain cannot fail to appreciate that the feelings and the affections of the entire native population of the island are not only estranged, but that they are deeply hostile to the continuance of Spanish rule. Nor can they fail to recognize the advancing growth of that sentiment which claims for every part of the American hemisphere the right of self-government and freedom from transatlantic dependence.

England, bound as she has been to the traditions of the past, tenacious as she has been of her possessions, and conservative of all her rights and interests, has recognized the force of this feeling, and has anticipated events by granting self-government to her North American provinces. Denmark, approving the policy of the separation of colonies from the parent state, is endeavoring to part with her insular possessions. Russia has set a recent example of parting with her possessions in America. Nor are these the only governments in the Old World that are preparing their colonies for independence and self-government. It can no longer be a question of national dignity, nor can the proper pride or the just susceptibilities of a great power refuse to consider the question of a voluntary severance of past relations between itself and distant possessions. Spain herself was one of the first of the great European powers to cede voluntarily its distant colonial possessions, for she transferred Louisiana to France, and subsequently ceded Florida to the United States. France, engaged in war, and finding Louisiana liable to military attack, replenished her treasury by its sale, while relieving herself of the burden of the defense of a distant possession.

We hope that, with these examples, Spain will now be prepared to consider and to adopt, with respect to Cuba, a like course of wise foresight and enlightened statesmanship. In the name of humanity she

can afford to arrest this war; and were it not for her traditional pride, and her recognized disregard of all considerations of mere interest where her honor is involved, we might appeal to considerations of interest, (which, after all, must be regarded by those who would wisely and prudently conduct the affairs of a nation,) to induce her to surrender her rights in the Island of Cuba, on receiving an equivalent for her property and her right of domain.

After much consideration and a careful survey of the question in all its relations, this government has arrived at the conclusion that it is its duty to exert its friendly influence to bring this unhappy strife to a close. Duty to its own citizens and to their large property interests, jeoparded by the continuance of the war—the necessity of mantaining quiet within its borders now seriously disturbed by the continued strife carried on so near its borders—our friendship for Spain, one of the earliest and oldest of our allies, with whom no interruption of friendly relations has occurred since our entrance into the family of nations—our sympathy for the Cubans, who are our neighbors—all alike impel the government to this course.

The President therefore directs you to offer to the cabinet at Madrid the good offices of the United States for the purpose of bringing to a close the civil war now ravaging the Island of Cuba, on the following bases:

1. The independence of Cuba to be acknowledged by Spain.

2. Cuba to pay to Spain a sum, within a time and in a manner to be agreed upon by them, as an equivalent for the entire and definite relinquishment by Spain of all her rights in that island, including the public property of every description. If Cuba should not be able to pay the whole sum at once in cash, the future payments, by installments, are to be adequately secured by a pledge of the export and import customs duties under an arrangement to be agreed upon for their collection, in trust, for the purpose of securing both the principal and interest of those installments until their final discharge.

3. The abolition of slavery in the Island of Cuba.

4. An armistice pending the negotiations for the settlement above referred to.

In case the good offices of the United States are accepted by Spain, you will request that such steps may be immediately taken as will arrest the progress of the fight, and you will communicate at once by telegraph with the department, using the cipher when necessary. Authority should also be asked in that case for the representatives of the revolutionary party, now in the United States, to communicate through the Spanish lines with those in command of the revolutiontary party in Cuba, in order that all further destruction of life and property may be arrested at the earliest possible moment.

It is proposed that the negotiations for the settlement of the several questions to be adjusted between the contending parties shall be conducted here. You will therefore, in the event of our good offices being accepted, propose that a conference be held in the city of Washington, at an early day to be agreed upon between yourself and the cabinet of Madrid, between properly authorized representatives of the two parties, the representative of each party to be clothed with full powers to agree to and to enter into a convention for a settlement on the bases above indicated, and to arrange, settle, and sign all necessary details and other agreements that may be thought proper on both sides.

The President of the United States will, if desired by the representatives of the two parties, designate some person to attend, or to attend

and preside in such conference, and to use his good offices in the form of information and advice in facilitating the objects thereof; but such person will have no other power therein, and shall not assume any obligation on the part of the United States, unless upon the joint request of the representatives of both parties, and with the assent of the President of the United States, which cannot be given until after consideration by him of such joint request.

The President of the United States will undertake to decide all questions which shall be referred to him by the conference. His decision shall be made upon protocols and other documents and proceedings of the conference, which may be so referred, and shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties.

The expenses of each representative attending the conference will be defrayed by the state or party by which he is appointed. The conference will have accommodations (as to a place for transacting its business) furnished by the President of the United States.

An armistice shall take place as soon as the government of the United States shall receive official information of the acceptance by Spain and Cuba of these propositions, and shall continue until the termination of the conference.

You will take the earliest opportunity after your arrival to read these instructions to the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, and will also leave with him the office copy thereof herewith inclosed.

No. 2.

Mr. Fish to General Sickles.

No. 3.] WASHINGTON, *June* 29, 1869.

Your instruction No. 2, of even date, contains certain general views upon the Cuban question, which you are therein instructed to place before the cabinet at Madrid in the form transmitted to you. I now desire to add certain other considerations, which you may or may not, at your discretion, put before the Spanish minister in your conversations and correspondence with him.

You will notice that the proposal contained in your instruction No. 2 is expressed to be for the purpose of bringing to a close the civil war now ravaging the island. While this expression is not designed to grant any public recognition of belligerent rights to the insurgents, it is nevertheless used advisedly, and in recognition of a state and condition of the contest which may not justify a much longer withholding of the concession to the revolutionary party of the recognized rights of belligerents. Should the expression therefore be commented upon, you will admit what is above stated with reference to it, and may add, in case of a protracted discussion, or the prospect of a refusal by Spain to accept the proposed offer of the United States, that an early recognition of belligerent rights is the logical deduction from the present proposal, and will probably be deemed a necessity on the part of the United States, unless the condition of the parties to the contest shall have changed very materially. I need not caution you of the delicacy to be observed on this point, (as well as on all others,) so as not to arouse or excite any just susceptibilities of the government, of the minister, or of the people of Spain.

It may also be made a *sine qua non* by the Spanish cabinet that the United States should guarantee the payment of the sum proposed to be paid by Cuba to Spain. While it is desirable, if possible, to avoid such a complication, yet a state of things may arise in the course of the negotiations at Washington that would induce the President to recommend Congress to authorize that to be done. In the event, therefore, of the point being raised and insisted upon, you will say that the President understands that a state of things may arise in which he will not object to the assumption of such a liability on the part of the United States, should Congress assent to it.

The President, being also desirous of removing all possible future sources of trouble in the Antilles, is willing, should the propositions of the United States be accepted, and should the subject of Porto Rico and its future political condition be mentioned by the Spanish minister, that you should inquire whether the cabinet at Madrid desire to make any suggestions as to that condition, and should they manifest a disposition to also sever their political relations with that island, you may receive and transmit to the department, for the consideration of the President, any suggestions or proposals which may be made with respect thereto. The same causes which have produced the present convulsion in Cuba exist latent in Porto Rico, and may be fanned into flames hereafter should free government and a system of free labor be brought in immediate contact with that island by establishing them in Cuba. It is not improbable, therefore, that the cabinet of Madrid may think it wise to determine the political condition of both islands at the same time. While, therefore, you will not obtrude this subject into any conference that may take place between you and the minister for foreign affairs, you will, should the question be brought forward by him, meet it as above directed.

You have already been advised in your personal interview with me of the nature of a confidential conversation between General Prim and Mr. Paul S. Forbes, a citizen of the United States, whose personal relations with General Prim, the president of the council, and with other leading personages in the Spanish capital, have led the President to name him as a special and confidential agent of this government, to proceed to Madrid for the purpose of there conferring with the Spanish authorities with a view to secure the termination of hostilities and the independence of the island. Mr. Forbes' powers are advisory only. You will avail yourself of Mr. Forbes's assistance in the delicate but very important negotiations on this subject. Should he have arrived in Madrid before you reach there, he may have notified the cabinet informally of the nature of the proposition which, under the instructions contained in my No. 2, you are directed to present. In that event you will be able to govern yourself in their formal and official presentation somewhat by his report and advice. Every consideration of humanity as well as of interest will call upon you so to shape this negotiation within the line of yo instructions as to bring it to a successful result if possible.

No. 3.

General Sickles to Mr. Davis.

[Telegram.]

JULY 27, 1869.

Arrived last Wednesday. Regent at Granja. Will be presented Thursday. Shall ask formal interview *with minister* immediately after pres-

entation and report promptly. Disposition good. Enforcing neutrality laws and withholding belligerent rights have conciliated Spanish government, people, and press.

No. 4.

Mr. Fish to General Sickles.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, *July* 29, 1869.

An early decision on the proposition to mediate is extremely important. Hasten it. Spanish authorities in Cuba are impotent for protection of the lives of our citizens. Cuba and Porto Rico should not be connected in the submission or negotiation.

No. 5.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

JULY 31, 1869.

Offered good offices of President. Secretary of state replied he would consult his colleagues, and see me Monday. Interview cordial. Discussion to-day limited by minister to overture. Prim receives me to-morrow by appointment. Will report result immediately.

No. 6.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

AUGUST 1, 1869.

Communicated to Prim informally basis of convention. He pressed me to say how much Cuba and Porto Rico would give. I said I had no instructions, and suggested one hundred and twenty-five millions as probable. Prim said Spain might arrange preliminaries with United States and concede autonomy of Cuba and Porto Rico for satisfactory equivalent as soon as hostilities ceased. He promised to bring the whole subject before the council to-night.

No. 7.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

AUGUST 6, 1869.

Prim says sudden illness of secretary of state has delayed reply.

No. 8.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 4.] MADRID, *August* 12, 1869.

On my arrival Mr. Forbes reported to me that he had not presented his letter to the minister of state; that Marshal Prim, to whom Mr. Forbes had intimated the purport of the propositions contained in his instructions, did not receive them with favor, and as the president of the council was understood to be more inclined to our views than his colleagues, Mr. Forbes determined to await my arrival before making any communication to the minister of state.

In view of his report and advice, I deemed it prudent, in compliance with your instructions, to postpone, for the present, the formal communication of your dispatch No. 2, and accordingly in my interview with Señor Silvela, on the 31st ultimo, you will observe that I confined myself to the general views I was instructed to express.

The conversation began by a reference, on my part, to the kindness and consideration with which I had been received by the regent at La Granja, to which the minister courteously replied that the regent was glad of an occasion to show not only his regard for myself, but the value which the Spanish nation placed upon the friendship of the United States.

I then entered at once upon the object for which I had sought the interview, remarking that I desired to begin a full and frank conversation in relation to Cuba.

The minister replied immediately that the question of Cuba was one of the gravest that now occupied the government; that he had spoken with the president of the council of ministers on the subject and was prepared to hear the views I had to present.

I proceeded to observe that the government and people of the United States felt a lively sympathy in the recent efforts made by the people of Spain in the great work of their national reorganization, and that it was the earnest desire of the President to avoid anything that could embarrass the government of Spain at this time. In this relation I mentioned the scrupulous observance by the government of the United States of all its international obligations, and the strict enforcement of its neutrality laws in respect to the Cuban insurrection; at the same time pointing out the close relations by which the population of the United States is connected with Cuba, the near neighborhood, and the large commercial and social intercourse between them. It was but natural, I added, that a deep sympathy with the Cuban people should have grown up in the United States, especially as so many of our citizens regarded the Cubans as fighting for the same principles of self-government we had ourselves adopted.

That if it were true, as is believed, that a majority of the people of Cuba desired to terminate their relation of colonial dependence upon the mother country, it seemed to the President that in this they were only following the general course of events upon the American Continent since the establishment of our own independence. This manifest and inevitable tendency had been generally recognized by the European powers, including not only Spain herself, but Great Britain, France, Russia, and other nations.

Considering, therefore, our old and intimate relations of friendship with Spain, and the ties of interest and sympathy which bound us to Cuba, the President regarded the present moment opportune for tender-

ing to the government of Spain the good offices of the United States in all proper efforts to arrest the deplorable conflict of which the Island had been the theatre for so many months.

The President appreciated too highly the sense of national honor and the legitimate pride that form such distinguishing traits of the Spanish character to make any suggestion that could awaken the just susceptibilities of the government of his Highness, the Regent, but in the name of humanity, and in the interest of both nations, he hoped that some means of settling the questions at issue might be devised at the earliest possible day.

The minister, interrupting me as if he thought I had gone quite far enough, for the present at least, acknowledged the sincere and loyal manner in which the government of the United States had fulfilled its international duties in regard to the Cuban insurrection; he admitted the extreme difficulty in a free country of preventing individuals from joining either side in a war near its borders, and said that so far as the power of the American government extended, Spain not only had no cause for complaint, but had been most gratefully impressed with the upright and loyal dealing of the President; that he had repeatedly directed their representative in Washington to express to our government their cordial appreciation of its action; that this feeling of grateful sympathy was general in Spain, and found utterance everywhere in public and in private; and that now, more than ever, Spain regarded America with sympathy and confidence. In former days, when the pro-slavery party held the reins of power, there was some anxiety from time to time lest the recklessness of filibusters should involve the two nations in difficulty; but that since the victory of the national cause in the great war, the liberal people of Spain had come to regard the United States as their natural friend.

The Cuban question was one of the utmost gravity and delicacy. It was the intention of the Spanish liberals, who planned and executed the revolutionary movements which have given to Spain its new political life, to make, at the earliest moment, provision for granting self-government to Cuba. But this fatal insurrection broke out at the very moment when it was becoming possible to give to Cuba all the rights she desired. The cry of "Death to Spaniards" was heard in Spain, and it became impossible, in the face of civil war, to carry out the beneficent plan that had been formed. The liberal party in Spain finds itself, to its own infinite regret, forced into a seeming sympathy with the reactionary party in Cuba; and the liberals of Cuba, who ought to be its firm friends, are converted, by the fatality of the situation, into its bitterest enemies. There is no sentiment dearer to the hearts of the liberal leaders than that of freedom to all men; yet they stand before the world, in this Cuban conflict, as opposed to self-government and resisting the abolition of slavery. He considered the insurrection as a most deplorable misfortune and mistake, both for Cuba and for Spain.

If a way could be found to settle all these questions in such a manner as to do justice to Cuba, without infringing upon the honor of Spain, the government would be greatly gratified. There is no intention or desire among the liberals of Spain ever again to work [*exploiter*] the Island of Cuba on the old selfish system. It has been their constant hope and wish to grant to the Cubans the administration of their own affairs and the full fruits of their own labor, preserving their commercial connections, and some shadow of their political relations.

The minister said, in conclusion, that he would report to his colleagues in the government the substance of this conversation at the first meet-

ing of the council. The subject was too grave to be disposed of in a single interview. He would name an early day for a second conference, in which he hoped to be prepared to ask General Sickles to lay before him more definitely the views of the government of the United States in this matter.

It was so evident the minister wished to confine the interview to the overtures I had already made, that I forbore proceeding further with the discussion; and expressing the hope that I would soon have the pleasure of renewing the conference, for which I should await his excellency's invitation, I left the topic, and after a brief interchange of civilities, took leave.

No. 9.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 5.] MADRID, *August* 12, 1869.

On Sunday, the day after my interview with the minister of state, I made the prescribed visit of ceremony to the president of the council of ministers, Marshal Prim, at his quarters in the war department. After the customary courtesies had been observed, and with the marshal's consent, which was frankly given, the subject of Cuba was introduced. I said I had an important communication from my government looking to a solution of the question, that I was anxious to present as soon as possible. He asked me if it was the same or substantially the same as the one Mr. Forbes had foreshadowed, to which I replied in the affirmative, when, with much animation and even warmth of manner, he protested that Spain would not entertain the suggestion of an armistice with the insurgents, nor consider the question of the independence of Cuba, while the insurgents were in arms against the government; that Spain would grant a full and complete amnesty as soon as the insurgents laid down their arms; and that being done, the whole subject would be open for consideration; that he was disposed to meet the question frankly and practically; that perhaps he was somewhat in advance of the views of his colleagues, but he had no doubt they were unanimous in the hope that the influence of the United States might be successfully exerted to relieve the question from the embarrassments which now surrounded it. He added that, in regard to emancipation, Spain would prefer to leave that matter to the Cubans themselves, saying, "That is your glory in America, the reward of your philanthrophy, and we do not wish to deprive you of it."

I then sounded the marshal upon the proposal for a conference in Washington, in which Spain, the United States, and Cuba should be represented; but to this he at once demurred, saying Cuba could only be heard here through her deputies elected to the Cortes; that Spain might treat with the United States, not with Cuba.

I then referred to my interview with the minister of state the day before, and enlarged upon the considerations then advanced, adding that every day the conflict was prolonged increased the danger of further complications, and to enable the United States to exert their good offices with advantage to all parties, it was essential that no time be lost; that if the preliminaries could be settled here now between the United States and Spain, and the effusion of blood stopped, the passions of the conflict would be calmed, and the details would then be less difficult of adjustment than at present.

The marshal replied that Señor Silvela had informed him of our interview, and that the subject would be brought before the council that night, and he hoped it would not be long before the minister of state or himself would be prepared to intimate to me the bases upon which Spain would be willing to treat; that, meanwhile, he preferred our conversation should be regarded as unofficial and entirely confidential.

Having already trespassed upon the indulgence accorded to a visit of mere ceremony, with the marshal's permission to resume the subject at an early day, I withdrew, agreeably impressed with his candor and courtesy.

No. 10.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

AUGUST 13, 1869.

President of council authorizes me to state that the good offices of the United States are accepted. He suggests informally, for your information, four cardinal propositions that will be acceptable, if offered by the United States, as the basis for a convention, the details to be settled as soon as practicable:

First. The insurgents to lay down their arms.

Second. Spain to grant simultaneously a full and complete amnesty.

Third. The people of Cuba to vote by universal suffrage upon the question of their independence.

Fourth. The majority having declared for independence, Spain to grant it, the Cortes consenting; Cuba paying satisfactory equivalent guaranteed by the United States.

As soon as preliminaries are settled, safe conduct through Spanish lines to be given for communication with insurgents.

Prim enjoins uttermost secrecy as to this and all other communications.

No. 11.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 6.] MADRID, *August* 14, 1869.

In consequence of Mr. Silvela's illness I did not hear from him until the evening of the 9th instant, when he invited me by note to call at the Foreign Office the next day.

He resumed the subject of our former interview by remarking that he had conferred with his colleagues in regard to the proposals I had made, and was prepared to acquaint me with the views of the cabinet. He then read from a manuscript the remarks which are embodied in the inclosed memorandum of the conversation. I expressed my regret that the Spanish government, by choosing to treat the subject as a purely legal question to be settled according to their own forms of procedure, had apparently closed the door to any arrangement by which the good offices of the United States could be made immediately effective.

The minister replied with great animation that such was not the meaning or intention of the government; he considered that exactly the contrary was true; that by the friendly intervention of the United States

a great step in advance had been rendered possible—a simultaneous disarmament and amnesty of the insurgents; that this already was a great progress; a minister who would have discussed such a matter a few years ago would have been dragged through the streets by the populace; that now, on the contrary, we are able to discuss it in a calm and reasonable manner.

Mr. Silvela then entered upon a very full analysis of article 108 of the Spanish constitution, showing that it had two distinct and opposite phases in its relation to the present question; that while by its terms it precluded the government from making any definitive arrangement in regard to Cuba until the Cuban representatives shall have taken their seats in the Cortes, on the other hand it authorizes the government to make any arrangement that might seem expedient after the Cuban deputies arrive, the Spanish government and chambers being then free to negotiate on the basis of a liberal constitution, complete autonomy or independence; and that although it might be said the independence of the island was not contemplated by the constitution, yet giving the article a somewhat latitudinarian construction, it was susceptible even of that interpretation.

I answered that while it would not be proper for me to discuss the constitutional question with his excellency, yet I would commend to his notice that in dealing with the events now transpiring in Cuba, it was necessary to look at them in a practical point of view; that unless some arrangement could be made at once, the conflict might soon reach proportions and involve complications that would greatly increase the difficulties of a settlement; and that notwithstanding the desire of the President to do all in his power to promote a satisfactory adjustment, the interests affected and the strong current of sympathy in the struggle felt in the United States, might cause no little embarrassment, if nothing more could be done until the Cuban deputies took their seats in the Cortes.

Mr. Silvela expressed his entire concurrence with what I had said, but added that it was impossible, in the present temper and spirit of the Spanish people, to proceed hastily in the matter, and that above all it was out of the question for the government, whose highest duty it was to inculcate the most religious respect for the constitution, to give at this time the example of an infraction of it.

He hoped the steps he had indicated would lead, in a legal and regular way, to the object we had all so much at heart, and suggested, in view of the susceptible state of public feeling in Spain and Cuba, that both governments and their agents should observe the strictest reserve in regard to these negotiations, as premature publicity would greatly embarrass them.

It was then arranged that a brief memorandum of this interview should be drawn up and signed by Mr. Silvela and myself the next day, whereupon the minister intimated to me that the president of the council desired to see me, and hoped I would call on him the following morning, which I promised to do.

There is a wide interval between the president of the council and the minister of state in their views, as expressed on the subject of Cuba. The latter confines himself strictly, I presume, to the communications he is instructed by the council to make; while Marshal Prim takes ground in advance of his colleagues, counting, no doubt advisedly, upon their co-operation when necessary.

Inclosed will be found * * * a copy of the memorandum of our interview, dated August 11, but signed to-day, and a copy of article 108 of the constitution of Spain. * * * *

A.

In the conference which took place to-day, the 10th of August, 1869, between the representative of the United States, General Sickles, and the minister of state, the latter of these gentlemen said, that having made known to the government the suggestion made by the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, General Sickles, in the conference of the 31st of July last, in regard to the desire of the President and of the people of those States that the Spanish government might succeed in promptly putting an end to the violent state of affairs that now devastates the Island of Cuba, he thinks proper to state that after the revolution of September had taken place, and conformably to the principles thereby proclaimed, Spain would already have given all constitutional liberties to Cuba if the unfortunate insurrection of Yara and the cry of "Death to Spain," uttered by some Cubans, had not alienated the sympathies of the nation, and obliged the government to accept the impolitic contest to which it was provoked; that a good proof of its desire to settle in a liberal sense the question of the Antilles is shown not only by the election of the deputies of Porto Rico, who are to take their seats in the Cortes Constituyentes at their next session, but also by the 108th article of the constitution, in which, notwithstanding the period in which it was adopted, it was provided that the concurrence of the deputies of that province is necessary to fix the future form of government of the island.

In view of these indisputable facts, and taking account of and appreciating the traditional pride of the Spanish people, the government considers that it can come to no definite decision in regard to the political situation and future government of the Island of Cuba, until the insurgents lay down their arms and cease the struggle.

This being done, the government is disposed to grant a full and generous amnesty to the insurgents, and when quiet is established, to proceed to the freest election of representatives of Cuba.

The national dignity being thus preserved intact, and it being practicable to comply with the article of the constitution, the moment will have arrived for concerting with its representatives the necessary measures in relation to the legal future of the Island of Cuba, submitting them to the indispensable approbation of the Constituent Cortes.

In conclusion, if the United States, by their natural influence in America, are able to contribute to the cessation of the effusion of blood, in the pacification of the Island of Cuba, and its entrance, by the election of its deputies, into the exercise of its rights, the government of Spain cannot but be grateful for these good offices.

General Sickles replies that he will communicate to his government the views of the cabinet of Madrid. Of course he cannot anticipate the views of his government in regard to the bases mentioned by his excellency the secretary of state; and although it will be deeply regretted that a constitutional obstacle prevents the executive from dealing with the main question now and definitively, there can be no doubt that the scrupulous observance of constitutional limitations of authority will be appreciated by the government of the United States. The generous offer of a full amnesty to the insurgents, the recognition of the right of the Cubans, through their representatives, to have a concurrent voice in determining the future of the island, and the promise of a free election for deputies, afford ground for congratulation upon the good disposition manifested by the Spanish government.

Reserving the questions suggested by article 108 of the constitution of Spain, General Sickles, in conformity with his instructions, expresses the hope of his government that in view of the deplorable character of the conflict, and the possible complications incident to a prolongation of hostilities, the cabinet of Madrid will endeavor to reach as promptly as possible a solution of the question, a result which the government of the United States will be happy to assist in promoting.

This exchange of views, the object of the conference, being thus terminated, it was agreed to give to it the character of the strictest reserve.

Signed at Madrid on the eleventh of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

MANUEL SILVELA.
D. E. SICKLES.

C.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SPANISH MONARCHY.

SECTION 10.—*Of the transmarine provinces.*

ARTICLE 108. The Cortes Constituyentes shall reform the present system of government in the transmarine provinces when the deputies of Cuba or Porto Rico shall have taken their seats, in order to extend to the same, with the modifications which shall be deemed necessary, the privileges set forth in the constitution.

No. 12.

Mr. Fish to General Sickles.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, *August* 16, 1869.

Urge acceptance on basis proposed by the United States. First proposition of Spain that insurgents lay down arms is incapable of attainment as a preliminary. The third, to ascertain the will of the Cubans by a vote is impracticable because of the disorganization of society, and the terrorism that prevails, and the violence and insubordination of the volunteers. There can be no question as to the will of the majority; it has been recognized and admitted. An armistice should immediately be agreed upon to arrest the carnage and destruction of property, and opportunity be granted to communicate with the insurgents, and emancipation of slaves be determined.

No. 13.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 8.] MADRID, *August* 16, 1869.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, with the inclosures mentioned in them respectively, except the office copy of No. 2.

My interview with the president of the council was postponed at his instance until the 12th, when I had a long and free conversation with his excellency in relation to Cuba. My telegram of the 13th having already advised you of the result of the conference, I shall condense my report as much as possible.

General Prim said he had conferred freely with his colleagues in regard to the basis I had informally communicated to him, and they were less inclined than himself to agree to our proposal.

I remarked that the official answer of the minister of state to my overtures had acquainted me with the views of the cabinet, and I regretted to be compelled to transmit to my government a reply so little calculated to encourage the efforts the President was disposed to make toward a settlement of the controversy.

General Prim replied that some of his colleagues did not realize, as he did, the difficulty of carrying on a war in America; and that they were greatly influenced by the popular sentiment in Spain, which made no account of any sacrifice of life or money when the national honor was believed to be involved; that Mr. Silvela, being a lawyer, and a parliamentary leader, naturally inclined toward a purely legal and legislative solution, while for his part, if he were alone concerned, he would say to the Cubans, "Go if you will; make good the treasure you have cost us, and let me bring home our army and fleet, and consolidate the liberties and resources of Spain."

I suggested that public opinion in Europe had already anticipated some arrangement by which the independence of Cuba might be conceded; that the continental and English journals in discussing the subject found ample precedent for such a concession by Spain in the action of other European states; that several influential papers in Madrid fa-

vored more or less the same views, and I added that the people of Spain had given such proofs of their confidence in the present government, that he had only to carry out the sagacious and practical plan of action he had heretofore indicated, and he would doubtless be sustained in this as he had been in all his measures.

The general rejoined by saying with much animation that the great difficulty in the way was the defiant attitude of the insurgents; that here was the mistake of the United States in proposing an armistice and asking Spain to treat on the basis of independence with insurgents with arms in their hands; and he added emphatically, "I am sure no human power could obtain from the Spanish people the most insignificant concession as long as the rebellion maintains its footing."

Upon this I observed that no one appreciated more highly than the President the elevated tone of the cabinet of Madrid, and that he would be the last to make any proposal derogatory to the honor of Spain; that in his view a measure that would stop the indiscriminate sacrifice of life and property in Cuba, pending negotiations for ulterior arrangements, was prompted as well by considerations of humanity as of policy; that Great Britain had recognized the independence of the United States simultaneously with the cessation of hostilities, and that if, as I was glad to be assured, the future relations of Cuba to the mother country admitted of adjustment hereafter on the basis of the independence of the colony, then surely some means might be devised by which, without offense to Spain, the conflict could be arrested pending the negotiations with the United States, a friendly power offering its good offices to promote a settlement of the question; and I added, with emphasis, that such was the pressure of events, you had instructed me by telegraph to ask for an immediate answer to our proposal, and to say that the President was embarrassed by the delay that had occurred; that I had preferred to make this communication to himself in view of Mr. Silvela's disinclination to discuss the question before the arrival of the Cuban deputies to the Cortes; and that unless he was prepared to forego whatever advantage might be gained through the mediation of the United States, prompt action was necessary.

He then, after some conversation about matters of detail, put in form the substance of the proposition sent to you by my telegram of the 13th, a copy of which I inclose with this dispatch. In the evening, not long after I had left him, the general sent me a note asking me not to send my dispatch until after I had seen him again the following day, at eleven. In that interview, which was brief, General Prim said he had informed the council, soon after we separated, of the communication he had made to me, and they thought he had perhaps gone beyond the limits of the executive power in his proposal; he therefore would qualify the fourth point by inserting "the Cortes consenting," which was accordingly done. I then read to him the text of the telegram as it was transmitted to you, and he found it correct.

You will, of course, observe the duplex form the negotiation receives in the Spanish cabinet. The reserve of the minister of state and the frankness of the president of the council are in striking contrast. The explanation is to be found as well in the solicitude of the minister of state to hold a position easily defended in the Cortes, if the negotiation fail, as in the characteristics of the men; one deals with the question as a successful revolutionary leader wielding almost absolute power, the other purely as a jurist and a parliamentarian.

My dispatches are so far anticipated by my telegrams that I fear these details will not have much interest for you; nevertheless they make up

the current record of the transactions of the legation, and as such may be useful.

As I write to you with great freedom of all that seems essential to acquaint you with the situation here, I have marked this dispatch as confidential for obvious prudential reasons.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Cipher dispatch.]

MADRID, *August* 13, 1869.

President of council authorizes me to state that the good offices of the United States are accepted. He suggests informally for your information four cardinal propositions that will be acceptable if offered by the United States, as the basis for a convention; the details to be settled as soon as practicable.

First. The insurgents to lay down their arms.

Second. Spain to grant simultaneously a full and complete amnesty.

Third. The people of Cuba to vote by universal suffrage upon the question of their independence.

Fourth. The majority having declared for independence, Spain to grant it, the Cortes consenting; Cuba paying satisfactory equivalent guaranteed by the United States.

As soon as preliminaries are settled, safe conduct through Spanish lines to be given for communication with insurgents.

Prim enjoins secrecy as to this and all other communications.

No. 14.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 9.] MADRID, *August* 20, 1869.

Yesterday, as soon as I had received the supplemental telegram by which I was informed of the exact text of your instructions, sent by telegraph on the 16th instant, I sought an interview with the president of the council of ministers, which he promptly appointed for this morning at eleven. I have just now left him, after a very full discussion of all the points comprised in your instructions, and although the mail for the next steamer closes early this afternoon, I shall endeavor to send you by this post a report embodying the substance of our conversation.

After communicating to General Prim your views in regard to the first and third of his propositions, requiring the Cubans to lay down their arms, and to declare by a vote the desire of the population for independence, I proceeded to urge your proposal as embodied in your instruction No. 2, already communicated to him by Mr. Forbes, and illustrated its advantages by arguments and suggestions I will not now stop to recapitulate.

General Prim, in reply to the objection made to the cessation of hostilities on the part of the insurgents as a preliminary, said it was not intended as a condition to precede an understanding with the United States; he was ready to agree with me upon the bases of an arrangement contemplating the independence of Cuba, but that he could not give to the arrangement the sanctions of a treaty, nor submit the propositions to the Cortes for their ratification while the insurgents were in arms; he said he had no doubt that whatever might be the result of the conflict, Cuba would eventually be free; that he recognized without hesitation the manifest course of events on the American Continent and

the inevitable termination of all colonial relations in their autonomy as soon as they were prepared for independence; but that no emergency and no consideration would reconcile Spain to such a concession until hostilities ceased.

I reminded him that Austria had transferred Venice to France, and assented to its immediate transfer to Italy, before peace was declared; that the independence of all the American States had been recognized at one time and another during the progress of hostilities; and that in coming to an agreement with the United States on the subject Spain would not treat with insurgents, but with a friendly power, offering its good offices to an old ally. To these and like amplifications of the argument he replied with great earnestness and emphasis: "Let the United States be assured of the good faith and the good disposition of Spain, and especially of the frankness and sincerity with which the president of the council has promised to treat with the cabinet at Washington, on the basis of the independence of Cuba, as soon as it is possible to do so consistently with the dignity and honor of Spain; formidable as the insurrection in Cuba may become, it has not yet approached the proportions of any of those conflicts in which governments have found themselves constrained to treat during hostilities. The Cuban insurgents hold no city or fortresses; they have no port, no ships; they have no army that presumes to offer or accept battle; and now, before the period arrives for active operations, when Spain will send the ample re-enforcements she holds in readiness, it is only necessary for the Cubans to accept the assurance of the United States, given on the faith of Spain, that they may have their independence by laying down their arms, electing their deputies, and declaring their wish to be free by a vote of the people."

I have thus rapidly and briefly sketched the leading points of this interview, that you may be put in possession of all of it I can give you to-day by post. I am satisfied the president of the council desires to come to an agreement with the United States on the subject of Cuba, and that the independence of the island is not a serious obstacle to the negotiation.

No. 15.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

AUGUST 20, 1869.

Long interview with president of council to-day. He said the first proposition of Spain was not a preliminary to an agreement with United States, but was a condition of concessions to the insurgents; and that the third proposition was a condition of the independence of Cuba. I again urged acceptance on the basis proposed by the United States. He said that Spain desired the good offices of the United States, and was prepared to see Cuba free, but that the consent of Spain must be given in a manner consistent with her self-respect. He repeated that an armistice with the insurgents was impossible; that emancipation of the slaves could not be separated from other questions now paramount; and that communication with the insurgents would be permitted after agreement with the United States. Shall report this conversation fully by mail to-day and Sunday. I regard it as essential to a correct appreciation of the views of Spain.

No. 16.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 10.] MADRID, *August* 21, 1869.

The report in my No. 9 of the interview with General Prim yesterday was necessarily brief. In giving you the conversation more in detail, I shall endeavor to avoid superfluous repetition.

The president of the council said his idea was that the governments of the United States and Spain should come to an understanding in regard to the question—a full and complete accord; that then the United States should employ their influence with the Cubans to induce them to accept a basis of settlement which should comprise—

1. A cessation of hostilities;
2. An amnesty;
3. The election of deputies;
4. A project of law to be submitted by the government to the Cortes, settling the future of the island.

It was impossible to act officially in the matter while the insurrection still maintained itself. But the arrangement which the two governments were now trying to arrive at was as earnest, as serious, and as binding as if it were in form and manner a treaty.

I asked what would be the result if the United States accepted such a basis of agreement, and the Cubans should refuse to lay down their arms and proceed to the election of deputies, and vote on the question of their independence.

The president of the council said: "In that case, there would be but one solution, continuing the war *á l'outrance*. I do not flatter myself that Spain will retain possession of the island. I consider that the period of colonial autonomy has virtually arrived. However the present contest may end, whether in the suppression of the insurrection, or in the better way of an amicable arrangement through the assistance of the United States, it is equally clear to me that the time has come for Cuba to govern herself; and if we succeed in putting down the insurrection to-morrow, I shall regard the subject in the same light—that the child has attained its majority and should be allowed to direct its own affairs. We want nothing more than to get out of Cuba, but it must be done in a dignified and honorable manner."

I assured the general that nothing was further from the disposition of the President of the United States than to make any proposal that could wound the just susceptibility of the government of Spain; that all the wars by which the American republics had attained their independence were closed by negotiations carried on before hostilities had ceased; and although in any matter affecting its honor every nation must decide for itself, it did not appear to the President that the course of action he had proposed was in the slightest degree inconsistent with the self-respect of Spain, while it avoided many difficulties and afforded the most speedy and practicable solution of the question.

General Prim at once replied: "There is a vast difference between the present insurrection in Cuba and those revolutionary movements by which the republics of the Western Continent gained their independence. In those examples negotiation was resorted to after campaigns had been fought, and battles lost and gained; they had armies in the field and organized governments supporting them. We see nothing of this in Cuba; only mere roving bands, who fly when they are pursued, and who have never been found in numbers sufficient to give or accept bat-

tle. It is very possible that in the lapse of time the insurrection may become more formidable; it may raise armies; it may take cities and fortified places; it may demonstrate, what has not yet been in any way demonstrated, that it is supported by the majority of the population. In that case Spain will have something tangible to treat with. But we hope to avoid all this bloodshed, disaster, and ruin by making some amicable arrangement now. It is impossible for us to treat with the Cubans now, but the United States, when once convinced of the good intentions and good faith of the Spanish government, can then assure the Cubans that by following the programme I have indicated, they can have their liberty without firing another shot."

In regard to the propositions of the American government heretofore presented by Mr. Forbes, and to-day renewed by myself, the president of the council remarked that he could only say, it was impossible to precede negotiations by either an armistice or by the abolition of slavery; that the latter would at once follow the emancipation of the island, and that all these things were bound together and could not be separated. "Here, then," he repeated, "are the successive steps:

"1. A settlement of a basis of agreement which shall assure the government of the United States of the good intentions and good faith of the Spanish government;

"2. The United States to counsel the Cubans to accept this arrangement;

"3. Cessation of hostilities and amnesty;

"4. The election of deputies;

"5. Action of the Cortes;

"6. Plebiscit and independence.

"This being all arranged in advance between the two governments, if the United States could but be satisfied of the sincerity of these proposals, and would persuade the Cubans to accept them, the object we both desire could be accomplished. There will, of course, be difficulties in the execution of the plan, but they must be met and overcome."

General Prim concluded with the request that I would communicate his views fully to you, and add that he would be happy to hear and consider any suggestion the government of the United States would make in the way of emendation or modification of matters of detail.

The tone of the Spanish cabinet has been so manifestly conciliatory, and their disposition apparently so earnest for a complete accord with the United States, that I have seen no occasion as yet for any intimation of our future policy, as foreshadowed in your instruction No. 3. It is by no means improbable that this government may, before long, assume a more popular form than it has yet received. If the Cortes fail, at their approaching session in October, as is anticipated by many judicous observers of events, in choosing a king, the most obvious solution is in the popular tendencies of the revolution. This consideration has increased the force of your admonition "not to arouse or excite any just susceptibilities of the government, of the ministers, or of the people of Spain."

The indications of a more tractable popular temper on the subject of Cuba are multiplying. Yesterday I was shown an article in the *Diario de Barcelona* decidedly favoring a cession of the island to the United States for a fair equivalent; with the reservation, however, that is always made in the Spanish journals and in society, as well as by ministers, that the insurrection must first be terminated. The *Diario* quotes from another Catalonian paper, *La Cronica de Cataluña*, favoring the same views. These expressions are the more worthy of notice, appear-

ing in journals of reputation, published in the province which has been supposed to derive the most advantage from the trade with Cuba; and it may be worth while to consider in the course of the negotiation whether some reciprocal commercial advantages might not conciliate Spanish opinion and interests in favor of the independence of Cuba.

In regard to the emancipation of slaves in Cuba it is quite probable that the disinclination of the Spanish cabinet to enter into engagements on the subject at present is attributable in part to the embarrassment such action would cause in Porto Rico, as well as in Cuba, where the slaveholders are generally the most influential partisans of the home government.

No. 17.

Mr. Fish to General Sickles.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, *August* 24, 1869.

The propositions of Spain are incompatible with any practicable negotiation. The representatives of the insurrectionary government are necessary parties to a negotiation. Free communication through the Spanish lines is immediately necessary.

The United States cannot ask the insurgents to lay down their arms unless the volunteers are simultaneously effectually disarmed, and in good faith disbanded. This, if practicable, would require time. We want to arrest the destruction of life and property, and to stop the outrages and annoyances to our citizens. An armistice would effect this immediately, and the terms of the compensation to be made to Spain by Cuba could then be arranged between them under the mediation of the United States.

You may say that we deem an armistice indispensable to the success of any negotiation. Spain may in honor grant this at the request of the United States, and in deference to the wishes of a friendly power, whose good offices she is willing to accept. This being done, negotiations can immediately be opened that will probably result in peace, and her receiving a fair compensation.

No. 18.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 12. MADRID, *August* 24, 1869.

* * * * * *

In this relation the recent articles in *La Patrie* and *La France*, semi-ministerial, are not without interest; regarding the insurrection as likely to be successful, the latter journal suggests that Spain yield the independence of Cuba for an equivalent, to be paid by the assumption of a portion of the public debt of Spain, the independence of the island to be guaranteed by the great powers, including the United States.

The Madrid journals continue the discussion of the Cuban question.

The articles in the Epoca are from the editor-in-chief; but for prudential reasons he hesitates to commit the paper to his personal views. I have reasons for suspecting that the newspaper discussion of the subject is stimulated by agents of American parties, who have undertaken the purchase of Cuba from Spain as a private enterprise. I do not learn that the Spanish cabinet, or any responsible persons here, have countenanced the scheme.

Mr. Forbes left Madrid a few days ago for Paris and Hombourg.

I hear from a well-informed source that the minister of finance is well disposed toward our views in reference to Cuba, but that the minister of the colonies is hostile to any arrangement looking to the separation of the colony from Spain. I have not met any of the cabinet except the president of the council and the minister of state. In general, I find less susceptibility to the idea of a transfer of the island to the United States than to the concession of the independence of Cuba. There is an apprehension that the persons and property of Spaniards in Cuba would not be safe under Cuban control. This impression, I hear, prevails in Catalonia.

No. 19.

Mr. Fish to General Sickles.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, *September* 1, 1869.

United States willing to mediate between Spain and Cuba on these terms: First, immediate armistice; second, Cuba to recompense Spain for public property taken; United States not to guarantee unless Congress approve; daily destruction is steadily decreasing value of property for which purchase money is offered; third, persons and property of Spaniards remaining on island protected, but they may at option withdraw. To prevent difficulties, as well as to stop bloodshed and devastation, we must have early decision. These offers withdrawn unless accepted before October 1st. Say that anarchy prevails over much of island. Murders of American citizens are committed by volunteers. Confiscation of their property attempted by Spanish authorities.

No. 20.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

SEPTEMBER 4, 1869.

Have communicated formally and fully, in a note to minister of state *ad interim*, all your propositions and views in relation to Cuba, and have asked for early and decisive answer. Prim and Silvela still absent.

Spanish government expresses much solicitude about detention of gunboats.

No. 21.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 14.] MADRID, *September* 5, 1869.

With this dispatch I have the honor to forward a copy of my note to Mr. Becerra, minister of state *ad interim*, presenting formally your propositions in relation to the civil war in Cuba, which had been the subject of the several conferences with the president of the council and the minister of state heretofore reported, and asking, in compliance with your orders, received by telegraph through our legation in London, on the 29th of August, for an early and decisive answer. I would have preferred, as intimated in my telegram to you of the same date, to await the return of the president of the council and the other absent members of the cabinet, including Mr. Silvela, the minister of state, who are understood to be least opposed to your views, before pressing an immediate decision upon your proposals; but in the absence of any reply to my request for further instructions I did not feel authorized to withhold my note any longer after receiving, through Mr. Motley on the 3d instant, your telegram of the 1st, the latter part of which, however, has not yet been intelligibly transmitted.

Yesterday I had an interview with Mr. Becerra, the minister of state *ad interim*, at his own request. He said he had been informed of the detention of the Spanish gunboats by order of the President, and proceeded to remonstrate against the measure as unreasonable and evincing unfriendly feelings toward Spain. I interrupted him by remarking that I had neither instructions nor official information on the subject, and intimated that inquiries made at Washington through the Spanish minister would doubtless be answered satisfactorily. The minister then said he had telegraphed Mr. Roberts on the subject the day before, but desired also a conference with me, and went on to observe that Spain had manifested her friendship for the United States from the period of our revolutionary struggle for independence down to the recent rebellion, and that now when Spain was endeavoring to establish free institutions, as well for her colonies as for herself, they looked for the friendship of the United States, and deprecated this proceeding as calculated to impress public opinion in Spain unfavorably with reference to the sentiments of the United States. I replied that being without instructions I could only report to my government the observations his excellency was pleased to make on the subject, but that I must remind him of the proofs the President had already given of his friendly disposition in the measures taken to enforce a strict neutrality between Spain and her antagonists in America, and that it should not be forgotten that there were on the one hand sister republics in South America, and, on the other, a people struggling for self-government and emancipation from the traditional severities of Spanish colonial rule.

The minister rejoined that the president of the council had informed him of our conversations in regard to Cuba, and that he quite agreed with the views General Prim had expressed to me in relation to the future of the island, but that Spain could not with honor treat with the insurgents with arms in their hands; and that in this she was governed by the same sense of self-respect as animated the United States in their refusal to treat with armed insurgents during the southern rebellion.

I observed to the minister that I had been for some time prepared to communicate formally to the cabinet of Madrid the propositions of my government in relation to the unfortunate conflict in Cuba, and had only

deferred my note until informed officially of his excellency's assumption *ad interim* of the portfolio of foreign affairs; that now, after this interview, I should lose no time in placing before him the views of the President; and that I earnestly hoped they would be acceptable to the Spanish government, and result in a speedy and satisfactory disposition of the whole question, and I added that there seemed to be no good reason why two liberal governments, animated by the most friendly disposition toward each other, should not agree upon a practicable course of action in dealing with the struggle in Cuba, which, in truth, was only the aspiration of the Cubans for the liberties Spain enjoyed, commended to them yet more impressively by the example and experience of the United States.

In rising to take my leave, I alluded to the deplorable character of the conflict, and the unprovoked injuries suffered by American citizens within the Spanish lines, which I remarked would also be the subject of a formal communication at an early day, and to which Mr. Becerra promised to give immediate attention.

General Sickles to Mr. Becerra.

MADRID, *September* 3, 1869.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, had the honor, on the 31st of July last, to inform his excellency Don Manuel Silvela, minister of state of the government of his highness the Regent of Spain, that the President of the United States, animated by sentiments of sincere friendship for Spain, and earnestly desiring to see a speedy termination of the deplorable conflict in Cuba, tendered his good offices to the government of Spain for the purpose of promoting a settlement of the questions at issue, on a basis alike honorable and advantageous to the mother country and to the colony. His excellency the minister of state was pleased, on the 10th ultimo, to reply to this friendly overture, "that if the United States, by their natural influence in America, are able to contribute to the cessation of the effusion of blood, to the pacification of the Island of Cuba, and its entrance, by the election of its deputies, into the exercise of its rights, the government of Spain cannot but be grateful for these good offices."

The undersigned is happy to be able to assure his excellency, the minister of state, that the government of the United States is prepared to exert whatever influence it may have with the insurgents, to promote the pacification of Cuba. Nevertheless, the good offices of the President will be quite unavailing unless both the antagonists are disposed to listen to friendly counsels. This consideration increased the regret felt by the undersigned in having to communicate to his government the further declaration of his excellency, the minister of state, that Spain "can come to no definite decision in regard to the political situation and future government of the Island of Cuba until the insurgents lay down their arms and cease the struggle."

The undersigned is instructed to state that these conditions are deemed by the President incompatible with any practicable negotiation. It is not reasonable to hope that either party to a long and sanguinary contest will voluntarily abandon it without guarantees for the future, in some measure equivalent to the sacrifices it has made. The United States cannot ask the insurgents to lay down their arms unless the volunteers are simultaneously and effectively disarmed, and in good faith disbanded. It is notorious that these irregular troops have sometimes set at defiance the authority of their government and the orders of their superior officers, when the measures of the government have failed to satisfy their vindictive passions and their turbulent demands; and, therefore, the undersigned need not remark upon the insecurity of any reliance upon their forbearance if they have the means and the opportunity of assailing the unarmed insurgents. Besides the difficulties inseparable from disarming these forces on either side, the proceeding, if at all practicable, would consume precious time and delay the measures which ought to be taken to arrest the deplorable destruction of life and property in Cuba. The President is convinced that the suspension of hostilities is indispensable to the success of any negotiation; and since an armistice may with honor be granted in deference to the wishes of a friendly power, he trusts Spain will not refuse this concession. The President is, moreover, constrained to look with deep solicitude for some speedy action on the part of Spain that will put an end to the unprovoked injuries to American citizens which, as the contest is prolonged, become more and more

frequent and fatal within the Spanish lines. The excesses which have followed the domination of the Spanish volunteers in some parts of the island, sparing neither non-combatants, nor prisoners of war, nor unoffending citizens of the United States, have aroused feelings of indignation and horror, which the refinement and sensibility of the Spanish nation will be the first to appreciate.

During the insurrection in Cuba the government of the United States has, in the utmost good faith and with great success, exerted its power to perform all its duties and obligations toward Spain, and to maintain its friendly relations with that power. It has been no easy task for the government to restrain its citizens within the bounds prescribed by the obligations of one friendly power to another, and to repress the spirit of adventure and enterprise from entering the field of a prolonged contest where the cry was in favor of liberty, emancipation, and self-government, especially when all the claims of neighborhood, of personal intimacies, and of political sympathies were tending in the direction of material aid to the insurrection, and when these tendencies were warmed into life by the personal presence and the appeals of those Cubans who were either residents of the United States or had sought refuge there from the desolation of their country. The government of the United States maintains that it has faithfully discharged all these duties.

Almost a year has passed since Cuba became the theatre of a war which has for its object the emancipation of the population from their colonial relation to Spain, and the establishment of an independent state. The struggle has commanded the attention, and no small share of the sympathy, of Europe as well as of America. It has already marked its track by devastation and ruin; towns sacked, houses burned, plantations destroyed, and lives lost. On either side the war has been one of desolation, and if continued, it must result in the destruction of the productive capacity of the island and an appalling sacrifice of human life. Measured by its duration, and the means employed to suppress it, the insurrection must indeed be formidable. Numerous and powerful as have been the armaments Spain has sent against the insurgents, they still keep the field in large force, and hold possession of a considerable portion of the island. It is not impossible that the Cubans may be conquered, but they can never again be contented, happy, or faithful subjects of Spain; and assuming that she may eventually subdue the present insurrection, she will find herself in possession of a devastated territory, inhabited by a discontented people. It is true that in comparison with past colonial wars for independence, the insurrection in Cuba has not been of long duration. Yet considering the vastly greater facilities for transoceanic communication and the many improvements in arms and implements of warfare which have done so much to make recent conflicts short and decisive, the struggle in Cuba is approaching the period when, according to the practice of nations, the recognition of the parties to the contest as belligerents cannot be delayed.

The people of the United States cannot be indifferent to the fate of Cuba. The spectacle of a population in their immediate neighborhood, long deprived of cherished franchises, and maintaining, at the cost of terrible sacrifices, an unequal struggle for self-government, could not but touch the sympathies of a generous and free nation. Nevertheless, the President has not been unmindful of the obligations which required him to confine within purely moral limits the manifestation of sentiments not easily to be restrained in popular governments. Nor has he relinquished the hope that Spain, herself regenerated by free institutions, might regard with indulgence the aspirations of the Cubans to enjoy the liberties the people of the parent state justly deem indispensable to their welfare and becoming their renown. The enlightened statesmen of Spain cannot fail to appreciate that the feelings and the affections of the native population of the island are not only estranged, but that they are deeply hostile to the continuance of Spanish rule. Nor can they fail to recognize the advancing growth of that sentiment which claims for every part of the American hemisphere the right of self-government and freedom from transatlantic dependence.

England, bound as she has been to the traditions of the past, tenacious as she has been of her possessions, and conservative of all her rights and interests, has not been unmindful of the force of this sentiment, and has anticipated events by granting self-government to her North American provinces. Denmark, approving the policy of the separation of colonies from the parent state, is endeavoring to part with her insular possessions. Russia has set a recent example of parting with her possessions in America. Nor are these the only governments in the Old World that are preparing their colonies for independence and self-government. It can no longer be a question of national dignity, nor can the proper pride or the just susceptibilities of a great power refuse to consider the question of a voluntary severance of past relations between itself and distant possessions. Spain herself was one of the first of the great European powers to cede voluntarily its distant colonial possessions, for she transferred Louisiana to France, and subsequently ceded Florida to the United States. France, engaged in war, and finding Louisiana liable to military attack, replenished her treasury by its sale, while relieving herself of the burden of the defense of a distant possession. The President trusts that, with these examples, Spain will now be prepared to consider, and to adopt

with respect to Cuba, a like course of wise foresight and enlightened statesmanship. In the name of humanity, Spain can afford to arrest this war; and were it not for her traditional pride, and her recognized disregard of all considerations of mere interest where her honor is involved, an appeal might be made to these motives, which, after all, must be regarded by those who would wisely and prudently conduct the affairs of a nation.

History records but one issue to all the wars in North and South America waged during this and the last century by European states to compel the submission of colonies which had asserted their independence. Europe has found more advantage in the commerce of the rich and prosperous nations which have sprung from the colonies than in holding them in costly and precarious subjection. Not a few reasons might be assigned for the belief that, however the struggle in Cuba may be prolonged, it will end like those which have preceded it in America. And the undersigned, with the greatest respect for the enlightened judgment of the cabinet of Madrid, earnestly commends to its consideration the conclusion of the President, that now is the opportune moment for Spain to take the measures necessary for a prompt and satisfactory solution of the questions presented by the situation in Cuba.

After much consideration, and a careful survey of the question in all its relations, the government of the United States is convinced that it is its duty to exert its friendly influence to bring this unhappy contest to a close. Duty to its own citizens, and to their large interests jeoparded by the continuance of the war; the necessity of maintaining quiet within its borders, now seriously disturbed by a struggle carried on so near its shores; friendship for Spain, one of the oldest and earliest of our allies, with whom no interruption of friendly relations has occurred since our entrance into the family of nations; sympathy for the Cubans, who are our neighbors, all alike impel the government to this course.

The President, therefore, has directed the undersigned to offer formally to the cabinet at Madrid the good offices of the United States, for the purpose of bringing to a close the civil war in Cuba, and to propose the following bases of negotiations:

I. The independence of Cuba to be acknowledged by Spain.

II. Cuba to pay to Spain a sum, within a time and in a manner to be agreed upon by them, as an equivalent for the entire and definite relinquishment by Spain of all her rights in that island, including the public property of every description. If Cuba should not be able to pay the whole sum at once in cash, the future payments by installments to be adequately secured by a pledge of the export and import customs duties, under an arrangement to be agreed upon for their collection, in trust, for the purpose of securing both principal and interest of those installments until their final discharge.

III. The abolition of slavery in the Island of Cuba.

IV. An armistice shall take place so soon as the basis of the negotiations shall be agreed upon, and shall continue until the termination of the conference.

The undersigned reserves for a further communication, in case the good offices of the United States are accepted, the views of his government in relation to the proposed conference, and the manner in which the negotiation should proceed. The undersigned will not have complied with all the instructions of his government if he omits to invite the earliest attention of his excellency the minister of state to this communication, in order that the President may be informed, as soon as possible, of the decision of the government of Spain.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to convey to his excellency the minister of state assurances of the very distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to be, &c.

No. 22.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 15.] MADRID, *September* 8, 1869.

I have the honor to forward to you a copy of my note to Mr. Becerra, the minister of state *ad interim*, in relation to Charles Speakman and Albert Wyeth, executed at Santiago de Cuba. In the further execution of your instructions No. 10, I have in the same communication formally protested against these deplorable excesses, demanding, in the name of humanity, that the war in Cuba, if prolonged, shall not be conducted in disregard of the customs and usages of Christian nations.

The most extravagant rumors are current in relation to my note to

Mr. Becerra of the 3d. It seems the government gave out intimations of its purport, and these have been accepted as indicating the purpose of the United States at an early day to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, if our mediation be not at once accepted. No small degree of excitement has followed, and a sudden fall in the Spanish funds is attributed to the hostile tone of opinion echoed by several influential journals. I inclose some extracts from the "Epoca" and others, that you may see the spirit of the press on the subject.

The president of the council wrote me on the 3d instant from Vichy, expressing his regret that his sudden departure prevented him from seeing me before leaving town, and informing me that he would return about the 20th and resume our conferences. I replied, acquainting him with the urgent tenor of my instructions, and adding that, besides the principal question, recent events in Cuba had increased the solicitude of the President for the prompt action of the Spanish cabinet.

* * * * * * * * *

The republican organization shows increasing vitality and efficiency throughout Spain; the difficulties attending the choice of a king distract more and more the monarchical party; and the opinion gains ground that the further development of the revolution will be in a republican direction, to which public sentiment obviously inclines. Hence the monarchical organs are foremost in their efforts to provoke a misunderstanding with the United States, while the republican journals have been generally friendly, and have united with their leading partisans in deprecating any interruption of the good relations now existing between the two countries.

(For Mr. Sickles' note to Señor Becerra see page 104.)

No. 23.

Mr. Fish to General Sickles.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, *September* 11, 1869.

We hope there is no truth in the rumor that Spain is about to send additional troops to Cuba. It would exhibit a want of confidence in the pending negotiation that might compel the withdrawal of the offer of this government to attempt a reconciliation. It might prolong the struggle, and the destruction of life and property, with questionable influence on the result. It certainly would embarrass the negotiations.

You are at liberty, in your discretion, to communicate this view to the Spanish government. You will advise me by telegraph of their intention with respect to the sending of additional troops.

No. 24.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

SEPTEMBER 14, 1869.

Telegram received. Have asked Motley to repeat parts not intelligible. Additional troops had been heretofore announced for fall cam-

paign. Anticipated recognition of insurgents as belligerents causes much excitement and ill-temper. Press of all parties urge government to send large re-enforcements of men and ships at once. One batallion has sailed. No doubt active measures are hastened by fear of early recognition. It is reported that Spain has communicated my note of 3d of September to European cabinets and asked their advice and co-operation. I have asked interview with minister, and will report result immediately.

No. 25.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 17.] SEPTEMBER 14, 1869.

In a full and frank interview held to-day with his excellency Mr. Becerra, minister of the colonies and charged *ad interim* with the department of foreign affairs, I brought to his notice the rumor, which has been current for some days past, that the Spanish government had opened negotiations with other European powers on the subject of my note of September 3, and asked if there was any foundation for this statement.

His excellency at once replied that there was none; that the government had not communicated my note to any other power; that no answer had as yet been sent to me on account of the absence of the president of the council and the minister of state; and that, in a matter of such gravity, the government could take no definite action before the meeting of the Cortes.

I expressed my gratification that the statement to which I had referred was erroneous, adding that, as the overtures of the United States had been made in a friendly spirit, and with the greatest reserve, if the circle of discussion was to be widened by the introduction of other powers, the government of the United States would desire to be informed of this action.

I then said that, in view of the tender of good offices made by the United States government for the purpose of promoting a prompt and satisfactory termination of hostilities, the President would learn with regret of the intention of Spain to send large re-enforcements to Cuba, inasmuch as this would indicate either that Spain is indisposed to accept our friendly offices, or despairs of reaching a favorable result through the pending negotiations.

His excellency replied that the Cuban question was altogether domestic; that, highly as the government of Spain valued the friendly offices of the United States, it could only proceed in a legal and constitutional way; that it could not yield to the armed insurrection; that its first duty was to restore order in Cuba by force of arms; but, not restricting itself to this, it would at the same time extend to the island the fullest reforms and the widest liberties enjoyed in the peninsula; a general amnesty would be granted; it would make immediate preparations for the election of deputies in Cuba; on their arrival in Madrid the government and the Cortes could, in concert, determine the future destiny of the island, including a scheme for the gradual and entire abolition of slavery. The Spanish government had frankly and gratefully accepted the good offices of the United States; but the bases proposed in my note of September 3 were such as it was out of the power of the Spanish government to accept; that, while recognizing the friendly spirit and the loyalty with

which they were offered, they could not be adopted in the present state of public opinion in Spain. That the mediation of any nation in a purely domestic question was incompatible with the honor of Spain; that the permanent committee of the Cortes, representing all shades of politics, had unanimously voted that the independence of Cuba was inadmissible as a basis of negotiation; and that, by the terms of the constitution, no measure could be taken without the consent of the Cortes that might result in any alienation of Spanish territory. His excellency hoped that it might be possible for me to withdraw the note of September 3. He said that this would relieve the Spanish government, and enable it to proceed more expeditiously with the liberal plan which it had adopted.

I replied that the United States, in making the propositions in question, had no purpose of aggrandizement, and only desired to put an end to the calamities that now desolated the Island of Cuba; that if the bases proposed were not likely to accomplish this result, I had no doubt I would be authorized to withdraw the propositions.

In reply to my earnest representations of the necessity for an armistice as the essential preliminary to any satisfactory arrangement, his excellency said that no one could be more anxious for an armistice than he and his colleagues in the government; the difficulty was, how to bring it about in a proper manner.

His excellency then informed me that a report from the Captain General of Cuba had been called for in relation to the cases of Speakman and Wyeth, and, if the facts were as alleged, full reparation would be made to the families of the deceased; and he added that orders had been given to prevent such scenes of cruelty in the future conduct of the war.

The foregoing *résumé* of our conversation, which occupied more than an hour, having been sent to the minister of state *ad interim* for his revision, he has returned it to me with the following remarks: "The dispatch of your excellency contains in its *ensemble* a faithful and sufficiently exact *résumé* of the conference which we had on the 14th. For my part, I have only one point to rectify, and if I explain some others, it is with the desire that there shall be nothing which can give rise to doubts, and not because the explanation is absolutely indispensable. That which I wish to rectify is in regard to the resolution of the permanent commission of the Cortes. That commission unanimously decided to tender to the government all the means at its disposal to extinguish the rebellion, and also to oppose our treating on the subject of Cuba with any foreign power."

His excellency proceeds to explain the meaning of this resolution, and to amplify other points mentioned in the *résumé*. This communication may indeed be regarded as an expression of the views of the cabinet of Madrid in relation to the pending negotiation, and I shall inclose a copy of it with this dispatch.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Becerra to General Sickles.

Translation.]

SEPTEMBER 16, 1869.

Mr. Valera handed me yesterday the copy of the dispatch which you had the goodness to send him through the secretary of your legation, but the dispatch was delivered to me so late that I had not sufficient time to examine it with the necessary leisure, so as to make a slight correction and certain explanations which struck me as proper for the purpose which we propose; that is, to accomplish the pacification of Cuba, and to

terminate a civil war, which cannot but prove the more disastrous the more it is prolonged. I beg your pardon for this involuntary delay, and repeat my cordial thanks for the interest you have manifested that this matter may be ended promptly and well, a result which can hardly fail to be reached, those who are managing the matter being animated equally by good faith and the best desires.

The dispatch of your excellency contains in its *ensemble* a faithful and sufficiently exact *résumé* of the conference which we had on the 14th. For my part, I have only one point to rectify, and if I explain some others, it is with the desire that there shall be nothing which can give rise to doubts, and not because the explanation is absolutely indispensable.

That which is to rectify is in regard to the decision of the permanent commission of the Cortes. That commission unanimously decided to tender to the government all the means at its disposal to extinguish the rebellion, and decided to oppose the government's treating on the subject of Cuba with any foreign power. You will perceive that the idea of the commission was no other than to oppose a mediation or intervention in our domestic affairs, which would result in diminishing and tarnishing the sovereignty of the Spanish people, whom the Cortes to-day represent completely, and of whose honor and sovereignty they are so jealous; but the Cortes cannot oppose our coming to a friendly understanding for the termination of the struggle, the cabinet of Washington interposing its good offices, which we accept with gratitude, to induce the Cubans, who, residing in the United States, are in correspondence with the insurgents, to pursuade them to lay down their arms, assuring and promising them that Spain will give them amnesty and full liberties, and will summon to Madrid the legitimate representatives of that ultramarine province. These can set forth frankly their grievances, and make known their aspirations, which being, as they of course will be, those of the immense majority of the islanders, cannot fail to be satisfied without having recourse to violence, and solely by the infallible, legal, and peaceful means which a constitution so free as ours provides.

It is upon this point alone, I repeat, that a rectification is necessary. On the others I am agreed. You will, however, permit me to explain briefly a few of them.

In regard to the negotiations with other powers on the subject of your note, I said the current rumor was false. As Spain will not negotiate with the United States upon a subject like that of Cuba, which relates to its internal policy and government, neither will she negotiate with any other power. If Spain hopes to preserve Cuba united to the metropolis, it is because she trusts that a majority of the islanders regard it still an honor and a privilege to be Spaniards, and because she trusts that the few insurgents will soon be brought to terms, if not by persuasion, by force, however painful it would be to us to continue to employ this means. It is likewise inexact that we have transmitted a copy of your note to any foreign government.

As to the armistice, I do not think I said I desired it, but that I desired peace; but as it is evident that he who desires the end desires the means, it is also true that I desire the armistice if this is necessarily an effective means of obtaining peace. In this sense, I will write to the Captain General of Cuba, but can only suggest to him the propriety of an armistice, if it is to terminate in pacification. I cannot make it an order, because only he who holds the chief command of an armed force, and upon whom depend the lives of so many men and the issue of the campaign, ought to decide if an armistice is proper and opportune.

Finally, with or without armistice, you know what Spain promises and is disposed to grant to the insurgents. They have only to ask for peace, and they will have it; and with peace, all the promises heretofore mentioned truly and loyally fulfilled. If they do not want peace, the war will continue with energy and activity on our part, but pardoning the vanquished and prisoners, and striving to avoid all shedding of blood through revenge, and all reprisals, however horrible and cruel may be the acts of the insurgents.

I have nothing more to add, except to beg anew that you will insist upon being authorized to withdraw your note, and that it may be withdrawn. This will be the best way to enable Spain, without its being said that she yields to any pressure, to give most freely what she offers. In this way it can be gratefully accepted in Cuba, and in this way our moderation (*blandura*) cannot be censured in Spain as unworthy weakness.

Mr. Valera said it might be necessary to add a word or two which had been omitted in our yesterday's interview. Mr. Becerra might put in still stronger language the intention of the government to make full reparation for the outrageous execution of Speakman and Wyeth at Santiago. Admiral Topete was much incensed when he read General Sickles's note on the subject, saying that the matter must be instantly investigated, and if Palacios, the governor, had been guilty of the brutality charged, he should be removed and punished.

Another word might possibly be added in regard to the gunboat question. This is a much graver cause of preoccupation than General Sickles's note. It is true the bases contained in that note are not acceptable, and cannot be entertained; he could say this with certainty now, as both Messrs. Prim and Silvela had answered in that sense;

but neither of them considered the note an unfriendly one, but on the contrary dictated by a sincere desire of the United States to see the struggle brought to an end. But the matter of the gunboats was one of especial gravity. The pretext that they were intended to be used in any way against Peru was not serious; the war with the South American republics was over. The seizure of the gunboats seemed to indicate a hostile interior toward Spain. If this exists, Spain must and will face the situation thus created. "But if we are forced into war with the United States," he said, "we are not so innocent (*candides*) as to think we are going to have any allies in Europe. We expect to fight it out alone, whatever the issue may be. We have made no overtures to any power for help."

No. 26.

Mr. Fish to General Sickles.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, *September* 15, 1869.

If a negotiation were made on the basis of the six successive steps mentioned in your dispatch No. 10, omitting the plebiscit, can the president of council give assurance that if the United States induced the insurgents to lay down arms, and deputies to the Cortes be elected by Cuba, that the Cortes will grant independence? The plebiscit is impracticable, because in the present circumstances and conditions of the island, a popular vote can be no indication of the popular will, and this must be borne in mind with reference to any election to be held for deputies. It is doubtful if the insurgents will consent to lay down arms, but if their early independence can be assured thereby, the United States will make every effort to induce them to do so.

No. 27.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

SEPTEMBER 16, 1869.

Long interview Tuesday with foreign secretary *ad interim*. Notes of conversation subsequently exchanged. Am now able to send *résumé*.

First. Spain frankly and gratefully accepts good offices of United States, but cannot accept bases proposed, and asks withdrawal of my note of September 3d. Spain desires, without appearance of pressure, to make the concessions she offers to Cuba.

Second. Permanent commission of Cortes now in session, representing all parties, unanimously assure government all the means at their disposal to put down rebellion; they oppose treating about Cuba with any foreign power; not objecting, however, to a friendly understanding with the United States by which their good offices may help to end the struggle.

Third. Spain has not begun and does not contemplate negotiations with any foreign power about Cuba, or the proposed mediation of the United States, nor has my note been communicated to any foreign government.

Fourth. Spain desires to terminate civil war in Cuba, and will agree to armistice if necessary to peace. This measure will be recommended to Captain General of Cuba, but must be left to his discretion.

Fifth. Spain is ready at once to give Cuba ample reforms and widest liberties enjoyed in peninsula, also general amnesty and gradual emancipation of slaves.

These refused, the war will be prosecuted with energy and activity, pardoning, however, the vanquished and prisoners, and striving to prevent all shedding of blood through revenge, and all reprisals, whatever the provocation from insurgents.

Sixth. Reparation promised in cases of Speakman and Wyeth. Orders given to prevent such cruelties hereafter.

Full report will go by next mail. Will telegraph further particulars if desired.

Spain regards Cuban question as purely domestic, and will not, in my judgment, accept mediation. If our offer be withdrawn, and friendly relations continue, our good offices can mitigate the cruel character of the war, promote liberal concessions, and perhaps bring about an armistice.

Two more transports have started for Cuba with troops, from twelve to twenty thousand rumored under arms, besides six war vessels. Will report departures as they occur.

No. 28.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

SEPTEMBER 17, 1869.

Telegram of 15th received. President of council expected in Madrid on or before 21st. Discretionary authority to withdraw pending offer of mediation will facilitate new negotiation. Information about recognition and gunboats desirable before further overtures. Cortes would probably insist on plebiscit. Perhaps the obstacles to a fair vote may be removed by an armistice or by a simultaneous disarmament of volunteers and insurgents. Suggest answer direct by French cable and duplicate through Motley.

No. 29.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 19.] MADRID, *September* 19, 1869.

In the execution of the instructions contained in your telegram of the 13th instant, you will have observed in the report already transmitted in my dispatch No. 17, that I withheld any intimation of the probable withdrawal of our proposed offer of mediation. In the present temper of the cabinet, which more or less reflects an excited public opinion, the suggestion would have had no influence in preventing the movement of re-enforcements to Cuba, whilst it might have increased the obvious disquietude of this government to be subjected to any appearance of pressure at this moment.

Nevertheless the interview of the 14th had not proceeded far before the minister himself stated that Spain would be embarrassed in the

execution of the liberal policy it contemplated in relation to Cuba, unless my note of the 3d instant, proposing the mediation of the United States, were withdrawn, and that he therefore hoped this might be done. It will not escape your notice that, in my reply, I waived any allusion to the withdrawal of the note, and confined myself to the expression of a mere opinion that my government would not hesitate to withdraw the proposals it had made, if convinced that these would not contribute to the pacification of Cuba; that our offer had been made for that purpose only, and without any motive of present or ulterior advantage to the United States.

It is needless to trouble you with further details of the interview, as the synopsis forwarded by telegraph, day before yesterday, together with the brief report already transmitted in my No. 17, and Mr. Becerra's note inclosed with it, will put you in possession of all that transpired, except the arguments and observations of the minister and myself respectively in support of our views. The conference was marked by the same cordiality that has heretofore agreeably characterized my intercourse with the Foreign Office.

I have not yet deemed it opportune, in view of the commotion caused by our proposed mediation on the basis of independence, to suggest to Mr. Becerra the modifications of our offer communicated in your instructions by telegram through Mr. Motley, dated 1st instant, and received correctly on the 5th. These modifications, as well as the new bases mentioned in your instructions, received by telegraph on the 16th instant, will be the subject of an early conference with the president of the council when he returns to Madrid.

* * * * * * *

I inclose with this dispatch a decree organizing a commission to consider and propose within thirty days a plan of political and administrative reform for Porto Rico, including the abolition of slavery. It is preceded by a decree dissolving a former commission, and establishing another to prepare and submit forthwith the necessary changes in the penal code of the Peninsula to make it applicable to the colonies. The report of the colonial minister, preceding the decree in relation to Porto Rico, is not without interest in its recognition of the cogent reasons demanding radical changes in Spanish colonial government, and thorough reforms in colonial administration. Other decrees are foreshadowed, establishing freedom of worship in Cuba, and providing for the election of deputies to the Cortes; although several times announced semi-officially as forthcoming, they have not yet appeared.

I am assured by the president of the Cortes that among the first subjects brought before that body will be the cruel and vindictive manner in which the war in Cuba is prosecuted, and he feels confident the Cortes will require the most energetic measures to be taken by the government to prevent hereafter the outrages which have been so justly denounced by the United States. Captain General Concha, Marquis of Duro, has likewise expressed to me his abhorrence of the treatment of prisoners of war and other captives in Cuba, and will move actively in the matter on the assembling of the Cortes, where his high military reputation and personal character will exercise their just influence. Other prominent personages have given me similar assurances.

I have sent confidential instructions to the consuls at Cadiz, Barcelona, and Malaga to inform me of all movements of troops embarked for Cuba, and of vessels of war leaving those ports for the Spanish West Indian fleet. I have already received a report from General Duffie, announcing the departure of one thousand five hundred infantry from Cadiz, and that

five or six hundred more are there preparing to embark. The departure of the frigate Almansa from Carthagena, bound for Havana, is announced to-day. I have not sent to our consuls at Carthagena or Santander for information, as they seem to be Spaniards.

MINISTRY OF TRANSMARINE AFFAIRS.—STATEMENT.

SIR: By a decree of September 29, 1866, a commission was appointed whose duty it was "to examine and propose a reform of the penal laws in force in our transmarine possessions," and also to propose "the principles and rules whereby judgments in criminal cases shall be governed" in those territories.

This commission, taking as its basis the penal code which is in force in the peninsula, and accepting as its object the application of said code in our transmarine possessions, has labored to facilitate the same by means of some reforms in the text. But these labors do not embrace the whole code, nor do they refer to the enforcement of the penal code, which was, and justly so, one of the principal ends for which the commission was appointed.

It is important to carry out this intention, and it would be a matter of great regret, if, by reason of its being unduly extended, any obstacle should be placed in the way of its speedy accomplishment. Hence, the undersigned minister is of opinion that the duties of the aforesaid commission being considered at an end, another should be appointed to examine and propose the various reforms and modifications whereby our penal code may be applied to our various transmarine territories, and at the same time to prepare a provisional law for the application of the code, deferring the elaborate preparation of a law for judicial procedure until some future time.

In this manner, limiting its task to the examination of the common penal law, and to the form of its immediate application, the committee will be able to accomplish this as speedily as the government of your highness and our brethren beyond the sea desire and need.

With these considerations the undersigned minister has the honor to submit to the approval of your highness the accompanying plan of a decree.

The Minister of Transmarine Affairs,
MANUEL BECERRA.

MADRID, *September* 10, 1869.

DECREE.

In accordance with the suggestion of the minister of transmarine affairs, made with the approval of the council of ministers, I decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The commission which was appointed by the decree of September 29, 1866, to examine and propose reforms in the penal laws in force in the transmarine possessions of Spain, is hereby dissolved.

ART. 2. Another commission is appointed in its stead, to consist of a president, five voting members, and a secretary, who shall have the right to vote, and it shall be the duty of said commission, first, to propose as speedily as possible such alterations as may be necessary in the penal code now in force in the peninsula, in order to apply the same to the various Spanish territories lying beyond the sea; secondly, to prepare, likewise with all speed, a provisional law for the application of the same code; thirdly, to examine and propose the basis of a law for judicial procedure in criminal cases for the said territories.

ART. 3. The ministry of transmarine affairs will furnish the commission with the data and information which it possesses, and will further give the necessary orders for the execution of this decree.

Done at Madrid, September 10, 1869.

FRANCISCO SERRANO.

MANUEL BECERRA,
Minister of Transmarine Affairs.

STATEMENT.

SIR: The day being at hand for our legislative body to renew its labors, and the legitimate representatives of Porto Rico being now present in the metropolis, the time

has arrived for the fulfillment of the just duty and of the solemn obligation imposed upon us by the September revolution toward the Spaniards beyond the sea.

Spain is not limited to the peninsula which is bounded by the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The community of race and traditions which is manifested by a common language and a glorious history, never tarnished by disloyalty, clearly shows that nations are made principally by means of moral bonds of union far stronger than misfortunes and errors. If governments that distrusted the national spirit by which they disdained to be actuated, hoped more from the always doubtful efficacy of external and violent means than from the attractive virtue of national solidarity, never appealed to in vain among our people, it is now time to seek, in the free manifestation of the aspirations of all, that potent union and that dauntless courage whereby we may recover the position which history claims for us, and which of right belongs to us in the council and assembly of enlightened nations. Sovereign Spain cannot deprive any of her members of that portion of sovereignty which is their due.

The revolutionary movement, therefore, was very soon made in our transmarine possessions, and gave rise to legitimate as well as encouraging hopes. But, in an unfortunate hour, by reason of inveterate feelings of distrust, by reason of the excessive exaggeration of past offenses, perhaps also by reason of inordinate aspirations, this movement, which ought to have been as measured, as regular, and as productive of good as in the peninsula, stepped beyond the limits within which it should have confined itself, raising the flag of rebellion in Cuba, to violate the sacred integrity of the Spanish nation.

In presence of such a danger the honor of the country, the duty of the government, the vital interests of the revolution, peremptorily demanded the defense of the territory, and, as a consequence of the state of hostilites, the much to be regretted but necessary postponement of reforms, so that these might not be confounded with the timorous and arbitrary reforms of past times, nor fail to appear solemnly consecrated by the action and free consent of all interested in them, thus strengthening with firmer bonds than those of force the lasting union of Cuba and Spain.

But if such invincible obstacles temporarily prevent the Spanish revolution from exercising its political influence in the most precious of our Antilles, this is not the case in Porto Rico, and the government being free from the well-founded apprehensions which the state of affairs in Cuba cause it to entertain with respect to that island, when the question is to radically change the political and social system there prevailing, it is proper to show how energetic, honest, and sincere is its desire to admit the colonies to the full enjoyment of their rights, and to an untrammeled participation in the great conquests of modern civilization.

A deplorable and pertinacious tradition of despotism, which, if it could ever be justified, is without a shadow of reason at the present time, intrusted the direction and management of our colonial establishment to the agents of the metropolis, destroying, by their dominant and exclusive authority, the vital energies of the country, and the creative and productive activity of free individuals.

And although the system may now have improved in some of its details, the domineering action of the authorities being less felt, it still appears full of the original error, which is upheld by the force of tradition, and the necessary influence of interests created under their protection, which doubtless are deserving of respect, so far as they are reconcilable with the requirements of justice, with the common welfare, and with the principles on which every liberal system should be founded.

A change of system, political as well as administrative, is, therefore, imperatively demanded. To declare and respect the inalienable rights of persons, municipalities, and provinces, to seek to bring about administrative centralization, allowing the widest freedom of action to municipal boards and provincial deputations, as legitimate, immediate, and direct organs and representatives of the people electing them; to simplify the complicated mechanism of the superior administration, restoring to those natural centers the powers which of right belong to them, and as a political guarantee or still greater importance, firmly to establish the public representation, at one time near the colonial government, at another near that of the metropolis, or in both at once, if it should be possible and necessary—such is, in brief, the general intention of the undersigned minister.

But, in order that these intentions may be duly fulfilled, and that their results may be felt by all alike, it is indispensable to solve one of the most difficult social problems, at once the danger and the glory of our epoch. Errors arising from a false view of life sacrificed for more than three centuries the personal liberty of thousands of beings to the idea of preparing for them a greater degree of happiness after death. Mistaken notions of economy were joined to these, seeking in forced labor that wealth and production which are found far more abundantly in free labor. But neither do the eternal laws of morality, which permit not even a good end to be attained through unjust means, nor does the mission of the state, which, as the supreme organ of right, ought to respect it under all circumstances and above all interests, permit the existence of slavery, with its horrors and dangers, to continue any longer, without an act of immorality and injustice. This was recognized by the commissioners appointed to propose

political, moral, and social reforms in Cuba and Porto Rico; without for this reason forgetting, as the undersigned likewise will not forget, the just respect due to material interests created under the protection of ancient institutions and laws. No progress, no advancement of humanity is ever accomplished by an absolute disregard of a previously existing state of things, unjust though this may have been; for, notwithstanding its injustice, it has given rise to human relations, the consideration of which it is neither right nor prudent, much less politic, to lay aside, thereby reaching a solution which will only be productive of lasting disturbances.

Besides this, the serious difficulties presented by every social change; the discretion with which liberty should be accorded to persons whom it was considered a crime to call human beings, and for whom labor has been a permanent sign of servitude, disappear almost entirely where the white and civilized population is much more numerous than the colored, and where the majority of the latter have been able to earn a subsistence, and even competence and wealth by free labor, which experience, as well as the teachings of economical science, has shown to be the most beneficial and productive. In order happily and speedily to effect these important changes, which, notwithstanding the urgent call for them, must receive serious and conscientious study, the undersigned proposes to your highness the appointment of a commission composed of persons of high character, and having a knowledge of the real necessities of the country, who, in a brief and determined space of time, but not insufficient for those who must already have formed their opinions, shall propose such reforms and plans as may be necessary to harmonize the social, political, and administrative situation of the Island of Porto Rico with the imperative demands of justice and morality, and, as far as possible, with the principles laid down in the democratic constitution of the Spanish nation, which ought to be applied, as soon as possible, to those remote countries.

With the foregoing considerations, the undersigned has the honor to submit to the approval of your highness the accompanying plan of a decree.

MADRID, *September* 10, 1869.

The Minister of Transmarine Affairs,
MANUEL BECERRA.

DECREE.

In view of the statements made by the minister of transmarine affairs, with the approval of the council of ministers, I decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. A commission is hereby appointed, whose duty it shall be to discuss and propose to the minister of transmarine affairs the principles in accordance with which shall be made all plans of laws for political and administrative reform, and for the abolition of slavery in the Island of Porto Rico.

ART. 2. This commission shall consist of a president, and the minister of transmarine affairs shall act in this capacity; of fifteen voting members, and the under secretary of the ministry, who shall act as secretary, with voice and vote. The voting members shall elect the vice-president.

ART. 3. The commission shall remain in office for thirty days precisely, from the moment of entering upon the discharge of its duties, which shall take place three days after the publication of the present decree.

ART. 4. The ministry of transmarine affairs will furnish to the commission such data and information as it may possess, and the necessary orders will be given for the execution of this decree.

Done at Madrid, September 10, 1869.

FRANCISCO SERRANO.

The Minister of Transmarine Affairs,
MANUEL BECERRA.

No. 30.

Mr. Fish to General Sickles.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, *September* 23, 1869.

The good offices of the United States were tendered in a spirit of mutual friendship, and in the interest of humanity, of Spain, of Cuba, and of the United States. If the tender be not acceptable to Spain you may

withdraw it, and you may say that those good offices will be ready whenever they can tend to a settlement of the unhappy contest that is devastating Cuba, and injuring the commercial interests of this and of other nations.

The gunboats were arrested on the request of Peru, who claims to be at war with Spain. We cannot deny the condition of war as an abstract fact, inasmuch as we have offered, and both parties have accepted our mediation. Peru claims that although these boats may not go to Peru they will release from employment other portions of the Spanish navy, and strengthen her in case the pending mediations do not result in a peace. Our position of impartial neutrality compelled their detention.

No step has been taken toward a recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents of Cuba. But this government cannot forestall its future necessities. If belligerency be recognized at all, it will be because the necessities of the case and the complications of the controversy force it upon us. Your dispatch No. 14 this day received. Your instructions in dispatch No. 2 from this department directed you to read those instructions to the minister, and to leave a copy with him.

No. 31.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 21.] SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

Your telegram of the 23d instant having called my attention to the direction contained in your instructions No. 2, to read those instructions to the minister of state and leave the office copy with him, it becomes proper for me to state more fully than I had deemed necessary my authority and reasons for adopting another form of communication. Your instructions No. 3 required me to avail myself of Mr. Forbes' assistance in this negotiation, and in the event of his reaching Madrid, and notifying the Spanish cabinet informally of the nature of our propositions, before my arrival, to govern myself in their formal and official presentation somewhat by his report and advice. On my arrival in Madrid Mr. Forbes informed me that he had communicated to the president of the council the propositions contained in your instructions No. 2, and that he had not received them favorably; that General Prim's colleagues in the cabinet were yet more disinclined toward our views; that in his (Mr. Forbes's) judgment Spain would not negotiate upon the bases we proposed, and that to communicate them formally would not only result in their prompt rejection, but embarrass further negotiations.

On this report, and on the advice of Mr. Forbes, which was confirmed by my own information, I deferred the formal communication of your instructions No. 2, and informed you of my determination and the reasons for it in my dispatch No. 4 of the 12th ultimo. Subsequent interviews with the president of the council and the minister of state only made more apparent the wide difference between your views and the present policy of Spain, and I proceeded at once to ascertain, by means of frank and informal conversations with the president of the council, the bases on which Spain would be willing to negotiate. These I had the honor to report in my telegram of the 13th, and in my dispatches Nos. 8, 9, and 10, of the 16th, 20th, and 21st ultimo.

The serious obstacle to the negotiation appearing to be not in the

independence of Cuba, but in the preliminaries—Spain being unwilling to accept the formal mediation of the United States, or to agree to an armistice, or in any manner to recognize the insurgents as parties to a negotiation—I would have preferred to confine myself for the present to the informal presentation and discussion of our propositions and views, in the hope that I might thereby promote an accord between the two governments and avoid a formal refusal to entertain our offer of mediation.

Your telegram of August 29, instructing me that the propositions of the president of the council afforded no practicable basis of negotiation, and that the president desired an early and decisive answer to our offer of mediation, made it my duty at once to communicate it formally to this cabinet. This I proceeded to do in a note to the minister of state rather than in the form your instructions No. 2 had indicated, because the conferences which had taken place meanwhile had advanced the negotiation considerably, and if I had not availed myself of the latitude given me in your instructions No. 3, I would have surrendered an obvious advantage gained in the initiative already taken, besides affording the minister an opportunity to ignore our offer altogether, by simply declining to receive the copy of your instructions, as is usually done when cabinets do not choose to engage in a discussion.

It was, moreover, necessary, in the execution of your further instructions, to communicate views not embodied in your No. 2, and yet depending upon it for their relation to the discussion. In doing this it seemed to me preferable, if not essential, to embody all I had to say on the subject in a note which had for its apparent object a reply to the communication made to me on the 10th of August by the minister of state, and thus present the whole case to this government in a form that avoided the inconvenience and the risk of two communications, one of which might not be received at all.

It is quite true, as was foreseen, that this cabinet find our offer embarrassing to them, and ask that the communication may be withdrawn; yet it is now quite at the option of the United States to have the formal and definite answer of this government to their offer of mediation, which, from the tenor of your recent instructions, appeared to be most desirable.

In respectfully submitting this explanation, and commending it to your candor, I have only to add that in all my proceedings, and especially in the exercise of the discretion confided to me, "every consideration of humanity, as well as of interest," admonished me "so to shape this negotiation within the line of your instructions as to bring it to a successful result, if possible."

No. 32.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 22.] MADRID, *September* 25, 1869.

On Thursday, the 23d, I had an interview at the Foreign Office, by request of the minister of state, with Mr. Silvela and Mr. Becerra. The minister of state asked me if I had received any instructions from my government in regard to the withdrawal of our offer of intervention in the affair of Cuba. I replied that I had not—and this led to some desultory conversation which need not be reported, as the same matters were discussed more fully with the president of the council the next day.

Mr. Silvela then spoke of two letters which he had just received from America; one from the Spanish consul at New York, announcing the departure of an armed vessel from Cedar Keys for Cuba with six guns, four thousand rifles, and two hundred men; and the other from Mr. Roberts, detailing the difficulties which the American government threw in the way of the departure of the Spanish gunboats in New York. He enlarged upon the apparent unfriendliness of this action.

I replied that Cedar Keys was so insignificant and remote a point that there might well be some exaggeration in the report that had reached the Spanish consul; that even if it were true, it only proved that the insurgents, prevented by the government from fitting out expeditions in the principal ports of the United States, sought these remote and obscure places along our immense coast line which it was impossible to guard entirely. The government of the United States had loyally and with great success exerted itself to preserve a strict neutrality in the war which Spain was carrying on with Cuba. It had arrested and broken up numerous expeditionary parties; it had very recently arrested two more expeditions and subjected the participators to trial; it was not possible to do more than it had done.

Mr. Silvela very frankly admitted the zeal and good faith with which the American government had fulfilled its obligations; he only mentioned this case because the two letters had come together. It was not that he meant to complain of this isolated case of the escape of an expedition; but he thought the matter of the gunboats a very important one in its bearings on the good relations of the United States and Spain. The Cortes were soon to assemble; as soon as they were opened, one of the earliest interpellations would be in relation to Cuba. The government is anxious to put the matter properly before the chambers; they hope to be able to say that the United States have offered their friendly offices to give a more humane character to the war. To check the bloodshed and devastation which have marked it; to their humanitary intervention Spain can properly consent, out of consideration to a friendly power; the war being divested of its savage character, an armistice would be soon attainable, for, say six months; after that it is most probable that hostilities would never be resumed; then could come a final understanding, peace, election of deputies, and the future of the island amicably settled. All these steps must be taken successively; they cannot be precipitated without unduly exciting the public mind. In this view, the matter of the gunboats is a great embarrassment. If the embargo should still remain at the opening of the chambers, it will be difficult to persuade the Cortes or the people that the government of the United States is not hostile to Spain. They will say the United States have two weights and measures; they allow the Peruvian monitors to go—they retain the Spanish gunboats. The material assistance which the one or two gunboats now ready would afford our fleet in Cuban waters would be very slight compared with the moral advantage which the release of them would give the government in the plan which it has marked out for the pacification of the island in accord with the United States. Mr. Silvela hoped I would make these views known to my government.

I promised to communicate the views of his excellency, as I had formerly those of Mr. Becerra. I was still without instructions and without official information in regard to this matter. I was sure, however, that it would appear that the action of my government had been based upon the same principles of strict neutrality that had actuated them in all other similar cases. Our neutrality laws are very stringent and always rigidly enforced; they have been put in action repeatedly

for the benefit of Spain, and there could be no just cause for complaint if they were now executed apparently to her disadvantage.

The same evening I addressed a note to the president of the council, whom I had not seen since his return to Madrid, on the 21st instant, asking him to name an hour when I might pay my respects. He designated the following afternoon. In the mean time I received your telegram of the 23d, and, as you will observe, after making the inquiries necessary to answer your telegram of the 15th instant. I took occasion to express your views upon the topics referred to in the former, omitting, however, any allusion to the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. That subject was not introduced by the president of the council. The interview was cordial and occupied more than an hour.

General Prim began by referring to the animated and excited discussion which had taken place in the public journals during his absence, in reference to Cuban affairs, and expressed his gratification that a calmer temper was now beginning to assert itself. He thought there was a certain gain perceptible from this recent excitement. Six months ago the question could not be discussed in Spain; now it is a general topic of discussion. At first there was but one side, now there are evidently two; a decided sentiment in favor of the emancipation of Cuba is growing up; let the national honor be saved, and he thought there would be no serious difficulty in accomplishing the emancipation of the island. His news from the Captain General was very good; he expected with the assistance of a few additional battalions to break the military power of the insurrection; in the course of this autumn the government expected to be able to begin the work of political reform. The one thing necessary is to bring about as soon as possible the cessation of hostilities.

Referring to my former conversations with General Prim I asked whether, in his opinion, the elections to be held for deputies and the plebiscitum were indispensable conditions to the independence of the island; I enumerated the difficulties to be encountered in this proceeding, if the insurgents laid down their arms, and the volunteers maintained their organizations, and asked what were the intentions of the government in this respect.

The general answered that the election of delegates to the Cortes was an absolutely indispensable preliminary; that there was no other possible method of accomplishing this object without a violation of the constitution; that the Americans, with their traditional regard for constitutional law, would be the last to expect this. In answer to my question about the volunteers, he said that their disarmament would take place simultaneously with the cessation of hostilities; he had already taken his measures, and given orders to the Captain General for that purpose, and there would be no difficulty or delay about the matter. The government did not propose to have a repetition of the scenes which took place in the time of General Dulce. I expressed my gratification at this information, and hoped that the government had also taken measures to prevent those barbarous and cruel executions that had hitherto marked the progress of the war. This was one of the causes that most embarrassed the government of the United States, as the sufferers in these outrages were not only the Cuban insurgents, but also Americans, and in many instances persons entirely innocent of any participation in the insurrection.

General Prim stated that he had given very severe and positive orders on that subject to the Captain General that these scandalous scenes should be prevented at all hazards, and that General De Rodas had answered avowing his intention of putting a stop to such occurrences,

and of resorting to the punishment of death, if necessary, to accomplish this.

I said I would beg to commend to the consideration of the Spanish government the propriety of adopting the system of cartel, and treatment of prisoners according to the rules of ordinary warfare; that this would at once divest the war of its savage character, and make more practicable the projects of pacification which the government entertained.

General Prim said that it was necessary to proceed gradually and surely. The government was now occupied with various decrees, carrying its liberal policy into effect in Cuba. A decree would soon be issued initiating the gradual abolition of slavery, by giving freedom to all negroes born after date. The government would also soon announce a plan of administrative and municipal reform for Cuba. All this without waiting for the termination of the war.

General Prim then referred to the question of the Spanish gunboats in New York, repeating the considerations already advanced by MM. Silvela and Becerra.

I rejoined that I had already communicated to my government the point of view of the Spanish cabinet; that the action of the United States was founded on the demand of the Peruvian government; that a state of war existed between that nation and Spain; that the United States were bound to take cognizance of this, not only as a neutral nation, but still more as a mediator between the two parties, accepted as such by both; that the Peruvians claimed that these gunboats might be used either to prey upon their commerce or to relieve the Spanish fleet in the Gulf, and enable it to attack them; that the neutrality laws of the United States are so strict, and their execution so rigid, that even if the government of the United States had taken no action in the matter, the vessels might have been stopped by judicial proceedings on competent information from any source. I added that these incidents furnished but another reason for putting an end as soon as possible, either by peace with Peru, or an armistice in Cuba, to such causes of annoyance.

General Prim said he did not consider the claim of Peru serious; the war with that power was virtually ended; it was an absurd and foolish war, left by the late government of Spain, and which the present government was determined to close at once. "Not another shot will be fired in it, and that the Peruvians know as well as we. We cannot be induced to recommence that war."

I declined to discuss the validity of the claim of Peru; the action of my government was founded on the requirements of our neutrality laws, and with reference to strict and impartial justice between the two antagonists.

I then said that I had communicated to my government the views of the Spanish cabinet, as expressed in the conversations of Mr. Silvela and Mr. Becerra, and the note of the latter in reference to the offer of the friendly intervention of the United States, made in my note of the 3d September; that this offer was made in a spirit of friendship, and in the interests of humanity, of Spain, of Cuba, and of the United States. If the tender be not acceptable to Spain, I was authorized to withdraw it; but that I was reluctant to do this while there seemed any possibility that our services could be made available for the purpose in view. I therefore asked General Prim whether he had any modifications to propose which would make the bases I had submitted acceptable to the government of Spain.

General Prim replied that while recognizing the good faith and friendship with which this offer was made, he must say that at this moment it embarrassed the Spanish government. "We can better proceed, in the present situation of things, without even this friendly intervention. A time will come when the good offices of the United States will be not only useful but indispensable in the final arrangements between Spain and Cuba. We will ascertain the form in which they can be employed, and confidently count upon your assistance."

I then said I would withdraw the bases proposed by my government, and while both nations would reserve their full liberty of action, the good offices of the United States would be ready whenever they could tend to a settlement, upon a just and honorable basis, of the unhappy contest that is devastating Cuba, and so injuriously affecting the United States and Spain.

I shall reserve for another dispatch the observations suggested by the present situation here in its relation to the Cuban question. Reinforcements are not sent off as fast or as largely as was announced to be the purpose of the government. Not more than three thousand have sailed, and these, for the most part, recruits. There are manifest indications of a formidable republican movement, and to meet this the government will require all the forces at its disposal. The resources of the government are so far exhausted, and its credit so low, that it is now using the reserves appropriated to the payment of the interest on the public debt due in December, and must soon suspend specie payments altogether. In a word, the political and financial difficulties of the situation are so critical that a change in the policy of this cabinet with regard to the question of Cuba may be looked for at any moment.

No. 33.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 23.] MADRID, *September* 29, 1869.

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of three telegraphic dispatches sent by this legation to the Department of State on the 23d, 24th, and 25th days of September instant.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

MADRID, *September* 23, 1869.

Résumé of interview to-day with minister of foreign affairs at his request. Minister of colonies present.

Spain embarrassed by our proposed mediation. Hoped our offer would be withdrawn or modified. Spain would proceed in accord with the United States to settle Cuban question by the successive steps this cabinet had heretofore indicated, including armistice. Detention of gunboats retarded progress, and would prejudice Cortes and public opinion against accepting good offices of United States. They expressed wish for reply before Cortes meet, October first.

Have asked interview with president of council. Serious disturbances anticipated here. Opposition parties anxious to send troops to Cuba. Government holds back; fears republican demonstrations; wants money; taxes unpaid.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

MADRID, *September* 24, 1869.

Your telegram of 23d received. In the exercise of the discretion given in your instructions, number three, and for prudential reasons that will be reported in my next dispatch, the offer of mediation was communicated first verbally and afterward by note. Nothing has occurred to disturb my friendly relations with the Spanish cabinet. They object only to our mediation in a domestic question.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

MADRID, *September* 25, 1869.

. Resumé of interview last evening with president of council.

Plebiscitum not insisted upon. Election of deputies required by constitution; indispensible preliminary to independence. Measures already taken to disarm volunteers simultaneously with cessation of hostilities. Severe and positive orders given to stop the scandalous execution of captives and like cruelties. General de Rodas promises to do so at all hazards.

A decree will be promulgated forthwith for the gradual abolition of slavery. Government will proceed with liberal reforms without waiting for termination of war.

Spain recognizes the good faith and friendship of our offer of mediation. Nevertheless, it is a serious embarrassment. Spain, at present, can proceed better without intervention. It is necessary to wait till a more practicable temper prevails. It would not be long before our co-operation would be not only useful, but indispensible in the settlement of the question. He would then indicate the form in which Spain could avail herself of our friendly intervention. The recent excitement had advanced the growing sentiment favoring Cuban independence. The national honor saved, no serious obstacle prevented the emancipation of the island.

The Spanish cabinet distinguish between *mediation* and *good offices*. To prevent recognition of belligerents, they seem anxious to hold us to our offer of good offices, while declining mediation as long as there is hope of suppressing insurrection.

No. 34.

Mr. Fish to General Sickles.

No. 10.] WASHINGTON, *October* 12, 1869.

Your dispatches to No. 22 were received this morning. Immediately on receipt of them I sent to you, in cypher, the inclosed telegram, thinking that you would desire, when opportunity should offer, to correct the misapprehension under which the Spanish cabinet were evidently laboring, as to the action of the United States in the detention of the Spanish gunboats. In support of the statements in my telegram, I inclose also a translation of the note of Mr. Goñi, dated the 23d May, 1868, requesting the detention of the monitors, and also a translation of his note of the 24th of November, consenting to their release.

I need not state to you, who are familiar with the laws of the United States, and with the faithful manner in which we perform our international obligations, that the President had no option on the receipt of such a note as the first note of Mr. Goñi in regard to the detention of the vessels, and that after the receipt of his second note on the same subject it was manifestly his duty to let the vessels go.

I also inclose a translation of the note of Mr. Freyre, the Peruvian minister, requesting the detention of the gunboats which Spain is constructing in New York. And inasmuch as, since the Peruvian monitors were first detained at New Orleans, at the request of Mr. Goñi, there

has been no change in the relations between Spain and Peru, (though the President hopes those relations may be soon changed into those of permanent peace, through the good offices of the United States,) the President could only act towards Spain, at the request of Peru, as he had acted towards Peru, at the request of Spain. Independently of his duty as a neutral, the laws of the United States left him no option, nor did they even permit him to inquire into the question which appears to have been raised at Madrid, whether the gunboats were to be used against Peru. Your answer, however, to that question, that they would release in the Antilles vessels which might be employed against Peru, is consistent with the facts as represented to this department by the minister from Peru. If you have not already done so, it will be well to bring these facts informally to the notice of the Spanish cabinet when opportunity offers.

The necessity of preparing this note for the mail which leaves to-day forbids me to enter more at length upon the several subjects treated in your dispatches.

Mr. Goñi to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF SPAIN AT WASHINGTON,
Washington, May 23, 1868.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to present to the consideration of the honorable Secretary of State what follows:

It is already a notorious fact, as published by the daily press in the United States, as well as in that of Peru, and neither contradicted nor denied, nor called in question by any one, that the armor-clad ships Catawba and Oneota, bought by Messrs. Swift & Co., of Cincinnati, have been purchased for the government of Peru, to which they at this time belong, and that they are preparing for departure, more or less early, bound for that republic from the port of New Orleans, where they now actually are. This being understood, the undersigned, repeating the verbal reclamations which he has at various conferences made upon the subject, now addresses himself to the honorable Secretary of State, invoking his recognized uprightness, his loyalty toward friendly nations, and the noble perseverance with which he has upheld respect for the laws of neutrality, to the end that he may hinder the departure to sea of the monitors Catawba and Oneota, while the state of war exists between Spain and Peru.

The undersigned, on the present occasion, thinks he may hope for the most efficient action from the honorable Secretary of State, for most especial and extraordinary reasons. First, if the state of war still subsists, it is not by fault of the Spanish government, which has shown dispositions propitious to the adjustment of a peace worthy and honorable for all parties, having always met the friendly invitations given by the Hon. Mr. Seward, and in consequence suspending active hostilities. Secondly, that the government of her Catholic Majesty having now presented the question of peace in a positive manner to the honorable Secretary of State, it ought to trust, and does trust, that while Peru and the allied republics do not proffer themselves to enter upon the negotiations proposed, the government of the United States will not consent that in this country any detriment shall occur to the rights of Spain in derogation of the laws of neutrality.

The undersigned avails of this occasion to reiterate to the honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his highest consideration.

FACUNDO GOÑI.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Goñi to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF SPAIN IN WASHINGTON,
Washington, November 24, 1868.

At one of the latest cenferences in relation to the monitors Catawba and Oneota, purchased for the government of Peru, the honorable Secretary of State of the United

States, after again presenting some observations expressed in his note of the 9th of July, referring to this matter, was pleased to make manifest to the undersigned that the Spanish government could, without obstacle of any kind, consent to the departure of those vessels in consideration of two special circumstances, to wit:

1st. That complete peace existing in fact between Spain and Peru, and this peace in fact being very shortly to be converted into peace according to law, as recent communications received at the Department of State demonstrate, and especially the protocol of the conference which on the first day of September last was observed in Lima by the representatives of the four allied republics, in view of so near and probable an event, the acquiescence of the Spanish government would be justifiable in respect of the immediate departure of the monitors, which need to avail themselves of the fair weather of the southern hemisphere, and would moreover signify a deference very remarkable and worthy of esteem.

2d. That this government having assurance that the monitors are not to exercise any hostilities against Spain, not only because of the disposition which animates the government of Peru, but also because the minister of that republic has made so solemn promise thereof, as the honorable Secretary of State has been pleased to assure the undersigned in the said note of the 9th July, that Spain cannot entertain, in this respect, the least reason for withdrawal or apprehension.

In consequence of the precedent manifestation of the Secretary of State, the undersigned finds himself fully authorized to declare that the present government of Spain, desirous, as the representative of the new political situation created in that country, to give proof of its friendly attitude towards the Hispano-American republics of the Pacific, ceases to oppose the departure to sea of the monitors Catawba and Oneota, hoping only that the honorable Secretary of State will please to assure him, in conformity with the offers made by the minister of Peru, that the said vessels will not attempt to commit any act offensive to Spanish interests during their voyage to the Pacific.

The undersigned has the honor to communicate the foregoing to the honorable Secretary of State of the United States, and awaiting reply to the present note, avails of this fresh occasion to reiterate the assurance of his highest consideration.

FACUNDO GOÑI.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Freyre to Mr. Fish.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF PERU,
New York, July 31, 1869.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Peru, has the honor to inform the honorable Secretary of State of the United States, that it is well known, not only through the newspapers, but from other sources, the authenticity of which cannot be doubted, that the Spanish government has ordered the building of thirty steam gunboats, equipped for war, to be effected in this country; their agents have contracted for fifteen in the ship-yards of Mystic River, Connecticut; for ten in Poillon's yards, in Brooklyn, four of which have already been launched, and are receiving their engines from the foundery of Delamater, in Thirteenth street, North River; and five are being built in one of the yards at Greenpoint. It is announced that they will soon leave, to reinforce the naval squadron now stationed round the Island of Cuba.

The undersigned will not ask the destination of these gunboats; it is enough to know that they are armed vessels of war, belonging to the government of Spain, to justify him, as the representative of a republic at war with that nation, in protesting against the departure of these vessels, and in requesting the ever just government of North America, as a neutral exercising the right imposed by the law of nations, to order the detention of the thirty gunboats mentioned, and not allow them to leave the places where they now are, under any pretext whatever.

The undersigned insists on prompt attention to this business, as one of the vessels will be ready in ten or twelve days, and the others will be finished soon.

In fine, the undersigned, in giving this information to the honorable Secretary of State, hopes a flagrant violation of the laws of neutrality may be prevented on American soil, against the republic of Peru; for with these additional vessels, Spain may use all her other naval forces against the republics on the Pacific coast, in case hostilities be renewed.

With these remarks, the undersigned has the honor to offer to the honorable Secretary of State of the United States the expression of his most distinguished consideration.

MAN'L FREYRE.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

No. 35.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 26.] OCTOBER 16, 1869.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of my note addressed to the minister of state, Mr. Silvela, on the 28th ultimo, and a copy and translation of his reply, dated the 16th instant.

General Sickles to Mr. Silvela.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1869.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, had the honor, on the 31st of July last, in compliance with the instructions of his government, to offer to the government of Spain the good offices of the United States, in the measures that should be found most expedient for the pacification of the Island of Cuba.

His excellency the minister of state, in a subsequent conference, communicated to the undersigned the reply of the cabinet of Madrid to the overture; and the undersigned, having duly transmitted the same to his government, informed the minister of state, on the 3d of September instant, of the views of the President in regard to the bases suggested on the part of Spain in that conference; and at the same time the undersigned communicated to the cabinet of Madrid the bases proposed by the United States for the adjustment of the questions pending between Spain and Cuba. These propositions were deemed by the President to be most advantageous to all the interests compromised by the deplorable conflict in the Island of Cuba, and it was believed the arrangement would be acceptable to the government of Spain.

His excellency the minister of state, acknowledging for the cabinet of Madrid the sincerity and friendship of the offer made by the United States, has intimated to the undersigned that the bases proposed by the United States cannot be accepted by Spain, and that even the friendly intervention of another power would embarrass the Spanish government in proceeding with the liberal measures it proposes to initiate, to meet the requirements of the situation in the Antilles.

The undersigned, therefore, in conformity with his instructions, withdraws the offer of the good offices of the President of the United States, heretofore communicated to the government of his Highness the Regent; and, while both nations will reserve their full liberty of action, if the occasion shall hereafter arise when the United States may contribute by their friendly co-operation to the settlement of the questions at issue in Cuba, the undersigned is instructed to state that the President will be happy to assist in promoting a result so conducive to the interests of Spain and of America.

Mr. Silvela to General Sickles.

[Translation.]

OCTOBER 8, 1869.

I have received your excellency's polite note of the 28th of last month, to which matters of the gravest importance have prevented an earlier reply.

In this note, in accordance with the instructions of the government of the United States, your excellency withdraws the offer of good offices with the insurgents of Cuba, with which that government was pleased to favor us, in the desire to put an end to the civil war which afflicts that transatlantic province. The Spanish government had accepted with gratitude these humanitary good offices. What it did not accept, because it could not accept them, were all the bases upon which they were founded, bases which evidently, as it now appears, constituted the essential condition of the offer. The Spanish government could not accept these bases, the first of which was the independence of Cuba, because, even if they had wished it, it was not within their competence to consent to a dismemberment of the territory of this monarchy, without the permission and authorization of the Cortes; but the Cortes, far from permitting and authorizing this, manifested by a unanimous resolution of their permanent commission that they were ready to lend their entire support to the government, in an elevated and dignified policy in the Cuban question, calculated to preserve the integrity of the territory and the national honor, and were disposed to convoke the national representation to strengthen the action of the government.

The Spanish government, nevertheless, as I have already said, had accepted the good offices, hoping that in the first place, they would be exercised by the government of the United States using their influence with the promoters of the insurrection, who had sought refuge in the territory of the republic, to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms. The Spanish government proposed spontaneously to present to the Constituent Cortes for their deliberation, in accord with the deputies of the island, measures which should tend to give to the Cubans the liberties their condition may require, in harmony with those proclaimed in Spain—a complete amnesty for those who have fought against the mother country, the gradual emancipation of the slaves, and the right of the free to hold public offices, and to share in making the laws. The humanitary good offices were accepted with gratitude upon these bases. If the United States now withdraw them, it is apparently because they consider as an inflexible basis of any negotiation the declaration of independence, to which neither the respect which the government professes to the constitution of Spain, nor other considerations not less important, permit us to accede. But as, the offer of good offices being withdrawn, the Spanish government can do no less than consider the bases and conclusions on which they were founded as having passed out of view, this is sufficient to cause the Spanish government to recognize the fairness of the government of the United States, and the respect which is due to the sovereignty of a people which has been its friend and ally from the beginning of its glorious history.

Your excellency, moreover, observes in ending your note, that while the President of the republic reserves his liberty of action, he will be happy if he can contribute in anything to the pacification of Cuba, a result equally advantageous to the interests of America and of Spain.

This frank and noble declaration is extremely satisfactory, and I beg that your excellency will present to the President the thanks of the Spanish government. At the same time I venture to indicate two acts which it is in his power to accomplish, and which will serve as an illustration of these loyal and friendly purposes toward Spain.

The first is, to exercise all his natural influence upon those who, having taken refuge in American territory, foment the rebellion, to the end that they, following the generous initiative of the Spanish government, contained in the Gazette of the 28th of September, may induce their followers to abstain from giving a savage character to the conflict with the outrages and ferocious crimes with which they have been hitherto stained. The Spanish government having manifested its purpose to confine the contest within the limits prescribed by modern civilization, orders having been given to the authorities to proceed with all the moderation required by humanity, it would be truly monstrous if the insurgents should continue the barbarous conflict which they have begun, and should keep on perpetrating the excesses which outrage the consciences of honorable men, rendering themselves wholly unworthy of the generous hospitality which the republic dispenses to those who, under the name of the Cuban Junta, stand forth as promoters of the insurrection. The Spanish government having spontaneously set this example, and being resolved to act in a civilizing and humanitarian sense, a wide field is opened to the United States to show their sympathies and their good-will toward a government and a nation which proceeds in this manner, notwithstanding the conduct of the rebels.

The second act, which may illustrate the sincerity of the President's offers, is in regard to the gunboats constructed in the United States by the order and at the expense of Spain, not to go against Peru, nor even to fight the insurgents of Cuba, but to defend our coasts against the aggressions of filibusters and pirates.

The strongest argument which your excellency has used on various occasions to endeavor to demonstrate the importance of the insurrection, has been the extent of its duration; but this argument will have no weight while the insurrection receives continual increase and nutriment from abroad; while it does not remain isolated and without other partisans and champions than the Cubans themselves. Only when the insurrection persists in this manner can it be urged that it is rooted in the country, that the majority of the Cubans desire to be independent, and even that they are worthy to be so, and are possessed of sufficient means, vigor, and energy to form a nationality and a separate state. At this time, in the present state of things on that island, Spain cannot believe nor admit that the majority of the Cubans incline to separation from the mother country, but that a turbulent and blind minority, excited and aided by adventurers and speculators of other countries, by filibusters and pirates, guided by evil passions and not by patriotic purposes, aspire to overcome the general will of their own countrymen, and that is the sole cause of the discord which we deplore. At this time Spain does not and cannot see in Cuba the profound sentiment and true capacity of independence, and therefore, if she should consent to a separation from that rich and ancient colony, she would not have the great consolation of thinking that she was giving existence to a new nation, but the deep remorse of weakly abandoning her own children; of leaving unprotected a people of her own language and race to miserably perish and disappear.

These reasons are sufficiently strong to be esteemed at their just value by a govern-

ment so enlightened as that which your excellency here worthily represents, and in whose friendly co-operation Spain still trusts to give peace to Cuba, and with peace, those ample liberties which our constitution grants to every Spanish citizen of either hemisphere.

No. 36.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 27.] MADRID, *October* 16, 1869.

With this dispatch you will receive a copy of my note of the 28th ultimo to the minister of state, withdrawing the offer of the good offices of the President, heretofore tendered to Spain, for the settlement of the Cuban question; also, a copy of Mr. Silvela's reply, dated on the 8th instant, and received to-day. [See General Sickles's No. 26, page 56.]

An early answer was promised by the minister; and having already informed you of my action, in my telegram of the 29th ultimo, I waited for the reply of the Spanish government before transmitting a copy of my note.

A reply was sent to me on the 9th instant, identical with the one inclosed, except that it contained the extraordinary statement that I had withdrawn my note of the 3d of September. I called upon Mr. Silvela immediately, and informed him that this assertion was inadmissible, and if persisted in would compel me to put on record a positive contradiction of a statement which had no color of foundation in fact. He explained his meaning to be that the withdrawal of the offer of good offices was, in his opinion, synonymous with the withdrawal of the bases of settlement proposed by the United States, and he had given to this inference the form of assertion expressed in his note.

I assured the minister that, in attributing to me any purpose of withdrawing my note of the 3d ultimo, he had altogether misapprehended the tenor of my communication of the 28th; that the objections were insuperable to a proceeding which would mutilate the record of an important transaction, in which the President had performed a public duty imposed upon him by grave events; that the withdrawal of our good offices rendered unnecessary the further discussion of the bases proposed; that my communication of the 3d ultimo was not, however, confined to the suggestion of these bases; it embraced also a statement of the reasons which constrained the President to regard the bases proposed by Spain as inconsistent with any practicable negotiation; it included besides an exposition of the motives which had prompted the offer of the good offices of the United States, and it presented, moreover, the general considerations deemed by the President to be essential in determining the means for the pacification of Cuba.

The minister, although inclined to extend the range of the discussion by arguments in support of the soundness of his deduction, did not insist upon the correctness of his statment. He asked me to send him an informal note, pointing out the matter to which I objected, and promised to give immediate attention to the subject. I wrote him unofficially the same evening; and on the 12th, Mr. Diaz del Moral, of the state department, called upon me and submitted the draught of a proposed amendment, which I rejected, as it was a repetition in other phraseology of the original misstatement. Yesterday Mr. Diaz called again, and proposed a modification of the paragraph, omitting altogether the statement that my note had been withdrawn, which removed any objection

to the reception of the reply of the minister. To-day the original of the accompanying copy was received at the legation, and the one first sent was returned to the Foreign Office.

I have thought proper to inform you of all these particulars, because it has been repeatedly stated in semi-official journals and in official circles in Madrid, with the apparent sanction of this cabinet, that my note of the 3d of September had been withdrawn, in compliance with the demand of the Spanish government, and this misrepresentation has been telegraphed all over Europe and the United States.

I inclose also with dispatch No. 26, a copy of the instructions sent to the Captain General to prevent in future the atrocities which have disgraced the war in Cuba; also, the decree establishing freedom of worship in the Antilles, to which reference is made in the reply of the minister of state. [For inclosures see Mr. Plumb's dispatch of October 26, page 156.]

The republican demonstration has recently occupied the attention of this government to the exclusion of all other matters.

* * * * * * *

There is no doubt, however, that recent events have made the president of the council stronger than he has yet been, at least in authority, if not in popularity, and that his views will more than ever shape the policy of Spain.

No. 37.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 31.] MADRID, *November* 3, 1869.

Two changes in the cabinet are announced. Mr. Martos replaces Mr. Silvela in the state department, and Mr. Figuerola, who had before occupied the post, succeeds Mr. Ardanaz in the treasury. Additional gravity is given to the ministerial crisis by the resignation of Admiral Topete. It has not been accepted, as appears by a decree of the Regent published in the Gazette of this morning, because the reasons assigned for the resignation are altogether personal. It is not believed, however, that the admiral will resume his portfolio, as the real differences between the president of the council and the minister of marine are well understood to be political. The retiring ministers belong to the "liberal union" party, of which the Regent became the chief on the death of O'Donnell. Their successors are taken from the ranks of the "radicals," a new name adopted since the recent fusion of the "progresistas" and "democratic monarchists," under the leadership of the president of the council. It is understood that the "union liberals" declined to accept office in the reorganization of the cabinet, and it is claimed that the new administration is homogeneous in its politics. Besides the dissensions growing out of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, who is not supported by the "union liberals," it is probable that other differences, as, for example, the relations of the government to the church, contributed to the rupture. It remains to be seen whether the new cabinet will command the same support in the Cortes enjoyed by the late administration, for although all sides profess to regard the preservation of the coalition as essential, there are serious doubts of its practicability. The loss of the union liberal vote in the Cortes, which is somewhere between sixty and seventy, would still leave the radical cabinet a majority in the chamber; but the weight of character, and especially the powerful influence in the army attributed to the Regent's party, will greatly increase the strength of the opposition to General Prim's administration,

if he fails to conciliate this important element of the coalition that has hitherto sustained him.

* * * * * *

The commission organized to prepare and report for the consideration of the Cortes a plan of administrative reform for the island of Porto Rico, of which I advised you in my dispatch No. 19, has been dissolved. The Marquis de la Esperanza, one of the deputies of Porto Rico, and a member of the board, informed the secretary of this legation, Colonel Hay, that the commission was unable to agree upon any plan. The disagreement between the government and the provincial members included among others the questions of slavery, tariff, and taxation. The decree dissolving the commission, which appeared recently in the Gazette, assigns as the reason for the measure, that the time limited for the sittings of the board has expired. I shall inform you of whatever else may transpire on this subject. It is probable the matter will soon be brought up in the Cortes by the deputies from Porto Rico.

No allusion has been made to the matter of the gunboats since the receipt of your telegram and instructions upon that subject. I have preferred to wait for such an opportunity to correct the misapprehension you mention, rather than introduce the subject myself.

* * * * * *

Although the Cortes have been in session for a month, the Cuban question has not been considered, nor even mentioned, otherwise than incidentally, in the public sittings. With every mail from the Havana the announcement is repeated that the insurrection is suppressed, yet the embarkation of reinforcements continues. The consul at Cadiz reports the departure of 1,428 troops since the middle of October. Of these, three hundred were marines, taken by the ship of war Zaragoza. The remainder were sent by the transports Porto Rico and Lopez de la Cá-Lopez.

* * * * * *

No. 38.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 33.] MADRID, *November* 14, 1869.

The subject of Porto Rico was brought before the Cortes yesterday by one of the deputies of the island, Mr. Padial.

I inclose herewith a report of the debate, taken from the official Gazette. You will find in the speech of the colonial secretary, Mr. Becerra, an exposition of the principles adopted by this government, in shaping their plans of colonial administration. The deputies from Porto Rico differ widely in their demands, and it is evident the government will take advantage of these dissensions and do as little as possible in the way of reform.

The colonial minister declared on the 8th instant, in the Cortes, that the government would not bring forward any measure of reform for Cuba until the last hostile band was dispersed, and the insurgents had lost all hope. You will perhaps find some interest in a comparison of that view of Mr. Becerra with his expressions on the 6th of October, and I inclose reports of his remarks on both of these occasions.

* * * * * *

[For inclosures see extract of above dispatch, document No. 115, page 161.]

No. 39.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 34.] MADRID, *November* 17, 1869.

Last week, while in the diplomatic tribune of the Cortes, I received a ceremonious visit from the president of the chamber. Señor Rivero took occasion to assure me of the great interest he felt in the continuance of good relations between the United States and Spain, and of his earnest desire to assist in promoting whatever might tend to strengthen the ties between the two countries. He concluded by asking me to meet the secretaries of state and of the colonies at dinner at his house. This interview was reported in the journals of the same evening and on the following day. The dinner took place on Sunday last, and has likewise been chronicled in all the ministerial organs.

The secretaries of state and of the colonies, the late secretary of state, Mr. Silvela, the present and late under-secretaries of these departments, and several deputies, were among the guests invited to meet me. The secretary of this legation, Colonel Hay, was the only other member of the diplomatic corps present. I would not feel authorized to report the conversation that followed if Mr. Martos, Mr. Becerra, and Mr. Rivero had not distinctly stated that they wished me to regard all they said as the frank and unreserved expression of their official as well as of their personal sentiments, which they hoped I would communicate to my government. Mr. Martos spoke of the common interests shared by the United States and Spain in Cuba. He said that whatever retarded the prosperity of the island was injurious alike to both countries; that the welfare of Cuba was of more commercial importance to the United States than to the mother country; that Spain, having adopted the most democratic constitution in Europe, was more than ever disposed to enter into intimate relations with the United States; that the government intended in good faith to extend to Cuba the same free institutions enjoyed by Spain, including the right to elect not only their deputies, but also their municipal and provincial councils.

Mr. Becerra remarked that the Cubans were better prepared for free institutions than the average population of Spain; that he had been urged to order the immediate election of Cuban deputies to the Cortes, but he had refused to do so, for the reason that now an election would only represent the views of the peninsular party, whereas the government desired a full expression of the opinions of the whole population.

I asked what objection could be made to the immediate consideration of the Cuban question by the Cortes; that the Cubans, unfortunately, had no hope of any change for the better while they remained a colony of Spain; they did not believe, if they gave up the contest, that Spain would do anything to lighten their burdens or improve their political condition; that one mode of removing these impressions would be for the Cortes to settle at once the form of the future government of the island.

To this Mr. Martos replied that the council of ministers were occupied with the subject, and that he had advocated, and would continue to advocate, both as a minister and a deputy, the extension of the largest liberties to Cuba; that the government could not, however, ignore the fact that the colony was in rebellion, and nothing could be conceded to force; that the well-known opinions of the cabinet were a guarantee that in legislating for Cuba they would adhere to the principles of the constitution they had assisted to frame. This would be seen in the

forthcoming ministerial measures of colonial reform in Porto Rico, which would be presented to the Cortes next week.

I mentioned that the United States had abolished slavery during the war of the rebellion; that Congress and the President, while the war was pending, had, by various acts of legislation and by proclamations, adopted measures indicating the purposes and future policy of the government in reference to the rebel States; that in this it was not believed there was anything inconsistent with the dignity and self-respect of the nation. And that if Spain would now, by a timely measure, adopted by the Cortes, make known the plan of government for Cuba, I had no doubt that if the measures were such as ought to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people, it would do more to put an end to hostilities than all the reinforcements they had sent.

Mr. Becerra replied the rebellion would very soon be at an end; that the force now in Cuba was really larger than was necessary to overcome the insurgents; that at least forty thousand regular troops were in Cuba, and that the real object of further reinforcements was to maintain order when it should become necessary, on the termination of hostilities, to disband the volunteers and afford protection to the lives and property of the Cubans.

Mr. Martos added that he was most anxious the President should be convinced of the determination of this government to act with the utmost liberality in all that related to the interests of Cuba; that in this they hoped to have always the good will and friendship of the United States.

Expressing my profound regret to see the armies of free Spain in conflict with their natural allies, who were contending for self-government in Cuba, I added that although my government had done all that a friendly power could do to put an end to the struggle, the President still desired, as sincerely as ever, that measures might be matured which would insure the speedy pacification and future prosperity of the island.

Mr. Becerra, assuming that my intimation pointed to an armistice, replied that if, during the war of the rebellion in the United States, any mediator had proposed to the cabinet of President Lincoln an armistice with the rebels, with a view to negotiations, he was sure the offer would have been instantly rejected and the government would have said, "The insurgents must lay down their arms before we can listen to any propositions." He proceeded to repeat some of the arguments he had, on a former occasion, addressed to me officially on this subject, and added that now, when the republic of the United States had become the giant the minister of Charles III had predicted, it could not forget the friendship of Spain in its infancy.

Mr. Martos observed here, that as soon as the present government came into power they sent General Dulce to Cuba, with instructions to make the largest concessions to the Cubans. He granted them liberty of the press, and they used it to denounce the government of the revolution. He recognized their right to hold public meetings, and they employed it to despoil Spain of her territory. It then became plain that what the Cubans wanted was not liberty, for that was offered to them, but independence, and that Spain could not yield to force without dishonor.

The president of the Cortes, Mr. Rivero, here interposed, and referred to his record as a democrat, and as a constant supporter of the Union throughout the struggle with the South; he wished to see the United States and Spain allies; they had the best constitutions in the world; they had principles and interests in common; the Cuban question would

be settled on the basis of self-government and commercial reciprocity as soon as the war ended, for then the Spanish government would be in a condition to act and to treat, and in this happy result the United States might be all-powerful, first by their influence with the Cubans in advising them to confide in the good faith of the pledges of the government of the revolution to do justice to Cuba; secondly, by means of the good understanding between Spain and the United States which afforded a sure basis for the exercise of their good offices.

I said the great difficulty in the way was the distrust of the Cubans in any change in the colonial policy of Spain; that upon this subject the constitution was silent, and all depended upon the pleasure of the Cortes. The Cubans seemed to have no hope for the future, except in independence.

Mr. Becerra replied that already the government had given pledges of its sincerity, in the decree establishing freedom of worship; that he and his colleagues had publicly declared they would proceed with the gradual abolition of slavery, and that reserving for the home government the regulation of purely national concerns, the Cubans should have as much control over their local affairs as is enjoyed by any Spanish province under the constitution.

In these views Mr. Martos and Mr. Rivero concurred, the former remarking that he well knew the native Cubans, or "insulars," as he called them, were far more numerous than the "peninsulars," and that, as a consistent democrat, which he claimed to be, the wishes of the majority should be respected in the determinations of any government in which he held office, whenever those wishes were legitimately made known by regularly chosen deputies from the island.

In reply to some observations I made on the injurious commercial restrictions to which the trade between Cuba and the United States was subjected, the excessive postal charges maintained by Spain, and the absence of any extradition treaty between the two countries, Mr. Martos assured me of his readiness to take up these questions at any time, and to deal with them in the manner best calculated to promote the interests of both nations. Mr. Becerra at the same time remarked that he hoped I would myself bear in mind, and impress the fact also upon my government, that Spain was no longer controlled by the reactionary and antiquated ideas of the Bourbons, but by statesmen who appreciated and sustained the most advanced views of the epoch on all questions of colonial policy, trade, and international intercourse. "We do not," said he, "say these things in the shade, but in the light; we have spoken frankly to the representative of a nation that we know deals openly with all, and assured of this, we have not hesitated to throw aside the reserve habitually maintained in ordinary diplomatic conversations."

* * * * * * *

No. 40.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 37.] MADRID, *December* 3, 1869.

I have the honor to inclose herewith the text of two cable telegrams sent from this legation on the 28th November and 2d December, 1869.

The concluding paragraph of the latter dispatch was the only portion deemed necessary to be transmitted in cipher.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

MADRID, *November* 28, 1869.

Dispatch mentioned in private letter not received. Nothing new about that matter.

Am authorized by minister of colonies to inform you that government measures for Porto Rico will include local self-government, free press, public schools, impartial suffrage, gradual but speedy abolition of slavery, civil and political rights without distinction of color, domiciled foreigners to vote for town officers after six months' residence, and for members of provincial council after one year. And that these reforms will in good faith be extended to Cuba, when hostilities cease and deputies are chosen in compliance with article one hundred and eight of Spanish constitution.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

MADRID, *December* 2, 1869.

Interview with foreign secretary at his request. He said that Spain had yielded to the expressed wishes of the United States in withdrawing objection to the departure of the monitors on the assurances given by Peru. And he asks that the President will in like manner use his good offices with Peru, to the end that the objections to the departure of the gunboats may be withdrawn upon the same conditions.

He wished me to assure you that Spain now desires the most friendly relations with all the American republics, and intends in her colonial policy to begin immediately the most liberal reforms.

I presented the views contained in your instructions, and suggested the prompt restoration of peace with Peru as the best solution.

No. 41.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 38.] MADRID, *December* 5, 1869.

In reply to the interpellation made the week before by Señor Rodrigo, the president of the council yesterday read to the Cortes a statement showing the forces and *materiel* of war sent to Cuba since the commencement of the insurrection. I inclose herewith a translation of this interesting document, which appears in the Gaceta of this morning, together with the remarks of General Prim and Señor Rodrigo.

* * * * * * *

[From the Gaceta, December 5, 1869.]

The president of the council said: Last Saturday Señor Navarro y Rodrigo addressed certain inquiries to the minister of war which I could not answer immediately. I said, however, that there had gone to Cuba some thirty thousand men, and to-day I will read a statement of the land and sea forces, and of the material which has gone to Cuba since the revolution, because this proves the vitality and energy of the government and of all Spain exercised in the preservation of the Island of Cuba.

The first forces which went there were 771 volunteers; then 5,400 men of the regular service; afterward the series of battalions which were asked for by General Dulce, (may he rest in peace!) 1,000 went from Baza, 1,000 from Chiclana, 1,000 from San Quintin, and 1,000 from Simancas, who were so thoroughly equipped that they were able to take the field immediately on their arrival. Since that the successive departures have reached a total of 20,966 of the army of the peninsula; of marines, 2,600; of recruits, 1,371; and of volunteers, 9,563; which gives a total of 34,500 men, according to the accompanying statement. I would call attention to the fact that this immense sum would represent a great effort for any nation whatever.

Statement of the forces embarked for the Island of Cuba since the beginning of November, 1868, when the intelligence of the insurrection arrived:

Enlisted volunteers of the conscription funds	771
Enlisted from the army	5,411
Battalion of the chasseurs of Baza, preserving their peninsular organization	1,000
Battalion of the chasseurs of Chiclana	1,000
Battalion of San Quintin	1,000
Battalion of Simancas	1,000
Sixth battalion of marines	650
Volunteers from the army	456
Battalion chasseurs of Leon, with peninsular organization	1,003
Battalion chasseurs of Aragon, organized with regular troops	1,002
Battalion chasseurs of Andalusia, organized with regular troops	1,000
Battalion chasseurs of Antequera, organized as they were in the peninsula	1,000
From the regular army	651
Battalion of Catalan volunteers, organized and equipped in Barcelona, and two companies of guides from Madrid	1,206
From different arms of the army	476
Battalion chasseurs of Reas, organized with regular troops	1,000
From different arms of the army	420
From the Basque provinces	600
Recruits	280
First battalion of third regiment marines	650
From the army	1,500
Pizzaro chasseurs	1,000
Hernan Cortes chasseurs	1,000
From special arms of the service	500
Recruits	140
Battalion of marines	650
From the army	547
Battalion of marines	650
First battalion volunteers of Madrid	1,049
Half second battalion volunteers of Madrid	506
Battalion volunteers of Covadonga	1,000
Battalion volunteers of Cadiz	820
Battalion volunteers of Santander	1,000
Second battalion volunteers of Barcelona	1,037
Belonging to the second half of the second battalion of volunteers of Madrid, of Cadiz, recruits, and Basque contingent	1,310
Third battalion volunteers of Barcelona	1,035
Total	34,500

There have gone also 14 ships of war, among them two iron-clad frigates; a complete equipment for a regiment of mountain artillery, with 24 pieces, 24 caissons for artillery of 8 centimeters bore; 20 Krupp steel guns of 8 centimeters bore; 4,000 projectiles for the same; 5,000 kilograms of powder; 7,400,000 cartridges of 14½ caliber, model of 1857 and 1859; 1,000,000 metallic cartridges for needle guns; 10,500,000 caps; 15,000 kilograms of lead; 9,600 carbines, model of 1857; 3,600 muskets, model of 1859; 8,000 Enfield rifles; 3,000 Berdan; 500 short carbines; 1,000 lances; 2,000 sabers.

This is an amount of material which seems impossible to have gone from Spain.

There have been sent 12,530 different articles, composed of medicine chests, mattresses, &c., &c.

Fifteen hundred seamen have also gone. I hope Señor Navarro will be satisfied with my explanation.

* * * * * * * * *

Señor Navarro y Rodrigo said: * * * I take pleasure in noting the declarations with which his excellency introdued the statement which he has made, that these facts exhibit the energy, the vitality, and the will of the Spanish people in the defense of the Island of Cuba, in the preservation of this province within the great Spanish nationality; and the great and heroic efforts which the government and the representatives of the nation are disposed to make to preserve this island forever within our nationality.

In addition, I must declare that no idle curiosity impelled me to ask for these data. An important debate will soon take place here, perhaps the most important that can occupy the constituent Cortes, in respect to the constitution of Porto Rico, and then I shall have occasion to refer to some of the data furnished by the minister of war.

No. 42.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 46.] MADRID, *December* 29, 1869.

I inclose a statement of the forces composing the "army of Cuba," recently published, to which I have added estimates of the numbers of the several arms, derived from semi-official sources. The effective strength of the army is said to be well kept up by the recruiting service in Spain. It is true that many recruits have been sent forward during the last four months, besides the re-enforcements; but it would be safe, I think, to assume that the figures of the field reports are much below the estimate transmitted. The publication is doubtless made to satisfy the people of Spain that the government is doing all in its power to put down the insurrection, and the omission of any precise statement of the actual numbers present for duty seems intended to invite the inference that the respective organizations are maintained at the full standard. At all events, there is no doubt that the estimate is much below the number of troops raised for service in Cuba since the insurrection.

During the past week several journals have stated that a note has been sent to the Spanish government announcing the resolution of the President to recognize the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents. "La Politica,' the organ of the "union liberals," with whom the regent and the late secretary of state, Mr. Silvela, are identified, goes so far as to indicate your line of argument, and the views of a Spanish writer on international law, Riquelme, represented to have been cited by yourself in support of the conclusions of the President. The "Imparcial," a ministerial journal, heretofore edited by the present under-secretary of state, Mr. Gassett, has denied the statement. The "Epoca," also, which was foremost last September in sounding the alarm when our good offices were formally tendered, has contradicted the story on my authority, at least so far as this legation is informed. Nevertheless, the assertion is repeated by its authors, who claim to have obtained their information from diplomatic sources.

There is evidently much anxiety felt, and not without reason, in regard to the effect which will be produced in the United States by the failure thus far of the present campaign in Cuba, from which such decisive results were confidently predicted. If, with the exhaustive efforts made by this government to re-enforce the land and naval forces operating against the insurgents, they still, as it seems, hold their own, the impression in the United States cannot be more favorable to their cause than the despondency which is already apparent here in all except official circles. The main reliance now is on the services anticipated from the gunboats, in depriving the insurgents of resources from abroad.

No reference has been made by ministers publicly to the President's message, nor has it been mentioned in any of the interviews I have had with the president of the council, the secretary of state, or the colonial minister. The journals continue to discuss, and generally to deprecate, the expression of the sympathy of the government and people of the United States for the cause of the insurgents, as well as the President's declaration of the right of the government of the United States to determine when it may rightfully proclaim its neutrality in a conflict between nations, or between a colony struggling for independence and the parent state. It is remarkable that in all these discussions, and generally in this country, it is assumed that Spain never conceded the rights of belligerents to the so-called Confederate States. The Queen's proc-

lamation of June, 1861, is forgotten; and the large and profitable commerce carried on between Havana and the blockaded ports of the South, in enemies' ships which changed their flag in Cuban waters, is quite ignored.

The British minister, Mr. Layard, informed me night before last that he had been instructed by Lord Clarendon to second my suggestions to this government in relation to the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico. I replied that all I had said on the subject was unofficial, and so understood by the cabinet; that I had furnished the colonial secretary with a memorandum of the history and results of emancipation in the United States, and had otherwise endeavored to fortify his apparent disposition to deal with the question of colonial reform in a large and liberal sense; that I was, however, rather discourged by the procrastination of the committee of the Cortes, and of the secretary himself, who seemed, after all, inclined to yield to the representations of the reactionists. Mr. Layard said he had spoken to Mr. Martos on the subject, who had remarked that the government could do nothing in the way of reform or enfranchisement for Cuba while the rebellion was flagrant, without alienating the Spanish party in the island; but that changes of administration in Porto Rico would be radical, and would probably include a measure for the gradual abolition of slavery.

If this be done, the peninsular party in Cuba will have fewer motives to resist the independence of the island; for with slavery abolished in Porto Rico, there would remain little hope of perpetuating it in Cuba. Administrative and social reforms once established in the Antilles, the Spanish element in the islands—that is to say, a portion of the slaveholders and the persons employed in the colonial administration—would have neither the disposition nor the means to resist much longer the realization of the wishes of a great majority of the people of Cuba and Porto Rico. * * * * *

Estimate of the Spanish forces composing the "Army of Cuba," compiled from the statement published in La Iberia of December 26, 1869, and from semi-official sources of information.

The strength of battalions, batteries, and squadrons, conforms to the regulations of the Spanish service.

INFANTRY.

Eight regiments of infantry of the line, two battalions of eight hundred each	12,800	
Twenty-five battalions of light infantry, one thousand each	25,000	
Two battalions of the guard—all veterans—one thousand each	2,000	
Two battalions of militia (estimated)	1,600	
Eleven battalions of infantry, organized in Cuba, (estimated to be of the same strength as peninsular light infantry)	11,000	
		52,400

ARTILLERY.

One regiment, two battalions of four batteries each—eight companies.	1,000	
One regiment of mountain artillery, two battalions of four batteries each—eight companies	1,000	
		2,000

Field artillery being organized, force not stated.

CAVALRY.

Twenty-five squadrons—fifty companies of one hundred and fifty each (full strength in Spanish army)	7,500

ENGINEERS.

One battalion—ten companies of one hundred and fifty each	1,500

MARINES.

Four battalions	4,000
	67,400
Beside these forces in the field, there are more than forty thousand volunteer troops doing garrison duty	40,000
Grand total	107,400

RECAPITULATION.

Infantry, fifty-six battalions	52,400
Artillery, four battalions, sixty-four guns	2,000
Cavalry, twenty-five squadrons	7,500
Engineers, one battalion	1,500
Marines, four battalions	4,000
Volunteers doing garrison duty	40,000
Total	107,400

No. 43.

Mr. Fish to General Sickles.

No. 20.] WASHINGTON, *December* 30, 1869.

I have received your dispatches Nos. 36, 37, and 38, dated the 1st, 3d, and 5th instant, respectively.

I have read attentively the account which your No. 36 gives of an interview between Mr. Martos and yourself, concerning the Spanish gunboats at New York. The views expressed by the minister of state on that occasion are just and liberal, and the assurance that Spain intends to initiate and develop immediately the amplest and most liberal reforms in the colonial policy is received with great satisfaction.

No. 44.

Mr. Fish to General Sickles.

No. 22.] WASHINGTON, *January* 7, 1870.

I have received your dispatch of the 13th ultimo, No. 40.

The information it conveys of the comments of the Madrid journals on the portion of the President's message relative to Spanish affairs, as well as of the political situation of that country, is very interesting.

In a conversation recently held with Mr. Lopez Roberts, the Spanish minister to Washington, in which allusion was made to the statement contained in the final paragraph of your dispatch, to the effect that the prisons of Spain are open now to the recruiting officers, who are authorized to furnish pardon to offenders willing to enlist for service in Cuba, that gentleman assured me that the class of offenders referred to embrace only those who have been imprisoned in consequence of political offenses against the government. If, however, upon inquiry, you should obtain information conflicting with the above assurance of Mr. Lopez Roberts, you will be expected to duly advise the department thereof.

No. 45.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

MADRID, *January* 9, 1870.

I deem it proper to state, in view of misapprehensions caused by the published abstract of my correspondence just now received, that I see no objection to the publication of the whole of it; and, personally, I prefer that all be communicated, at least to the Senate, if not the country.

No. 46.

Mr. Fish to General Sickles.

No. 26.] WASHINGTON, *January* 26, 1870.

Your dispatch No. 46, containing an account of the "army of Cuba," has been received, and has been read with attention.

The public interest felt in the United States in the Cuban struggle has decreased since the flagrant violations of laws by the agents of the insurgents became known, and alienated the popular sympathy.

Had the Cuban Junta expended their money and energy in sending to the insurgents arms and munitions of war, as they might have done consistently with our own statutes and with the law of nations, instead of devoting them to deliberate violation of the laws of the United States; and had they, in lieu of illegally employing persons within the dominion of the United States to go in armed bands to Cuba, proceeded thither unarmed themselves to take personal part in the struggle for independence, it is possible that the result would have been different in Cuba, and it is certain that there would have been a more ardent feeling in the United States in favor of their cause, and more respect for their own sincerity and personal courage.

You are yourself a personal witness of the strength of the sympathy which the President and all the members of the cabinet felt for them before they made these unlawful demonstrations.

I observe that you think that the Spanish campaign in Cuba has thus far failed. Your standpoint of observation is a good one, and I trust that you will keep the department constantly advised of Madrid opinions on this subject; especially as the news received here, though fluctuating, indicates in the main the reverse.

This government has to this time succeeded in maintaining its freedom of action on this question. Strong pressure has been made on the one side to induce it to recognize a state of belligerency; and, on the other, to induce it to declare that it will not recognize such a state. It has declared, and still maintains, that it will be governed in its action entirely by the facts as they occur.

It is proper, at the same time, to bear in mind the obligations to which the commerce of the United States will be subjected in case a state of war shall be recognized; but should Spain, after her great and exhaustive effort, fail to restore a state of peace on the island, the President must reserve to himself a complete liberty of action in that event.

In your interview with Mr. Layard, I notice that, to his statement

that he had been instructed by Lord Clarendon to second your suggestion to the Spanish government in relation to the abolition of slavery, you replied that all you have said upon the subject had been unofficial. This naturally causes some surprise in this department, where, from the commencement and through all the stages of negotiations and correspondence, the instructions to make the abolition of slavery a *sine qua non* have been given in the most positive manner.

It is not to be supposed that your remark to Mr. Layard was intended in the broad sense in which it may be interpreted, as implying an absence of instructions from the department on this important subject. If, when the offer of our good offices was withdrawn, you were not instructed to continue to urge the question of abolition, it was because your dispatches indicated that the Spanish cabinet were not then in a mood to listen to suggestions from Washington. I have regarded it, and still regard it, as your duty under your existing instructions, at all times, whenever in your judgment a fitting opportunity offers, to do all in your power to secure complete emancipation not only in Cuba but also in Porto Rico.

It becomes more apparent every day that this contest cannot terminate without the abolition of slavery. This government regards the government at Madrid as committed to that result. You have several times received positive assurances to that effect from more than one member of that cabinet. They have also promised large and liberal reforms in the Spanish colonial policy. As late as the 3d of December last, the foreign minister thought these promises of enough importance to make them the subject of a cable telegram.

You will, therefore, if it shall appear that the insurrection is regarded as suppressed, frankly state that this government, relying upon the assurances so often given, will expect steps to be taken for the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies, as well as for the early initiation of the promised reforms, and you will then communicate to Mr. Layard the fact that you have done so.

II.—CORRESPONDENCE TRANSMITTED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 20, 1869.

No. 47.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Seward.

No. 82.] MATANZAS, *November* 18, 1868.

I am mainly indebted to a Cuban gentleman, of conservative political opinions, for the statements contained in this communication in reference to the extraordinary events at present transpiring in this island and the opinions prevailing in this locality.

As far as my own information extends these sentiments are impartial and reliable. The belief that they may prove of interest in the present emergency, induces me to communicate them to the department:

The news of the late revolution in Spain was received here with surprise, and no little enthusiasm by the native Cubans and many Spanish liberals; the Cubans thought they could discern the dawn of a new era, and a radical change of Spanish policy in the government of this island, a feature full of hope for the cause of liberty and enlightened progress, to be realized without resort to arms and bloodshed.

The excitement caused by the information first received soon passed away, and public attention became fixed upon the institution of slavery and the course likely to be adopted by the Madrid government in regard to it. Naturally, every shade of opinion

has been expressed, from the extreme radical—in favor of its immediate abolition—to the propagandist—devoted to maintaining and perpetuating the institution.

The diversity of opinion in regard to slavery is worthy of notice; the more intelligent of the Cubans, including a small number of slaveholders, are in favor of immediate abolition; they contend that it is not only an obligation due to justice and humanity, but a measure of sound policy that would be attended with less danger to the peace and good order of the island than others of prospective emancipation; that it would obviate all inducement to insurrection on the part of the blacks, and that any perturbation of the present system of labor could be easily arranged without materially reducing the productions of the island.

They claim, too, that the African slave-trade will only finally and definitely cease with the unconditional abolition of slavery in the island, where, alone, it meets with any encouragement.

They believe that while slavery exists there will be no government established here in which they can have a voice; that the island will continue to be governed by a repressive, censorious system, under pretext of preserving order; in other words, the forcible submission of the blacks, to the exclusion of all the rights and privileges of free government.

The generality of slave owners, Cubans as well as Spaniards, favor a plan of emancipation that will extinguish the institution in ten years, all born from and after the date of the decree to be declared free; they believe that by this plan the social transition may be gradually and insensibly effected, without serious injury to proprietors, whose interests are, or should be, considered identical with the general welfare of the island. This conservative class care very little about the advantages of free government, as long as they are protected in their material interests, and the immediate abolition of slavery is not attempted; they believe, also, that during the proposed period of ten years, European emigrants may be induced to come to the island and adopt agricultural pursuits; meanwhile they trust that the tranquillity of the island will remain unaltered and its resources developed.

A few Cuban and many Spanish proprietors oppose all plans interfering with their favorite institution; the most that they will consent to, and that with much reluctance, is a decree of freedom to all born from and after a date yet to be fixed upon. This class still persists in reviving the African slave trade, to which many of them owe their fortunes. It is known that they have sent commissioners to Madrid to protest against any plan of abolition or emancipation, differing from their own, that may be proposed. They desire the perpetuation of slavery, under the conviction that not only their own prosperity depends upon it, but because the independence of the island would be next to an impossibility while the present system remains unchanged. With the loss of the island they know that Spain and her subjects would lose the languid influence they still maintain in the western hemisphere.

While the whites at the clubs, in public places, and at their own houses, discuss this question with little reserve, the other race, free and slave, listen in silence, not a few of them appearing to understand the question as well as their masters. It is believed that should a just and equitable system of emancipation be adopted they will remain quiet, but should other counsels prevail their peaceable submission can hardly be expected.

Almost simultaneously with the revolution in Spain, and apparently without concert with it, an insurrection broke out in the eastern and central department of the island.

Notwithstanding the difficulties that occur in obtaining reliable information from that direction, the reserve of the government, keeping back important news, which afterward comes into circulation with all kinds of exaggerations, there appears to be little doubt but that the insurrection is of a much more formidable character than we were at first led to suppose, having its ramifications throughout the island, and its programme nothing less than absolute independence of Spain.

A state of poverty and decay has been noticeable in those departments during the past two years, the evils of which have been greatly aggravated by the system of taxation adopted a year since, and applied with little discretion or judgment to the more indigent portion of the rural population, principally engaged in raising cattle, cultivating tobacco, and cutting timber.

The discontent caused by the unusual and inappealable measures culminated in a "pronunciamiento" of the town of Yara, a short distance from Bayamo, headed by Don Pedro Vicente Aguilera, a landed proprietor of wealth, who, it is reported, at the same time gave freedom to two hundred of his own slaves.

Simultaneously with this movement other "pronunciamientoes" occurred in Tunas, Manzanillo, and Manibio, under the leadership of the well-known Cubans Cespedes, Arteaga, and Chamizo, to which, it has been reported, some small detachments of Spanish troops have united.

The wild character of the country where the insurrection has broken out, the entire want of railroads and even common roads, are greatly in favor of the "insurgents." It is well known, however, that they are deficient in arms, munitions, and effective or-

ganization, with which to oppose the forces that have been sent against them; still it is reported that their numbers are now about equal to that of the entire Spanish force in the island.

It is generally admitted that should the government not succeed in checking this insurrection it will prove ruinous to the best interests of the island. Many, however, are confident that every motive for its continuance will cease with the arrival of General Dulce, the publication of a general amnesty, the adoption of a liberal and just policy in regard to the inhabitants of the insurrectionary districts carried out in good faith, and a definite settlement of the slavery question. It is believed that such a course will alone put an end to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, the insurrection having already assumed such proportions as will make it very difficult, if not impossible, for the government to subdue it by force.

In addition to the foregoing, I beg leave to state that in this consular district good order prevails without any evidence of a rebellious spirit among any portion of the inhabitants; however, should the insurrection extend itself in this direction it is difficult to predict the consequences. The removal of General Dulce is looked for with great anxiety.

No. 48.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Seward.

No. 83.] MATANZAS, *December* 17, 1868.

Since addressing the department on the 18th ultimo, I have to report that a marked change is noticeable in the political condition of this part of the island. The same difficulties for acquiring information still exist. There are any number of rumors and exaggerated reports put in circulation by both parties, but it appears to be generally admitted that up to the present time the government has made no progress in quelling the insurrection, allaying the excitement of the inhabitants, or inspiring confidence.

The only attempt to revolt in this vicinity appears to have occurred at Jaquey Grande, near the terminus of the Matanzas railroad, where it is reported some three to four hundred insurgents met a few days ago, but not having obtained the arms that had been promised them they returned to their homes. With this exception there has been no demonstration of importance, but there is every indication that a general plan of insurrection exists in this and other principal cities, if not throughout the whole of the island.

In this city and vicinity there is much excitement among the Cuban population, and it is believed that only a want of arms prevents their rising against the authorities, while the Spanish, or loyal, portion of the inhabitants are becoming exasperated to such a degree, that it seems next to impossible for two such antagonistic elements to exist much longer, side by side, without coming into conflict.

It appears, also, that in other parts of the island the insurrectionary movement gains strength and adherents; even the conservative class of Cubans, that a month ago hoped and predicted a settlement of all difficulties, with the arrival of General Dulce, now fear, and even admit, that the affair has progressed so far that there can be no recession, and whether as a question of months or years, it can only terminate in separation with Spain.

The question of slavery appears, meanwhile, to have been lost sight of; the insurgents, however, rely upon the assistance of the free blacks in case of need.

Arrests are numerous; parties in custody of soldiers and police are

frequently seen in the streets, many of them from the surrounding country destined to the prisons of this place or the fortresses of Havana.

* * * * * *

There is a general distrust in commercial circles; business is greatly paralyzed, notwithstanding the promise of an abundant crop, just coming into market. There is no disposition on the part of any one to make investments—in fact, all would be glad to realize and remove their means out of the island—evidently fearing that the worst has not yet come.

I have endeavored in the foregoing to give the department an impartial and reliable account of the present state of affairs in this district, and hope it may be of interest.

No. 49.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Seward.

No. 89.] MATANZAS, *February* 25, 1869.

I have the honor to accompany herewith copy of a letter received today from Mr. James H. Horner, consular agent at Sagua la Grande.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Horner to Mr. Hall.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, *February* 23, 1869.

In order to comply with your request to furnish you with reliable information respecting the insurrectionary movement in this vicinity, I have been obliged to wait till now, as the reports heretofore received have been very much exaggerated.

There are, however, some facts that may possess interest, and one is that Sagua la Grande, and the jurisdiction of that name, are under *martial law*, and are declared in a *state of siege*.

Day before yesterday the insurgents in the number of 1,800 (reported) were attacked by about 400 infantry, and 100 cavalry volunteers, in the estate "San Miguel," near Villaclara. The rebels were hidden in the cane fields, and the government troops charged upon them, and the rebels set fire to the cane in many places at once, thinking to envelop the troops in the flames. The fire drove both parties to the batey, (yard,) and the rebels hid themselves in the buildings, where they were hunted and shot down in great numbers. The official report states, or will state, that there was a "horrible butchery." The government forces lost fourteen in killed. The loss of the other side is not stated.

To-day the passenger train from the "Encruzijada" to the Boca, and which passes through Sagua, has been captured, at least it is so supposed, as the train ought to have arrived at 8.30 a. m., and now, at 9 p. m., it has not arrived, and nothing has been heard of it. An engine was sent to ascertain the cause of the detention, and was fired upon by the insurgents, and obliged to return without accomplishing its object.

The prison here has been fortified by surrounding it at some distance with sugar hogsheads, set on end and filled with earth. The "pass" of the river (ford) is defended by the guards with a field-piece.

The rebels have destroyed several bridges between this and Las Cruces, thus interrupting our railroad communication with Cienfuegos.

A few days since a fight took place at Colonia de Santo Domingo, between the insurgents and the forces of the government, the result of which is not known, but believed to be important.

Should there be any disposable vessels of war of the United States at Havana or Matanzas, I think it would be favorable to American interests here to have an occasional visit from them during the present state of affairs.

I suppose no steps have been taken to allow the United States flag to be used here, as it is in Cardenas and Cienfuegos. If the place should be taken, it might, if it could be used, afford some protection to the families of foreigners.

No. 50.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Washburne.

No. 4.] HAVANA, *March* 11, 1869.

* * * * * *

I have the honor to accompany herewith a copy and translation of a document, purporting to be a decree of the Cuban insurgents assembly, abolishing slavery in this island.

* * * * * *

[Translation.]

The institution of slavery, introduced into Cuba by Spanish dominion, must be extinguished along with it. The assembly of representatives of the center, having in view the eternal principles of justice, in the name of liberty and the people that it represents, decrees:

1. Slavery is abolished.
2. The owners of those that have been slaves will be indemnified in due time.
3. All those who by this decree obtain their freedom will contribute their efforts to the independence of Cuba.
4. To this end, those who may be found apt and necessary for military service will enter our ranks, enjoying the same compensation and the same consideration as other soldiers of the liberal army.
5. Those who are not destined to military service will continue while the war lasts at the same labors in which they are now employed, to preserve estates in a productive condition, and thus provide subsistence to those who offer their blood to the cause of common liberty, a duty imperative alike on all those citizens now free, of whatever race, exempt from military service.
6. A special regulation will prescribe the details in regard to the execution of this decree.

Patria y Libertad, Camagney, February 26, 1869.

The assembly: Salvador de Cisñeros, Edwardo Agramonte, Ignacio Agramonte, Francisco Sanchez, Antonio Zambrana.

General A. CASTILLO.

No. 51.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Hunter.

No. 17.] HABANA, *March* 27, 1869.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy and translation of the proclamation of Captain General Dulce, relative to vessels approaching the island with hostile intentions, having men, arms, or munitions of war on board.

I would respectfully call the particular attention of the department to the extraordinary features of this proclamation.

[Translation.—Official.]

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA.

It being necessary for the better service of the state, and with the firm determination that the insurrection already held in check by the force of arms in the interior shall receive no exterior aid that may contribute to its prolongation, and to the ruin of property, industry, and commerce—using the extraordinary and discretional powers in me vested by the supreme government of the nation—I decree the following:

Vessels which may be captured in Spanish waters or on the high seas near to the island having on board men, arms, and munitions, or effects that can in any manner contribute, promote, or foment the insurrection in this province, whatsoever their derivation and destination, after examination of their papers and register, shall be *de facto* considered as enemies of the integrity of our territory, and treated as pirates, in accordance with the ordinances of the navy.

All persons captured in such vessels, without regard to their number, will be immediately executed.

DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, *March* 24, 1869.

No. 52.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Lopez Roberts.

WASHINGTON, *April* 3, 1869.

I am directed by the President of the United States to invite your serious attention, and through you that of your government, to a proclamation of his excellency the Captain General of Cuba, of the 24th of last month, an authentic copy of which has this day been received at this department.

That instrument, in its preamble, refers to the existing insurrection in Cuba, and declares that the measures which it proposes for the suppression of that insurrection are necessary for that purpose. Those measures are: "Vessels which may be captured in Spanish waters or on the high seas near to the island (Cuba) having on board men, arms, and munitions, or effects that can in any manner contribute to promote or foment the insurrection in this province, whatever their derivation or destination, after examination of their papers and register, shall be *de facto* considered as enemies of the integrity of our territory, and treated as pirates in accordance with the ordinances of the navy.

"All persons captured in such vessels, without regard to their number, will be immediately executed."

It is to be regretted that so high a functionary as the Captain General of Cuba should, as this paper seems to indicate, have overlooked the obligations of his government pursuant to the law of nations, and especially its promises in the treaty between the United States and Spain of 1795.

Under that law and treaty the United States expect for their citizens and vessels the privilege of carrying to the enemies of Spain, whether those enemies be claimed as Spanish subjects or citizens of other countries, subject only to the requirements of a legal blockade, all merchandise not contraband of war. Articles contraband of war, when destined for the enemies of Spain, are liable to seizure on the high seas, but the right of seizure is limited to such articles only, and no claim for its extension to other merchandise, or to persons not in the civil, military, or naval service of the enemies of Spain, will be acquiesced in by the United States.

This government certainly cannot assent to the punishment by Spanish authorities of any citizen of the United States for the exercise of a privilege to which he may be entitled under public law and treaties.

It is consequently hoped that his excellency the Captain General of Cuba will either recall the proclamation referred to, or will give such instructions to the proper officers as will prevent its illegal application to citizens of the United States or their property. A contrary course might endanger those friendly and cordial relations between the two governments which it is the hearty desire of the President should be maintained.

No. 53.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Fish.

No. 22.] HAVANA, *April* 2, 1869.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a private letter received to-day from ——— ———, a highly respectable merchant, residing in the Remedios district.

* * * * * * * * *

I have thought it my duty, without expressing any opinion of my own in regard to the justice of his remarks, to transmit to the department a copy of his letter, merely stating that as far as my information extends, they agree in the main with the views of a majority of other American merchants residing here and at other parts of the island.

* * * * * * * * *

Mr. ——— to Mr. Hall.

CAIBARIEN, *March* 25, 1869.

In answer to your interrogatories regarding the welfare of American citizens in the outports of the island, I would say that they are thus far being treated by the government with all due consideration; more cannot be asked or expected than they are receiving, and in turn, all American-born citizens are conducting themselves in a manner that cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to the authorities.

In general, American citizens residing here are against this disorderly and unpromising insurrection, which is causing so much harm to the island and to all interested property holders. Not only Americans, but all foreign residents are desirous that the government shall succeed, and trust no sudden change which would be disastrous to all.

The amount of American capital in the outports is very heavy, and would suffer greatly if any change took place. Being well informed of the material of the insurgent party, the larger portion of whom are unprincipled persons, badly organized, and without discipline, I think certainly cannot succeed and the government will soon put them down. In the four districts of Sagua, Cienfuegos, Villaclara, and Remedios, they have succeeded in breaking up the large bands, and now those that still rove in these districts are comparatively few and in bands of very small numbers, being driven from place to place, fleeing like robbers, and by their atrocious actions lately committed in these districts deserve severe treatment.

It would be very detrimental to the interests and safety of American residents for our government to take any steps in acknowledging the insurgents as belligerents, and it is the universal wish of Americans here that they should not. The insurgents certainly are declining, and they are very far from being in a position to be recognized.

* * * * * * * * *

No. 54.

Mr. Lopez Roberts to Mr. Fish.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, *April* 5, 1869.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain, thinks the time has now arrived to address to the honorable Secretary of State of the United States a few observations in reference to facts which he has heard of through the public papers, and through official communications received from the consuls of Spain in different ports of the United States, and from public rumor—facts which affect the interests and dignity of the nation which the undersigned has the honor

to represent, and which, of course, must be of interest to the government of the American nation, whose friendly relations with Spain he is pleased to recognize, and which he deems his agreeable duty to preserve.

Of the facts alluded to, some consist of urgent and clamorous instigations, which the disloyal Spaniards of Cuba, in rebellion against its nationality, and in exile for that crime, are trying to promote in various ways, for the purpose of creating an opinion in favor of their evil cause among the people of the United States, by inserting in the public papers false reports of events said to have occurred in that island, and boasted victories, always contradicted, of the rebel arms. Others referred to are calls of meetings, pompously announced and numerously attended, where speeches are made, abounding in extravagances and absurd falsehoods, intended to captivate the understanding and mislead public opinion, by imposing upon the credulity of the people and alluringly flattering their instincts. And we may add to this kind of excitement the stimulus of musical concerts, public collections of money to aid the rebels, and even sermons and prayers in certain churches, calling for divine aid for the triumph of the cause, after public announcements to increase the attendance, which proves that, instead of Heaven's aid, they are trying by this ostensible sanctity to seduce the multitude and secure the moral and material aid of man.

Facts of another kind, which are referred to, are a natural sequence of those mentioned, and prove that their promoters were not disappointed in their expectations. In fact, the honorable Secretary of State has been informed by the undersigned that frequent communications have been received at this legation from consuls of Spain at various ports of this republic, stating that piratical expeditions are in preparation against the legitimate government of Spain in Cuba; that arms and ammunition are sent there in sailing vessels and steamers, and other acts in positive violation of international law have been perpetrated; and although the undersigned knows, for the honorable Secretary of State has so informed him, that orders have been given to the proper officials of the government of the Union to stop such outrages, and cause a strict observance of the laws, yet it is certain that, in spite of his zeal these officers have not been able to prevent some expeditions from reaching their places of destination, as is publicly known, and that others have been captured by Spanish cruisers, near the coast of Cuba, with positive proof of their criminal intentions.

So advanced are these rebel refugees in their plans of hostility, and so much confidence have they in the popularity of their cause, that the so-called board of directors established in New York has assumed the fancy title of *the independent government of Cuba*, and has dared to send an agent to Washington, with the vain hope that he will be received by this government as the representative of the rebels.

But this is not in question at present; nor does the undersigned look upon it seriously, or presume that the government at Washington will consider it so; but he proposes to establish the truth of the facts, so as to show what the insurrection in Cuba is, and what it means, and the nature of the fancied entity which the rebel refugees in New York insist on calling the *revolutionary government*.

The rebels have no communication with each other; they occupy no place as a center of operations; nor have they, in the whole island, a single city, a single town, a single village or hamlet, nor even a point on the coast, where they might collect their forces and date their orders and proclamations; but they fly from our troops and never offer battle, except when forced to do so; and their only mode of warfare is to ap-

ply the incendiary torch to estates, thus reducing to ashes and ruins the whole wealth of the island, if not prevented by Spanish soldiers.

Such are the armies and such is the government that pretend to offer themselves to the American people as the champions of civilization and of liberty.

The undersigned has already stated that he does not deem these explanations necessary to convince the enlightened government of the United States, and he believes it superfluous to add, that the government of Spain would not accept any other signification that might be given to the persons and things, even laying aside these facts and antecedents. His sole intention is to lament the evil effect this pernicious doctrine might have on public opinion in the United States, a doctrine propagated by persons who maliciously distort facts, using prevarications, complaining of want of liberty, rising against the government of their nation, just at a time when all the liberty they could desire, or all that was enjoyed by the entire nation, had been granted them—franchises which the government at Madrid offers to them again, as soon as order shall be restored.

Neither is the intention of the undersigned to protest against the right of American citizens, each and every one of them, to express their opinions in any way they please, provided it be in accordance to law, for the Spanish people have recently acquired the same right; yet the Spanish government, while claiming it for their people reciprocally, is no less obliged to comply with the laws and attend to friendly relations between nations; otherwise it would think it had not done its duty, if it did not publicly declare its religious respect for the sovereignty and integrity of a friendly nation.

Fortunately, the traditions and antecedents of good correspondence between the governments of the United States and Spain could not be more satisfactory.

While Spain recalls with grateful pleasure the many occasions, during the civil war in the United States, when reciprocal testimonials of friendly deference and cordial courtesy were passed between the two governments, and that she is perhaps the only nation against which the government at Washington has not had occasion to present subsequent claims for acts of doubtful neutrality, the American nation ought to remember the noble conduct displayed by the government of President Milllard Fillmore, in 1851, on an occasion identical with that of the present, when a number of rebels conspired against their country by organizing filibustering expeditions in the United States.

The noble and loyal act of that administration, doing its duty with honored frankness, not only toward Spain, but toward its own people, showing them how to act without violation of rights, is worthy of being mentioned here in a copy of the proclamation issued on that occasion:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with the intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace; and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and seek by falsehood and misrepresentation to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes, an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them;

And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, while they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and ex-

pressly prohibited by our own statutes, which declare that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence, against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years:

Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offenses, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this government, or any interference on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct. And therefore I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and, by all lawful means, prevent any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest, for trial and punishment, every such offender against the laws of the country.

Given under my hand the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-fifth year of the independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:
W. S. DERRICK,
Acting Secretary of State.

The undersigned is pleased to believe that a similar declaration is now opportune; and though the Spanish nation does not doubt the cordial friendship of the United States, yet a public and solemn avowal of the inclination and intention of the government to observe the laws and preserve justice toward Spain would have the salutary effect of dissipating false illusions and discouraging dangerous deceptions.

No. 55.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Lopez Roberts.

WASHINGTON, *April* 17, 1869.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Roberts, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain, of the 5th instant.

In this note, Mr. Roberts, after stating various circumstances, sets forth a proclamation, issued on the 25th of April, 1851, by Mr. Fillmore, then President of the United States, and expresses the opinion that a similar declaration is now opportune.

After a careful examination of Mr. Robert's note, the undersigned fails to perceive the necessity, or the propriety at this time, of a proclamation by the President of the United States, such as Mr. Roberts desires.

The publication of an instrument of the character asked by Mr. Roberts would be the exercise of a power by the President which is resorted to only on extraordinary occasions, and when peculiar circumstances indicate its necessity. Such a power is not to be invoked lightly, or when the laws are in unquestioned vigor and efficiency, are respected by all persons, and are enforced by the ordinary agencies.

When Mr. Fillmore's proclamation was issued in 1851, the internal peace and quiet of the Island of Cuba were undisturbed; there was no insurrection of its inhabitants, no rebellion or revolution in progress within the island against the authority of Spain. There was, however,

a movement on foot within the United States, indicating the intent of certain parties to organize within the territory of the United States an armed expedition with the design of invading the island, attempting to incite an insurrection, and to overthrow the authority of Spain there.

Under such circumstances, Mr. Fillmore issued the proclamation referred to, giving another instance of the watchfulness and earnestness of this government in regard to its obligations to all friendly powers.

The circumstances of the day are wholly different from those which made that measure not only proper, but the natural, if not the necessary manifestation of the policy and the conduct of this government from its organization. A portion of the people of Cuba, for more than six months, have been in arms against the government of Spain over that island, and they are seeking, as they allege, relief from oppression. How just their complaint may be, or what the oppression is from which they desire relief, the undersigned does not purpose to discuss. He only refers to the objects of the insurrectionary party, as that party alleges them to be, to illustrate the entire difference between the events existing when Mr. Fillmore issued his proclamation and those which now exist.

At present this government is not aware of any invasion of the Island of Cuba, or of any other possessions of Spain threatened from the United States, nor is any such believed to be in the course of preparation. Mr. Roberts has, on several occasions, intimated to the undersigned the existence of individual or private attempts in different parts of the country to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. In every such instance, as Mr. Roberts very justly admits in his note, the proper officers of the government have been called upon immediately to vindicate the supremacy of the law, and no single instance is known or is believed to have arisen in which their interference, thus invoked, has not been efficient to prevent the apprehended violation.

The government of the United States has very recently experienced the effects of a precipitate recognition of belligerent rights to a revolutionary movement whose powers of resistance and of endurance were sustained by the recognition on the part of a government at peace with the United States within a little more than two months after the outbreak of the insurrection. But having from its very origin been foremost in the assertion of neutral rights, and in setting the example of enforcing a strict neutrality, this government does not intend at present to depart from its traditional policy, but will execute, in good faith, the wise and efficient laws that have been enacted for the observance of its international duties of neutrality and friendship.

Individuals, tempted either by the hope of gain or instigated by those engaged in the insurrection now pending in Cuba, may be led covertly to undertake unlawful enterprises. Such ventures are not confined to any one country or to any age. They always and everywhere occur with the opportunity. At this moment similar enterprises aimed at Cuba are well understood not to be limited to this hemisphere, but have also been set on foot in transatlantic countries.

The proximity of the United States to Cuba has heretofore and must continue to tempt reckless and adventurous persons to embark in such undertakings. But, in the future, as in the past, every intimation from the Spanish government or its agents of the existence of any design of an unlawful enterprise against Spain, will be met by the most vigorous interposition of the proper officers of the government, and the undersigned has no doubt that such interposition will be sufficient, without invoking the extraordinary power of the President to issue a special proclamation.

The sympathy of the people of the United States has ever manifested itself in favor of another people striving to secure for itself more liberal institutions, and the right of self-government; this sympathy recently obtained strong expression when Spain threw off an existing oppression and placed herself among the more liberal governments of the world. It is now enlisted, beyond doubt, and strongly in favor of a more liberal government in Cuba than that which the policy of past ages and of the deposed government of Spain had fastened upon the people of that island, and it cannot be denied that there pervades the whole American people a special desire to see the right of self-government established in every region of the American hemisphere, so that the political destiny of America shall be independent of transatlantic control. This is no new desire; it arises from no recent events, nor is it now for the first time made manifest. This government has ever been watchful and hopeful, but not aggressive; the desire of the American people for self-government by others has been, and is, held firmly, but consistently with the friendly relations which the United States desire to maintain with all other governments, and especially with those who still claim control over neighboring possessions.

The undersigned has not specially referred to the facts and circumstances cited by Mr. Roberts, such as appeal to public opinion, false or exaggerated statements, public meetings, musical concerts, sermons and prayers, as indicative of the necessity of the proclamation which he requests.

The freedom of speech, of the press, and the right of the people peacefully to assemble, whether for political purposes or for entertainments, or to hear sermons, or for prayer, cannot be called in question, nor admit of any interference.

The experience of this country of nearly a century has demonstrated the harmlessness of extravagant speech, and even of falsehood, when the right of speech and the freedom of the press are untrammeled.

The government cannot, and will not, attempt to influence the thought or the sympathies of its citizens; it will limit itself to the interposition of its power against every improper or unlawful exercise of any sympathies likely to lead to the infraction of its proper obligations to Spain and to other friendly powers.

Having set the example of the most perfect laws of neutrality, both in theory and in practice, the government of the United States will continue to administer them in the utmost good faith and with vigor in every instance where it shall be duly informed of any threatened violation of them.

No. 56.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Fish.

No. 33.] HAVANA, *April* 22, 1869.

During the past few days a number of decrees, many of them very lengthy, have been issued by the Captain General of the island, all in reference to, or tending to the confiscation of the property of such persons as are in any way connected with the insurrection, whether in the island or abroad.

These decrees are published in the Official Gazette; the most important of them is dated 1st instant, but was published for the first time in the Gazette of the 16th instant.

It is not improbable that this decree may be enforced retroactively to the prejudice of some of our own citizens, in view of which I herewith accompany a translation.

* * * * * *

[Translation.]

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA.

It is the duty of every government to provide for the security of the territory confided to its command.

That of this province, attacked by an unjustifiable insurrection that is depopulating and ruining many of the rich districts of the island, makes indispensable the adoption of every efficient measure for annihilating the enemies of our nationality by depriving them of all the resources upon which they depend for sustaining their aggression.

With this in view, and the possibility that sales of property may be effected for illicit ends, such sales (contratos) are declared, in conformity with our laws, to be null, and in use of the extraordinary and discretionary powers with which I am invested by the supreme government of the nation, I decree the following:

ARTICLE 1. Contracts for the sale of immovable and semi-movable (slave) property, before going into effect, will from *this date* be presented to the government for revision.

ART. 2. In compliance with this disposition, the contracts made in Havana will be presented to the secretary of the superior civil government, and those effected in other jurisdictions of the island, to governors and lieutenant governors.

ART. 3. The presentations referred to will be made by the parties when the contract is a private one, and by the notary (escritano) when it becomes a public instrument; and before it has been drawn up, in the first case, the original document will be presented; in the second, the memorandum (or minutes) of the instrument.

ART. 4. After the contract has been *vizaed* by the government it shall not be altered or modified in any manner without its (the government's) previous revision, under penalty of the nullity of the alteration in case of infraction.

ART. 5. Sales of produce and other articles of commerce for exportation, as also the transfer of shares of corporations and societies, are also subject to the revision referred to.

ART. 6. In the cases of sales, referred to in the last preceding article, through the medium of a broker, the latter will present the contract for revision in the mercantile form in which it is extended. If no broker intervenes, the presentation will be made by the contracting parties.

ART. 7. The officers of corporations that are authorized by their respective regulations to authenticate transfers of stocks, will effect such transfers with the authorization of the government, and for this purpose they shall render an account of the transfers proposed by the parties interested, expressing in their communications directed to the government the names and residence of the contractors, and the number and value of the stocks to be transferred.

ART. 8. In order not to embarrass in any manner the sales of real estate and semi-movable (slave) property, and still more mercantile transactions, the government will concede or refuse its approbation to the former within four days, and on the sales of produce within twenty-four hours from the presentation of the documents.

ART. 9. All contracts for the sale of every description of property made without the revision of the government will be null, and private individuals, merchants, brokers, presidents and directors of corporations not complying with the stipulations of this decree will incur the penalties established by the penal code, comprehended in chapter 5, title 8, of book 2.

DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, *April* 1, 1869.

No. 57.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Lopez Roberts.

WASHINGTON, *April* 30, 1869.

I am instructed by the President to inform you that this department has received from the United States consulate in Cuba a decree dated the first day of April current, and promulgated by the Captain General

of the island, on the 15th of this month, which virtually forbids the alienation of property in the island, except with the revision and assent of certain officials named in the decree, and which declares null and void all sales made without such revision and assent.

In view of the intimate commercial relations between Cuba and the United States, and of the great amount of American property constantly invested there in commercial ventures, as well as in a more permanent form, the President views with regret such sweeping interference with the rights of individuals to alienate or dispose of their property, and he hopes that steps may be speedily taken to modify this decree so that it shall not be applicable to the property of citizens of the United States, and thus prevent disputes and complaints that cannot fail to arise if its execution is attempted as to such property.

No. 58.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Fish.

No. 37.] HAVANA, *April* 30, 1869.

I have the honor to accompany herewith a translation of a document published yesterday in the "Diario de la Marina," of this city, as taken from the "Redactor," of Santiago de Cuba, purporting to be a proclamation of Count Valmaseda to the inhabitants of that jurisdiction.

* * * * * *

I have received a letter from the acting consular agent at Manzanillo, dated the 24th instant, from which I take the following extract:

Since my last report of the 10th instant, I have to advise that Count de Valmaseda, since the 14th instant, has taken the offensive, and has sent from his encampment, near Bayamo, four different battalions to scout the country, pursuing the insurgents in the spirit of his proclamation of that date.

* * * * * * *

[From the Diario de la Marina, April 29, 1869—Translation.]

The Redactor, (of St. Jago de Cuba,) in its number of 21st instant, publishes the following important proclamation of General Count Valmaseda:

Inhabitants of the country! The re-enforcements of troops that I have been waiting for have arrived; with them I shall give protection to the good, and punish promptly those that still remain in rebellion against the government of the metropolis.

You know that I have pardoned those that have fought us with arms; that your wives, mothers, and sisters have found in me the unexpected protection that you have refused them. You know, also, that many of those I have pardoned have turned against us again.

Before such ingratitude, such villany, it is not possible for me to be the man that I have been; there is no longer a place for a falsified neutrality; he that is not for me is against me, and that my soldiers may know how to distinguish, you hear the order they carry:

1st. Every man, from the age of fifteen years, upward, found away from his habitation, (finca,) and does not prove a justified motive therefor, will be shot.

2d. Every habitation unoccupied will be burned by the troops.

3d. Every habitation from which does not float a white flag, as a signal that its occupants desire peace, will be reduced to ashes.

Women that are not living at their own homes, or at the house of their relatives, will collect in the town of Jiguani, or Bayamo, where maintenance will be provided. Those who do not present themselves will be conducted forcibly.

The foregoing determinations will commence to take effect on the 14th of the present month.

EL CONDE DE VALMASEDA.

BAYAMO, *April* 4, 1869.

No. 59.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Lopez Roberts.

WASHINGTON, *May* 10, 1869.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of a proclamation said to have been issued by General Count Valmaseda, in Cuba.

In the interest of Christian civilization and common humanity, I hope that this document is a forgery. If it be indeed genuine, the President instructs me, in the most forcible manner, to protest against such a mode of warfare, and to ask you to request the Spanish authorities in Cuba to take such steps that no person having the right to claim the protection of the government of the United States shall be sacrificed or injured in the conduct of hostilities upon this basis.

[For proclamation above referred to, see inclosure to dispatch No. 37, from Mr. Hall to Mr. Fish, April 30, 1869, *ante*.]

No. 60.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Hale.

No. 158.] MAY 11, 1869.

I inclose for your information a copy of a note to the Spanish minister at Washington, dated April 3,* relative to a proclamation by the Captain General of Cuba, for the detention, search, and seizure of neutral vessels on the high seas. The British government have furnished us, through Mr. Reverdy Johnson, with a copy of their instruction, by telegraph, to the British minister at Madrid, to protest against this proclamation. I am happy to be able to add that we have intelligence that the proclamation has been modified.

* * * * * * * * *

I further inclose a copy of another note to Mr. Roberts, of the 10th instant, protesting against the infamous proclamation of General Count Valmaseda, of which a copy accompanies it. You will please make similar representations to the Spanish government.

* * * * * * * * *

No. 61.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Davis.

No. 56.] HAVANA, *May* 18, 1869.

I have the honor to accompany herewith a copy of a letter this day received from * * * *, Nuevitas, giving account of late military operations in that vicinity.

* * * * * * * * *

Mr. * * * * * * *to Mr. Hall.*

NEUVITAS, *May* 14, 1869.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The train arrived here on the 12th instant, having left Puerto Principe on the 9th. It was three days coming down a distance of forty-eight miles, guarded by over two thousand troops. On their way to Puerto Principe they were thirteen days, the rebels harassing the column continually, and burning down the bridges ahead of the column.

---

* See *ante*, No. 52. † See *ante*, No. 59.

At Alta Gracia the insurgents made a stand to dispute the passage of the troops, in which engagement the Spaniards had four officers and twenty soldiers killed, and forty wounded—among the officers killed, a lieutenant colonel. The whole line of the railroad is occupied by troops to prevent the insurgents from damaging the road.

The insurgents have established a government at Guaimare. Carlos Manuel Cespedes is the president, Francisco Olguilera, vice-president, and General Manuel de Quesada general-in-chief, of all the rebel forces. They have formed a regular legislative body, and have passed an act to ask our government to admit them into the Union. I have been informed that documents to this effect have been forwarded to their so-named minister in the United States, Mr. Morales Lemus, to present them to our government.

The Spaniards are full of hopes, thinking that the rebellion must soon succumb But, on the other hand, the rebels are sanguine of success, always expecting aid from the United States. I do not see that the Spaniards gain more advantages than heretofore, holding what ground they occupy militarily, and nothing more. It is true that the railroad to Puerto Principe will give them the great advantage of supplying that city with provisions. But the whole line has to be guarded by troops, it taking three or four days to get the train through, a distance of only forty-eight miles.

* * * * * * * * * * *

No. 62.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

No. 15.] HAVANA, *May* 28, 1869.

As there may be no more reliable means of obtaining an idea of the true situation of a country experiencing political disturbances than a study of the measures adopted by the established government, in its endeavors to repress such movements, I beg to inclose to you herewith translations which I have caused to be made of two decrees of considerable importance, which have been published here within the past few days.

The first, inclosure No. 1, is the official sanction by the home government at Madrid, under date of 27th ultimo, of an arrangement made by the Captain General of this island, in February last, with the Spanish Bank of Havana, in connection with various Spanish capitalists of this city, for a credit to be drawn against, at pleasure, by the Captain General, of eight millions of dollars, reimbursable to the bank from the proceeds of certain extraordinary war taxes and export duties imposed by the decree.

This credit, I have heard, is now about exhausted, three months having elapsed. What the amount realized toward its reimbursement has been, I am not informed.

The principle set down in this measure by the home government is, that the island must pay the expenses arising from its present situation.

The second, inclosure No. 2, is a decree or circular order, issued on the 24th instant by Captain General Dulce, directing the seizure of all horses on the estates within a certain district, comprising the eastern portion of the western department, or half division of this island.

The order is apparently designed both to deprive the insurgents of a resource they are now using, and to aid the Spanish forces to more rapid military movements. At the same time the measure would seem to bear hardly upon both loyal and disloyal estate owners alike.

* * * * * * * * * *

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF ULTRAMAR—DECREE.

In view of the communication of the 24th of February last, in which the superior civil governor of the Island of Cuba gives account of the resolution which, in the char-

acter of provisional, he issued by decree of the 22d of that month, and which appears published in the Gazette of Havana of the following day, establishing an export duty, an increase in the import duty, and another increase in industrial and commercial taxes, in order to meet the extraordinary expenses caused by the insurrection in the said island;

In view of the decree referred to, issued at Havana, on the 22d of February last;

In view of the act of the meeting of contributors, held before the superior civil governor of the Island of Cuba, signed by Messrs. Juom Poey, Julian de Zulueta, Edwardo A. Mijares, the Marquez of Cáuepo Florido, Marnesto Pulido, Rafael R. Forices, Juan A. Calomé. Augustin Saavedra, Manuel de Armas, José E. Moret, J. M. Zaugroniz, Francisco Talomé, and Pedro Sotolongo, from which it appears that the opinion unanimously adopted was that of entering into an agreement with the Spanish Bank of Havana, by which the latter should loan to the government of the nation, and in its name to the superior civil governor of the island, the sum of eight millions of dollars, according as the same might be successively called for, in currency of the class which it at present has in circulation, to be reimbursed weekly with the proceeds of the increased duties before mentioned, the bank relinquishing interest or remuneration for the advance;

Considering the urgency of procuring resources for military operations, to which for the moment it is indispensable to resort for the re-establishment of peace in that province, is an imperative reason which should excuse the superior authority of the island from limitation to the rules established for proceedings of public interest under ordinary circumstances. Considering that it is of high and transcendent importance that the extraordinary expenses imposed by the present situation of the Island of Cuba shall not be raised entirely by an operation of credit, but that, on the contrary, they be covered by resources equally extraordinary, raised by the country itself;

Considering that similar motives of a peremptory and urgent character, as those which justify the proceeding of the superior civil authority of Cuba, excuse the omission of consultations and formalities established by the legislation in force for affairs of this nature under normal circumstances;

The executive power, in council of ministers, has thought proper to decree the following:

ARTICLE 1. The project of agreement entered into between the Spanish Bank of Havana and the committee of the industrial and commercial proprietors, to which the communication subscribed by the individuals composing the same, of the 12th of February last, refers, is approved, the bases of which are the following:

1. The obligation or agreement on the part of the bank to deliver to the government of the nation, and in its name to the superior civil governor of the Island of Cuba, according as the same may be asked for, up to the sum of eight millions of dollars in currency of the class which the said institution has in circulation.

2. The relinquishment on the part of the bank of all interest or remuneration on account of the advance referred to, limiting itself to obtain from the government the reimbursement of the expense occasioned by the different issues of bank bills which it may be found necessary to make on account of this negotiation, and the loss which may be caused to it by the reduction of its bills to the coin which may be asked from it by the treasury.

3. For the reimbursement of the eight millions, and the other sums for which, under the foregoing basis, the government may become indebted, a temporary war tax shall be levied, which shall commence to be in force from the 1st of March of the present year, and will terminate precisely at the moment that said engagements shall have been covered.

4. The proceeds of the said tax be paid weekly into the administration of the bank, and under no circumstances shall they be destined to any other attention or purpose.

5. The bank is authorized to issue bills of ten and five dollars, in sufficient sums for the necessities of circulation, recommending at the same time to the classes represented by the acting committee, that they oblige themselves to receive the bills of the bank in all forms of payments.

6. The restriction to ten dollars per person of daily exchange of bills for specie, in order to facilitate to the bank the issue of the new bills, indispensable in the present negotiations.

ARTICLE 2. In accordance with the foregoing agreement, the decree of the superior civil governor of the said 22d of February is approved, by virtue of which from the 1st of March last, the following extraordinary war taxes are imposed:

1. An export duty to be exacted by all the custom-houses of the island, at the time of export for Spain or foreign ports, of fifty cents on each box of sugar; one dollar and two and a half cents on each hogshead of brown sugar; one dollar on each bale of leaf tobacco; fifty cents per one thousand on manufactured cigars.

2. An additional tax of five per cent. on the amount of the present import duties, which shall also be collected by the custom-houses.

3. For one sole time during the present fiscal year, an additional tax of twenty-five per cent. on the quota for the treasury of the contributions on industry and commerce,

excepting those contributors whose quotas are less than two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

ARTICLE 3. The minister of ultramar will issue the proper orders for the execution of the present decree.

ADELARDO LOPEZ DE AGALA,
Minister of Ultramar.

MADRID, *April* 27, 1869.

[Translation.—Official.]

SECTION FIRST—SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA.

[Circular.]

Under date of the 14th instant his excellency the Captain General says to me what follows:

EXCELLENT SIR: Under this date I say to the commanders general of operations at Santa Clara and Sancti Spiritus, as follows:

EXCELLENT SIR: In order to take away from the insurgents the means of providing themselves with horses from the sugar estates, pasture grounds, and other farms in the country, whether delivered by owners who sympathize with their disreputable cause, or who may be forced to give them up from the natural fear that their properties may be burnt, I have thought proper to direct that your excellency order the military commanders, chiefs of columns, to collect all serviceable horses and mares which may be found upon all the farms that are not sufficiently guarded, in order to avoid their being taken away by the insurgents. In the execution of this measure, details and lists should be made out with the just price of every animal that is to be delivered by the owners, or may be gathered, leaving duplicate accounts, signed by the commissioners and attested by the chief of the column or the military commander, one of which must be kept by the chief, and the other remitted to the respective lieutenant governor. The horses will be used by the columns for baggage trains, spare ammunition, allowances, and equipments, and to mount the force so as to be able to go in pursuit of the insurgent parties in the same manner that they move, that is, mounted, and by this means the persecution will be more active, and will give the desired results. Your excellency will dictate the most decisive warning, so that this disposition may be fulfilled with the due formalities, in the understanding that whatever claim may be made of me for informalities in operation, I am disposed to demand of the chiefs the most rigid responsibility, without any complicity whatever, in a measure that affects so much property that must always be respected, and that only in the extreme circumstances in which the island finds itself, and the destruction of the parties obliges me to take for the prompt pacification of the invaded territories. The horses which the columns do not require will be remitted to the headquarters in order that the lieutenant governors may keep them in a close and secure pasture ground at a place where warlike preparations are being made, or upon proprieties that are defended, which owners will make use of them, and to whom an account will be given of those which are delivered to them, brought forth from the general records in order that they may be responsible for them whenever claimed for.

I give an account of this disposition to his excellency the superior political governor, in order that he may, on his side, give the respective instructions to the lieutenant governors, giving them, also, his instructions, so that they may send a copy of the detailed and estimated lists to the proper authority, in which they will explain in a clear and distinct manner the destination given to each horse, so that the animal or its value may be claimed at any time from the person to whom it may be intrusted. The chief of the columns will remit to my authority the detailed and estimated list of the horses which may remain at his charge from any source, with the name of the owners to whom they belong, that of the farm, &c., in order to record the due responsibility, having a special care to give information of the increase or decrease that may occur resulting from combats with the enemies, on the understanding that the surplus will have also the destination already mentioned, making out a list of those so seized. The decrease of those which happen to die or remain useless in the battle-field, should they not be replaced with those which are seized, will be claimed at the stations which are established, the commissioners of which will deliver them with the due formalities, under receipt, expressing the signs, estimate, value, owner, &c., in order to guide themselves when they are claimed for. All which I say to your excellency for your punctual accomplishment, expecting, from your careful observance, that you will take all such measures as to avoid the abuses, which, unfortunately, are very frequent in this sort of measure, which I am disposed to repress with strong arm, and which will second your proper dispositions, which I have the honor to transmit to your excellency for the

effects expressed, doubting not that a measure of the kind will be seconded by your authority, tending to the prompt pacification of the island, in which all good Spaniards and the sensible persons of the country are interested: which I transmit to your excellency for your knowledge and the most exact fulfillment in the post which concerns you, bearing in mind that I will demand the most strict responsibility from all whom it may concern, should the least abuse happen to be committed, or if for want of scrupulousness or careful observance on the part of the functionaries to whom it may concern, to intervene in the collection or custody of the horses gathered and delivered, well-founded claims on the part of the proprietors should be occasioned.

God preserve your excellency many years! Havana, May 24, 1869.

DOMINGO DULCE.

To LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
Of Santa Clara. Cienfuegos. Remidios, Trinidad, Sagua, Sancto Spritus, Malon.

No. 63.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

No. 20.] HAVANA, *June* 2, 1869.

Under pressure from the volunteers, General Dulce this morning resigned his command as Captain General of this island in favor of the second in command, General Espinar, and leaves for Spain to-morrow.

* * * * * * *

No. 64.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Fish.

No. 95.] MATANZAS, *June* 3, 1869.

The lawless example of the Havana volunteers in deposing General Dulce has been quickly followed by those of this place, who last night forcibly deposed Brigadier Lopez Pinto, duly appointed by the provisional government of Spain, as governor of this important jurisdiction. The governor incurred the enmity of these volunteers some weeks ago, in refusing to accede to their demand for the surrender of an individual named Manuel Despau, who had made himself conspicuous, as well as obnoxious to the volunteers on account of his insurgent proclivities, and was captured on board of a vessel in the harbor, when about leaving the island.

No one outside of the volunteers pretends to doubt his being an efficient, intelligent, and humane officer, disposed to do justice to all in the exercise of his authority, and as far as I can learn, it would seem that aside from the affair above referred to, his only offense in his personal friendship for General Dulce.

At about nine o'clock last evening the volunteers began to collect in the square fronting the palace, evidently by preconcerted arrangement. At about two o'clock a committee, composed of the senior officers of the different battalions, called on the governor and demanded his resignation, which after some parleying and several communications passed between the committee and the corps of volunteers that were formed in the square, was acceded to by the governor, and the command surrendered to Colonel Domingo Leon, of the regular cavalry, and next in rank. The volunteers also demanded and obtained the displacement of the political secretary, Enriquez, and the chief of police; substituting others

of their own selection. It appears to be a part of their programme to displace every Cuban holding any official position whatever, as also every "peninsular" Spaniard whose family connections might lead him in any way to sympathize with the natives of Cuba.

Nearly all of the municipal and many of the subordinate custom-house offices are held by Cubans.

The Matanzas volunteers number about two thousand five hundred men. There are among them many persons of respectability and influence, but in the ranks there are some of the worst elements of the Spanish (peninsular) part of the population—men of brutal and sanguinary instincts, that would, if left to themselves, riot in fire and blood. Fortunately, up to the present, the occurrences referred to have passed off quietly, save the insulting epithets and "mueras" that were applied to the deposed officials by the tumultuous volunteers. There is a wide belief that in some way General Lersundi is responsible for these demonstrations; that through him certain parties at Havana instigated the volunteers at that place to depose General Dulce, having previously attempted to force his resignation by thwarting every conciliatory measure that he would have adopted. It is believed also that the movement initiated at Havana, and imitated here, will be repeated at other places of the island, until all the principal positions are in the hands of his adherents; and, finally, that the movement is in the interest of Doña Isabel II, and favorable to her restoration to the Spanish throne. I refer to these as among the many rumors now circulating here, without vouching for their truth.

As a natural consequence of these demonstrations, an unusual alarm prevails among the Cuban and foreign population of the place. Nevertheless, I have the statements of influential Spaniards that it is unfounded, and that there will be no further disorderly demonstrations, but of this I am confident that they cannot give any assurance.

Colonel Leon, the governor, is well known here, having discharged the duties of the same position, when vacancies have occurred at different periods during the past four or five years. His private character is unexceptionable, but it is to be doubted whether his influence with these volunteers would suffice to prevent excesses in emergencies requiring the exercise of strong authority, which are sure to arise.

* * * * * * * *

No. 65.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

No. 23.] HAVANA, *June* 4, 1869.

On the 2d instant, a Captain General of Cuba was displaced from his command by the resident Spaniards of the island. This event, without precedent here, opens an epoch in the history of this Spanish possession. Some fifty years ago a similar event occurred in Mexico. An insurrection had been for some time in progress there, and either induced by the course of events at home, or from dissatisfaction at the conduct of the war, the resident Spaniards deposed the viceroy. A new viceroy was sent out, but arrived too late, and no other representative of the mother country ever succeeded to the place. The resident Spaniards there, as soon as they cut loose from entire obedience to the home authority, turned the scale in favor of independence.

Their design was to control local affairs themselves, but they were soon swallowed up in the greater number of the creole population.

So here, an insurrection has been for some time in progress, commenced and sustained solely by the creole population. The Spanish residents of the island, probably both from the effect of events at home and from dissatisfaction at the conduct of the war, have been for some time, if I rightly judge, inclined to the idea of taking the management of affairs here, in the name of the mother country, more or less into their own hands. They are residents, identified to a great extent with the prosperity of the island, having their business and their property here, and, as the island has to pay its own expenses, contributing largely, many of them, to the burden of the support of the war, both by their money, and now by their time as volunteers. They desire to see the war ended, and to have the former tranquillity, upon which their prosperity depends, restored.

They may believe, especially as liberal institutions are urged in Spain, that they have as full right and are as capable to manage the affairs of the island, of which they are the loyal residents, as officials without any local interests or responsibilities, sent out from home to make their fortunes from the public revenues, not in commerce and industry, here. Yet, until now, the resident Spaniards in business or having property here have had little more chance than the native Cubans to participate in the government of the island. All the offices, mainly, have been filled by frequently renewed officials, sent out for that purpose from Spain. The consequence has been that the public burdens are felt to be unnecessarily increased, and now the feeling has been engendered that the military operations against the insurrection have not been energetically conducted by those who, if they fail here, not having any identification with the island, simply return home to the mother country, leaving the Spanish residents to their fate, or, in some instances, it may be believed that these officials have been too lenient, or have inclined too much in favor of the insurrection, which, if it is successful, would place the control of the island in native Cuban rather than resident Spanish hands.

At the same time there is an under-current of serious difference in the Spanish views. Some of the Spaniards resident here incline to the liberal reforms now proposed in Spain. Others cling to the old monarchical institutions. Some, perhaps an influential party, would like to see Isabella or the Bourbon dynasty restored, and may dream of yet presenting her with the jewel of this rich possession; and the clerical influence may have considerable weight. Yet there is, apparently, among the reflecting portion of the Spanish residents, a consciousness of the grave peril of any separation from the line of due recognition of the legitimate authority of the home government.

Be all these considerations as they may, the rubicon has now been passed, and by a demonstration of the volunteers of this city on the night of the first instant, for which, however unpremeditated and unorganized it may have been, the Spanish residents are responsible, Captain General Dulce, as is publicly and fully known, was forced at once to resign the command of this island, as the representative of the government of Spain.

By his resignation, signed on the morning of the 2d instant, he transferred the command, not of his own free will, but at the demand of a committee of the officers of the volunteers, to the second in authority on the island; and not because he was the second in the line of legitimate authority, or was more especially satisfactory to the volunteers or to Spanish sentiment, but because General Dulce, the representative of the home government, was not satisfactory, and to save appearances, and

preserve, as far as possible, the line of legality, the second in command was mutually agreed upon. A little later, the officer so selected may be deemed unsatisfactory to the Spanish residents, or to their material expression in force, the volunteers, and may be in his turn set aside; and so even a new Captain General sent out from Spain may be rejected. At the same time it should not be understood that in these steps the Spanish residents are in entire accord. They are, however, necessarily acquiescent, and have, as a body, to bear the responsibility.

My predecessors have informed the department of the extension given by the recent Captain General Lersundi, the predecessor of General Dulce, after the present insurrection commenced, in the absence of sufficient troops from Spain, to an organization that had been in existence here since the time of the Lopez expedition, when it was originated to aid in the defense of the island, of local militia, called volunteers, composed of the Spanish residents of the island, who, coming to the island mainly as young men to seek their fortune by industry or commerce, furnish a larger proportion than usual of able-bodied, stalwart, and, after a little time, acclimated men.

These organizations of local militia, perhaps confined heretofore to four or five regiments in this city, and one or three in some of the other principal towns of the island, have remained, since the motive of their creation at the time of the Lopez expedition passed, without special purpose or importance, and without power or other duty than that of occasional parade.

When the present insurrection broke out, however, General Lersundi found himself obliged to confront it with but about five thousand regular Spanish troops then on the island. He felt compelled, therefore, to call for assistance upon the loyal Spanish residents of the island. The existing volunteer organizations formed a convenient nucleus, which, by the creation of new regiments and the extension of the system generally to all the towns on the island, has now placed under arms, and in a condition for effective local service, a body of about ten thousand men in this city, and perhaps thirty thousand men altogether, upon the island, which can easily be increased in this city to a considerable extent.

These volunteers, as I understand, have mainly furnished their own arms and uniforms, and serve, when on duty, without charge for their time.

It was not originally understood that they were to go to the field, and they are reluctant to do so, but a few regiments from this city and other places have, however, been sent.

As the regular troops that were here, and those that have since arrived from Spain—say twenty-five thousand in all, have been sent to the field, the militia or volunteers have taken their places in doing duty as guards in the fortresses of the Morro, the Cubañas, and others here, and at the palace.

At the present time, beside a small regiment of cavalry, there are, as I understand, only some two or three hundred regular troops in this city. Thus, for the power to enforce his authority in this city, and to a greater or less extent in the towns on the island, the Captain General, the representative of the government of Spain, has had to depend, not, as heretofore, upon the military arm of Spain, represented by a body of regular troops, but upon the Spanish residents of the island, voluntarily organized into local militia.

Necessarily, in the haste and the need of the recent increase of this organization, it has become composed largely of a very different mate-

rial from the élite of the young men among the Spanish residents, which made the organization in past times, it is said, similar in composition to some extent to the Seventh Regiment of the city of New York. While the colonels of the volunteers are nearly all men of position and wealth, as are also many of the other officers and of the privates, there is also much of a reckless and turbulent element, over which the officers frankly confess they have but little control.

The feeling among the volunteers is intensely Spanish, and there is great hatred and bitterness against the Cubans. Until after General Lersundi left, at the beginning of January last, no demonstrations were made by the volunteers. The liberal policy at first inaugurated by his successor, General Dulce, however, greatly incensed them, and was very unsatisfactory to the Spanish residents generally. They believed only in severe measures against the Cubans, or the insurgents, which are considered here as almost identical terms. The feeling of hatred extended also, it is said, to Americans, who were supposed to sympathize especially with the insurrection.

General Dulce is said to have believed that by making liberal propositions, giving amnesty, and the adoption of liberal measures, he could induce the Cubans who had revolted to return to their allegiance. It is also said that he was informed by leading Cubans, that if he would concede the independence of the island they would unite cordially with the Spanish residents in its self government. But separation from the mother country General Dulce refused, and the Cubans, either not putting faith in the efficiency or probable continuance of the liberal reforms promised by the new government at Madrid, rejected entirely all the propositions he made to them.

General Dulce then withdrew his proclamation of amnesty and entered upon the opposite course. But it has appeared that he has been unable fully to regain the confidence of the Spanish residents, and there has been much murmuring at his alleged clemency, and latterly, at what was charged as the inefficient prosecution of the war against the insurgents.

My own opinion is, that General Dulce is entitled to great credit for the extent to which he has held out, in the face of great difficulties and of personal peril to himself, against the pressure upon him for the adoption of more sanguinary measures.

In January last, shortly after the arrival of General Dulce, while there were yet large numbers of Cubans, openly sympathizing with the insurrection, still remaining in this city, the volunteers, on the occasion of some performance having the effect to excite partisan political passion on the side of the insurrection in one of the theaters here, on the second night of the performance made an indiscriminate attack upon the audience in the theater, composed largely of Cubans, many of whom must have been armed, as some shots were returned by them, and a large number of revolvers, it is stated, were found thrown under the seats of the theater when the audience had been driven out. General Espinar, now named as Captain General, it is said, deserves credit for his energy in terminating this demonstration. A few nights afterward, while the excitement still continued, the volunteers, who own their arms and carry them to their houses, collected in large numbers near the Louvre, a popular coffee-house, having a large open saloon on the ground floor, frequented in the evening by hundreds of people taking refreshments, and under the alleged provocation of a shot from the roof of the house, made an attack upon the place, firing indiscriminately into the crowd. Several lives were then lost, as on the previous occasion, and among them one American, who happened to be passing by.

Afterward, the same night, the volunteers sacked the house of Mr. Miguel Aldama, a wealthy Cuban, who was supposed to sympathize with the insurrection. Officers finally interfered and succeeded in quelling the disturbance. General Dulce, on this occasion, issued a proclamation, severely reproving the volunteers for their conduct, but I have not heard that any due punishment has been meted out.

Some time afterward, on the occasion of the execution of two insurgents, cries in favor of the insurrectionary leaders by one of them led to instantaneous firing upon him and upon the crowd present by the guard of volunteers, and a number of persons were killed.

On another occasion, upon the occurrence of a sudden excitement, shops were hastily fired by armed volunteers and several lives were sacrificed.

At an early period this insubordination also found expression in cries from bodies of the volunteers, in front of the palace, of death to the Captain General, and the feeling that, in the absence of regular troops, the reins of control over the volunteer force were entirely lost by General Dulce, has caused wide-spread anxiety, it is said, even among the Spanish residents themselves.

When a large number of prominent Cubans and supposed sympathizers with the insurrection, who had been arrested by the Captain General, and had been held for some time in confinement in the Cabañas fortress, were about to be sent to Fernando Po, General Dulce found great difficulty in effecting their departure, from the opposition of the volunteers, who demanded more general executions. As the volunteers have to be relied upon to perform guard duty at this as well as the other fortresses, it required great delay and management, as well as much resolution, to effect the extrication of these prisoners and their safe embarcation, as is currently reported.

Similar difficulties have been met with in effecting the release of other prisoners from time to time, and on several such occasions the volunteers have given expression to their dissatisfaction by cries afterward, when being dismissed in front of the palace, of death to the Captain General.

Recently, since my arrival here, such demonstrations have been repeated. On Sunday morning, the 23d ultimo, according to public report, after the sailing of the Spanish steam frigate Carmen for Spain, having on board the Cuban prisoners captured on the English vessel, the Galvanic, was known, some companies of volunteers, on being dismissed in front of the Captain General's palace, after serving on guard duty during the night at the Cabañas where the prisoners had been confined, gave way to their insubordinate demonstrations by crying death to the Captain General, and on being remonstrated with by their colonel, crying death to him. These prisoners, who were sent to Spain to serve out their sentence there, it is taken, were taken from the fortress in the night and with great difficulty.

It appears to be considered here that sending a prisoner to Spain is equivalent to his early release, and this is objected to by the volunteers, who have demanded executions instead.

In this instance, again, General Dulce acted humanely, at apparently great personal risk to himself.

* * * * * * * * *

On the evening of the 31st ultimo, numbers of volunteers collected in front of the hotel where he was supposed to be stopping, and gave vent to cries against him, which, on not finding him, they repeated in front of the palace, charging him with being a traitor and demanding that he

be given up to them. The small regular cavalry patrol was at once placed on duty, and further disturbance for that night prevented.

The following day, however, it now appears, the excitement among the volunteers increased, and in the evening they commenced assembling, in large numbers, in the part of the city outside the walls. Here the larger portion of the force remained, while detachments proceeded to the palace, the custom house, and other points, which latter remained occupied at daybreak.

The gathering and the excitement produced its work, and the cries now turned against the Captain General. The latter had meanwhile placed on guard at the palace the little body of some two hundred regulars, which, with the small cavalry force, was all he had to depend upon, and even these it appears, according to the accounts, refused to obey his orders when he instructed their colonel, as it is said, to fire upon the volunteers.

I am informed that all in the palace passed a sleepless night amidst the greatest alarm and excitement. A collision was only averted, it would appear, by the smallness of the regular force, and the refusal of their officers to fire upon the volunteers. During the night or early in the morning the action of the volunteers rose with their opportunity and took the form of demanding the immediate relinquishment by General Dulce of his command as Captain General, and his instant departure for Spain.

Reports add that a committee was formed composed of a number of the colonels and other officers of the volunteers, of which the captains were the organ, who waited upon the Captain General and presented their ultimatum. The struggle of the night was as to whether this demand be acceded to or not. It was necessarily ended but one way, and early in the morning General Dulce signed his resignation as Captain General in favor of the second in command, General Espinar, designated, it is stated, not from any special preference for him on the part of the volunteers, but from the desire of both parties to preserve, as far as possible the forms of legality.

* * * * * * * * *

About ten o'clock in the morning the result was announced to the companies of volunteers about the palace, who gave cheers and then quietly dispersed to their homes, the usual company resuming duty at the palace, as if nothing had happened.

The news was also communicated to the volunteers formed outside, who were then dismissed, and the city by noon presented no evidence that any event of more than usual importance had occurred.

Fortunately, so far as I have learned, not a single shot was fired, nor any act of personal violence committed. The odds were so overwhelming that a collision would have been madness. The naval force at hand could not have been resorted to except under the certainty of vastly complicating the situation for the Spanish interest, and it is stated on very good authority that the sailors on the Spanish men-of-war in port, who are frequently on shore, as also a considerable portion of the Spanish regular troops on the island, fraternize to such an extent with the volunteers as to render their services against them entirely unavailable.

At the same time I am informed that all of the colonels of the volunteers opposed the proceedings against General Dulce, but were obliged to yield to their men.

The foregoing, so far as I have gathered from the sources of information at my command, are the facts regarding the change that has taken place in the command of this island.

In the afternoon of the 2d there appeared in the Gazette the official notice of General Dulce's transfer of the command to General Espinar, which I have inclosed with my despatch No. 22.

On its face, General Dulce having power to so transfer his command, the transfer appears legal; but the facts are as I have stated, and in their light the importance of the event, in its effect upon the destinies of the island, can hardly be overestimated.

My own impression is, that the action of the volunteers in extorting the immediate resignation of General Dulce was not altogether premeditated; but there are many evidences of serious differences in the Spanish councils here, and there are doubtless influences opposed to the present order in Spain which are actively at work, as well as, on the other hand, some secretly favorable to the cause of the insurrection.

To the latter the event of the 2d is, even by some of the resident Spaniards, I am informed, admitted to be a great moral gain. They—the insurgents—rebel against all control of the mother country. The act of the 2d by the volunteers was the setting aside of a portion of the authority of the home government. The difference is not in kind, but in degree.

The tendency now must be to entire severance, on the part of the Spanish resident force, from the authority of the government at Madrid. Whether this may be with the object of favoring the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain, or simply for the purpose of local self-control, to secure the direction of affairs here in the hands of the Spanish resident population, the effect cannot but be to render the probability of the restoration of security and tranquillity on this island more remote.

No. 66.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

No. 49.] HAVANA, *June* 24, 1869.

I beg to transmit to you herewith copy of a letter, under date of the 18th instant, which reached me yesterday from Mr. E. A. Phillips, acting United States consul at Santiago de Cuba, giving information of the summary execution at that place of a citizen of the United States.

The circumstances of the case, as also the situation of affairs at that place, are so graphically described in Mr. Phillips's letter, that it is not desirable I should attempt to recapitulate them here. I await such instructions as you may deem it necessary to give me in the premises.

* * * * * * * * * *

Mr. Phillips to Mr. Plumb.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June* 18, 1869.

I have the honor to inform you that a few days since the American schooner Grape Shot, from New York, landed men and munitions at Baitiquiri, near Guantanamo, and after a few days had an encounter with the Spanish troops; the Cubans, after sustaining themselves three hours, lost their commander, George Smith, a citizen of the United States, and retired into the interior, leaving a few Americans to the mercy of the Spanish troops. On Tuesday, the 13th, the English vice-consul sent me a note stating that an American prisoner had just passed his consulate for the city prison, and in a few minutes I received a dispatch from the governor, notifying me of the same. I immedi-

ately called upon this authority, who gave me a pass to the prison, where I could have a public or private interview with the prisoner. I called the fiscal (attorney general) and a captain of the volunteers, who understood English perfectly, and under oath to me made this declaration; he being unable to write from having had his arms so long pinioned as to have a partial paralysis of his hands. Stated that he was a native of Aurora, Indiana, being married and having a child four years of age. Left New York harbor in the schooner Grape Shot; signed the articles as a sailor, for Falmouth, Jamaica, in good faith, knowing nothing of the nature of the voyage save its legitimate object. After anchoring in the lower bay of New York, waiting for a tug to tow her to sea, which arrived at midnight, bringing some fifty armed Cubans, with a good supply of munitions of war, objected to continue the voyage, and desired to return to the city in the tug; the captain assured him that although he had taken the Cubans, he would not risk his vessel to run the Spanish blockade, but would proceed to Falmouth, land the men, and go for a cargo of cocoanuts. When off Cape Maysi, the Cubans took possession of the vessel, changed her course, run her inland and discharged.

He insisted upon continuing the voyage, but having had some difficulty with the captain, was left on shore under threat of shooting him if he attempted any resistance. After the subsequent engagement, in which he took no part, not being armed, he sought some place of safety, and finding two unarmed men, gave himself up and requested to be sent to the American consul; was bound and brought here, and, without judge or jury, sentenced to be shot on the following morning; protested against executioners, and declared that the vessel's register and mate's log-book would prove his capacity on board, and other evidence that he could procure from Jamaica would guarantee his innocence.

This declaration I read in English, and made a verbal translation to the fiscal, who had pronounced the sentence of death upon him. I immediately sent a copy to the governor, being 10 o'clock p. m., praying for a respite for a few days in order to procure proofs from Jamaica, and requested an immediate reply. I waited nearly all night in the office and received no reply. Early in the morning I visited him again and found the prisoner surrounded by the guards formed for his execution; he appeared calm and assured me he had no fear to die, and again assured me, as a dying man, of his innocence, and only begged for a day or two to furnish proofs. At that moment the English vice-consul kindly came in and offered to go with me to the governor. We found him still in bed; stated the urgency of the case, and asked in the name of mercy and of our countries for a respite, and assured him that the German man-of-war now lying in port would take the letter over. The governor seemed disposed to grant this request, but informed us of his superior instructions, and in order to wash his hands of the blood (in our opinion) of an innocent man, and had the debility to inform us of his impotence as the chief magistrate of this city. My troops will not obey; dissension prevails in the army; General Buceta, commanding officer of the forces, is a fugitive on board of a Spanish man-of-war; the Catalans, a few nights since, attempted to assassinate him, under the pretense of a serenade. General Camara was next selected, who, hearing of the plot, secreted soldiers in his house, which frustrated their plan. His death would have been the signal for a general uprising of the Catalans, and of sacking, plunder, and massacre of the Cubans.

Finding all hopes gone we retired, and in our exit met the governor's aide-de-camp, with whom we had some conversation; he assured us that anarchy prevailed; the mob rules; the governor is impotent and fears a counter-revolution. So the man was executed, leaving a letter for his wife and child, showing himself to be a man of good and fair education, proclaiming his innocence, and instructing her to sue the owners of the vessel for damages, having left her penniless. The English vice-consul writes the particulars to his consul general, and asks immediately for a man-of-war to protect himself and archives, as he sees the impending danger.

Such is the state of affairs at this place, and I have undeniable proofs that this place will be the theater of action, and in such cases you very well know that this consulate and the American citizens here will be left without protection, and the American flag dishonored, unless steps are taken to have a vessel of war in port, which I deem of the utmost importance. Had there been one, Speakman would not have been shot and hurled into eternity, and his mutilated remains dumped from an offal cart like an animal, at the so-called cemetery.

I send to-day, to the Secretary of State, an account of the proceedings, and also a copy of the letter of the deceased to his wife, which is painful to read, and hope such outrages will not be permitted to continue, and a suitable protection guaranteed to all citizens of the United States at this place.

The English vice-consul informs me that his letters have been opened. I inform you of this fact in order that your reply may come safe.

No. 67.

Mr. Phillips to Mr. Fish.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June* 19, 1869.

I have the honor to inform you of the existing state of affairs in this city. A few days since two naturalized American citizens and a native of New Orleans, who formed part of the expedition on board of the steamer Peritt, were taken prisoners at Ramon, brought to this city, and within twelve hours, without any trial, publicly shot.

As I did not receive any communication from the authorities, and hearing the fact but too late, I requested the governor to inform in future cases, and allow me to visit the prisoners, in order to ascertain if they have just causes for such proceedings.

I received in due time a favorable and courteous reply.

Wednesday evening, June 16, the governor sent a note informing me that an American citizen had been brought in, taken prisoner at Baitiquiri, and forming part of the expedition which the American schooner Grape Shot had landed on the coast of Cuba, would, according to the laws of the nation, be shot as a pirate on the following morning at 9 o'clock.

Wishing to investigate his case I immediately called upon the governor and requested a pass for the prison, where I repaired, and in the presence of the fiscal, (attorney general,) and a captain of the volunteers, took down in writing the inclosed declaration made by prisoner.

On my return to the consulate I sent a copy to his excellency the governor, praying that before sentence of death be pronounced upon him to grant a respite of a few days in order to procure evidence of his innocence, and after waiting at the office nearly all night I received no reply.

Upon the following morning I again visited the prisoner, who was making an effort to write a farewell letter to his wife, which copy I have also the honor of inclosing, it being a true one. I assured him that all my efforts had been useless; he again protested against his execution, and begged for only a few days to furnish satisfactory proofs. At that moment the English vice-consul came in to offer his services in the matter, and proposed our calling on the governor; we did so, and owing to the early hour were admitted to his bedside, and used all endeavors to stay the proceeding, assuring him that we would request the captain of a Prussian man-of-war, now lying in port, to take over to Falmouth a letter from the prisoner. Our efforts were useless. His excellency gave us to understand that he was impotent in his position; dissension had broken out in the army, his troops reluctantly obeyed his orders, and had no confidence in his officers, and feared a counter-revolution, and was compelled to appease the wrath of the Catalans for his own safety. He further says that the commanding officer, General Buceta, was a fugitive on board of a Spanish man-of-war, for attempts had been made to assassinate him.

After our exit we met his excellency's aide-de-camp, who assured us that perfect anarchy prevailed; that another attempt had been made to assassinate, but this time it was General Camara who was to be the victim. In order to hide their traitorous intentions they went with music, under the pretense of serenading him. Their plot was frustrated, for the general, on hearing of it, stationed soldiers about his house. I have no doubt that it was a prudent measure, because under existing state of affairs a single shot would have been followed by a general plunder, massacre, and sacking of the defenceless inhabitants of this city.

The Spanish government, regarding the patriots of this unhappy country as rebels and traitors, apply the most rigorous and barbarous laws; that is the reason why this has become a war of extermination, which is shocking to every civilized nation. What seems more strange is that Spain having awakened from the lethargy in which her ignorant institutions and despotic kings had prostrated her, when they proclaim a liberal constitution, when they abolish capital punishment, and pardon the true rebels of Malaga and Cadiz, and the assassins of the governor of Burgos, they should grant the just demands of the Cuban people, which are only those granted to all civilized nations.

The country is in complete anarchy; the Catalonian volunteers do not allow the governor to render justice, and he cannot publicly resist them, as he has seen in the case of the unfortunate Speakman, as well as in other cases which have occurred in this jurisdiction. We cannot enjoy personal safety here until some foreign power interferes, and know no other who can have more influence here than the United States, whose citizens have much commercial interest on this island. I therefore consider it not only necessary but urgent that some vessel of war at this moment be stationed in this port to protect the archives of this consulate, and the lives and property of the American citizens in case that the republican patriots should come near the city, and have good reason to believe that they are preparing to do so, owing to their ranks being daily increased and becoming more disciplined, while desertion and sickness prevail in the Spanish army.

From my long residence in the island, and a thorough knowledge of the language and people, I am persuaded that in case of a conflict the archives of this consulate would fall into the hands of the Spanish volunteers unless means are taken to prevent. Under the existing state of political affairs I hope that some vessel of war may be sent to calm the anxiety of the American citizens residing here.

Declaration, under oath, of Charles Speakman, at the prison of Santiago de Cuba, Wednesday, June 16, at 9 o'clock p. m.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Santiago de Cuba, June 17, 1869.

I, the undersigned, acting consul of the United States at this city, having been permitted by the civil governor to visit the above named prisoner at the city prison, and requested him to make a statement of his case in writing, replied that owing to his arms having been pinioned he could not write, and being sentenced to be shot on the following morning, at 9 o'clock, in the presence of Captain Francis O'Callaghan (of the volunteer corps) made the following declaration:

I, Charles Speakman, of the town of Aurora, State of Indiana, lately resident of Florida, thirty-three years of age, having a wife and child, the latter four years of age, left New York harbor on the last of April, on board of the American schooner Grape Shot, in capacity of sailor, bound, as stated in ship's register, for Falmouth, Jamaica. After dropping anchor at the lower bay, during the night a steam-tug came alongside and put on board of said schooner fifty armed Cubans; suspecting the object of the voyage to be an expedition for Cuba, protested, and requested the captain to be sent ashore, who assured me that he should not touch on the coast of Cuba, but land the men at Jamaica, and that the vessel would proceed for a cargo of cocoanuts; when off Cape Maysi, (eastern end of Cuba;) the captain keeping on his course, the Cubans took possession of the vessel, changed her course, and landed their men and her cargo at Bailiquiri, near Guantanamo; was compelled to assist in the landing, and when the captain went on board, refused to take me, under threat of shooting if I stepped into the boat. Being compelled to remain, I sauntered about the beach; a short time after they were attacked by the Spanish troops, and after a short encounter they retreated to the interior. Finding myself alone, sought a place of safety for the purpose of surrendering my person to the authorities, and being without arms for personal defense,

found a rifle on the road, left by some fallen Cuban, took possession of the same, and upon meeting two unarmed men gave myself up, and in no case used the arms against the government, having never fired a single shot. Previous to the shipping I knew nothing of the expedition, nor did I receive any compensation, more than that of an ordinary seaman's wages. I have prayed for a respite to prove my innocence, which several prisoners before being shot declared and certified to, and offered to procure evidence by the vessel's log-book and by statements made at the custom-house at Jamaica. Having no fear of death, I still find it hard to die innocent, and do solemnly protest against my executioners; and I have demanded an opportunity to prove my innocence, having since my captivity had no time or chance to substantiate preceding facts.

Sworn to before me, in the presence of attorney general and Captain Francis O'Callaghan.

A. E. PHILLIPS,
Acting U. S. Consul.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June* 17, 1869.

MY DEAR WIFE AND CHILD: These are the last lines you will ever receive from me. In four hours *I am to be shot*, having been captured by the Spaniards on the Island of Cuba, where the vessel ran instead of going to Falmouth, Jamaica, where I shipped to go. Now, Maggie, I have no money to leave you, and I am so sorry, darling, as I leave you penniless; but you may get some by getting a good lawyer to sue the owners of the vessel for damages; they have taken my life and deprived you of my support, and ought to support you.

There will be a statement sent to the government that he can see; there is also, I have been told, a contract in New York to land these men in Cuba, and if he can get hold of it, you can get big damages from them. The vessel's name was the Grape Shot, schooner, of New York; the owners' names are Henry Wall, a surveyor of New York, one Highdecker, a broker in the same place; one Slowmaker, a liquor dealer; all this can be found out in the New York custom-house. You can get a good deal of money if you get the right kind of a man to take hold of it, and enough to keep you for life. The time is getting short, darling, and if I could only see you and baby once more I could die happy. I have always loved you, darling, whatever you may think to the contrary; God knows it is true. For you and only you I have tried to get along and make you a good living. You have always been a good and true wife to me, and, darling, do forgive all the trouble I have ever given you, and meet me in heaven. Tell Smith that he must let you have some money to help you along; tell him, as a dying brother, I entreat him to take care of you and my little boy. I have one kind friend here, a Mr. O'Callaghan. Darling, I canno twrite more; my hand is sore. Tell cousin Fannie and Aunt Olden. May God Almighty bless you and keep you and baby, is my last and only prayer.

Tell baby his father's last prayer to him is, that he never drinks one drop, and be good to his mother.

After I am dead, Mr. O'Callaghan will cut a lock of my hair, and my handkerchief, and send it to you.

Good-by, darling; I command you to sue the owners; call a witness, one Wm. Craig, of Oliver street, New York, who was on the vessel with me.

God bless you.

Your affectionate and dying husband,

CHAS. SPEAKMAN.

Mrs. MAGGIE C. SPEAKMAN,
Care of Captain J. W. Weaver, Aurora, Indiana, U. S.

No. 68.

Mr. Phillips to Mr. Fish.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June* 25, 1869.

I have the honor to inform you that per Spanish steamer Dulce, which left this port for Philadelphia, I sent you a full account of the state of affairs at this city, and of the execution of Charles Speakman, which no doubt will have come to hand before you receive this. It is painful for me to inform you that on the 21st instant, at 9 o'clock a. m., Mr. Albert

Wyeth, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, lately residing at No. 24 Clinton Place, New York, and an operator at the telegraph office No. 145 Broadway, was also publicly shot, under such peculiar circumstances I feel it my duty to inform you of the facts. Being notified by the governor of his arrest and sentence to be shot, I repaired immediately to the city prison, where he made the declaration, a copy of which I have the honor to forward; also a certificate attesting the innocence of Mr. Speakman. The originals are on file at this office, corroborating my opinion respecting the same. After assuring the former that I would use all endeavors to save his life, I called upon the governor, the clergy, and some of the most influential citizens of this city, whose united efforts were unavailable.

The Catalans are so sanguine in their disposition that they could not in any way be prevailed upon to allow the governor to pardon the unfortunate victims of the Cuban revolution. It was truly painful, owing to his extreme youth, being but twenty years of age; his social position and fine education, being an invalid who sought a congenial climate and in no way (as represented) being privy to the nature of the expedition.

The arbitrary way in which the authorities treat those who are taken or give themselves up, owing to the manner in which they have been deceived by the revolutionary junta in the United States, are without parallel in history, and in view of the efforts I have used to procure a pardon in peculiar cases of this nature, has led to an order being issued that no more prisoners be brought to this city, but to shoot them without any form of trial or examination. Being convinced by the news that is in daily circulation that the patriots purpose an attack upon this city sooner or later, I fear very much that very little attention will be paid to the lives or property of the American citizens residing here, nor will a due respect be paid to the flag of this consulate, unless some protection be given by the presence of a man-of-war at this port, which is the most earnest wish of your most obedient servant.

P. S.—I inclose a copy of the morning papers, (Spanish organ,) containing a letter addressed to Charles S. Olden, esq., and signed by Francis O'Callaghan, and for want of time before the mail closes I do not send a translation. You will perceive that the authorities, conscious of the iniquity which they have committed in sending into eternity an honorable and innocent man, who protested against his executioners and demanded in the name of mercy an opportunity to send to Jamaica, assuring me of his innocence, without avail. It has been made to appear that the protest was made against the owners of the Grape Shot, yet I admit that he said "If he must die, the Cuban junta ought to take care of his wife and child, who were left penniless."

I have been called upon by a Spanish priest, a tool of the government, supplicating me to take no steps upon the matter, being better that our government knew nothing about it, and to allow the widow to remain in ignorance.

The Spanish press have made a good story for themselves, and is far from the facts of the case. I shall keep the department informed of the passing events as they appear, and shall send with quarterly reports, ending June 30, a full account of the political state of affairs at the eastern department.

Mr. Wyeth to Mr. Phillips.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June* 20, 1869.

I, Albert Wyeth, citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, being out of health, left Hunter's Point, Long Island, in the State of New York, United States of North America, in the schooner Grape Shot, for a voyage to Falmouth, island of Jamaica, whither a certain Mr. Antonio A. Jimenez offered to take me free of charge. The schooner Grape Shot touched at Turk's Island, and after leaving that point they declared they were going to Cuba, when I energetically protested against taking part in the enterprise, and was told that if I attempted to desert them they would shoot me. I was forced to land with the rest on the Island of Cuba, under fear of death, and compelled to take arms on landing, which arms I threw away as soon as I could do so, without having used them at all, and presented myself in San Antonio to the Spanish authorities there. The above I have written of my own free will and accord, under no influence whatever, and is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth: so help me God.

Mr. Wyeth to Mr. Phillips.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June* 20, 1869.

I, Albert Wyeth, certify that Charles Speakman, whom I learn has been shot in this city, was a sailor on board the schooner Grape Shot, bound from New York to Falmouth, in Jamaica, on which vessel I was a passenger, and to my knowledge was compelled to leave the vessel when it reached the island, by the captain, with whom he had a difficulty, under penalty of death if he remained on board, and was of his own accord in no way connected with the expedition.

No. 69.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

No. 57.] HAVANA, *June* 29, 1866.

With my dispatch No. 49, I transmitted to you a copy of a letter from Mr. Phillips, late acting United States consul at Santiago de Cuba, giving an account of the summary execution of a citizen of the United States, one of the unfortunate victims of the Grape Shot expedition.

I have now to transmit herewith a further letter from Mr. Phillips, dated the 23d instant, received yesterday, in which he reports the execution at that place of another citizen of the United States, Albert Wyeth, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, taken prisoner with others of the expedition of the schooner Grape Shot.

Evidence given by Wyeth appears to confirm the statements made by the previous victim, Charles Speakman.

I beg to call your attention to the situation of affairs at Santiago de Cuba, as represented by Mr. Phillips, and to the request for instructions made at the close of his letter.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Phillips to Mr. Plumb.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June* 23, 1867.

I have the honor of informing you that I have forwarded to your address a letter bearing date 18th instant, manifesting the state of affairs at this city and giving you an account of the fate of the American citizen, Charles Speakman. Since which I have been under the painful duty of recording the unfortunate end of another American, whose declaration before me at the city prison is most painful.

Deposed, that being out of health, was invited by one Gimenz (who subsequently

proved to be the originator of the Grape Shot expedition) to go to Falmouth, Jamaica, for the benefit of his health, and offered a passage free of expense; nothing occurred on the voyage to indicate its true object until they reached Turks' Island, where they declared their intentions, upon which the deceased protested energetically, and was informed that any desertion upon landing would be punished by death. Being compelled to land with arms and enter into service, he did so, but separated upon the first encounter, threw away his arms and presented himself to the Spanish authorities, who brought him to this city, and was shot without trial in company with five others.

The deceased deposed that he belonged to a very respectable and influential family at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and had been residing at 24 Clinton Place, New York, and an operator in the telegraph office, No. 145 Broadway.

After taking his deposition, I made every effort to save him, first by calling upon the governor and manifesting his extreme youth, being only twenty years of age, his social position, the circumstances in which he had been inveigled into the expedition, but to no purpose. I then brought the influence of the clergy and officers of the Catalanian volunteers, (the dread of the local authorities,) but could not save him. Also deposed, that Charles Speakman, to his knowledge, was in no way connected with the expedition, but forced to land under threat of being shot by the captain of the schooner, with whom he had some difficulty on the passage.

This corroborates my former opinion respecting Speakman's innocence. The Spanish government treating the patriots of this unhappy vicinity as rebels and traitors, apply the most vigorous and barbarous laws, and this applies both to Cubans and foreigners.

The mutilated remains, after being shot, are carted off in an offal cart to the so-called cemetery, and dumped into ditches like so many beasts, while those shot in combat are left to fester in the sun, a prey to the carrion birds and dogs. I am persuaded, from facts gathered from reliable sources, that preparations are being made for an attack, sooner or later, upon this city by the rebels. From the knowledge I have of the Catalanian volunteers, I fear that the archives of this consulate and the lives and property of the Americans residing here would fall a prey to the infuriated mob, unless some measures be taken to prevent it, by the presence of some naval force at this port, and unless some protection be given to me from our government, I do not feel disposed to continue in the capacity of acting consul, to be the laughing-stock of the community at large, having no power to interfere in such cases as those mentioned, whose lives could have been saved by the presence of a man-of-war in this port, or at least facilities would have been offered them to prove their innocence.

I have been informed by the officers of the Spanish government, that in future cases, owing to the active measures which I have taken in behalf of my countrymen, and to prevent them making any declaration, it is their determination to shoot all American prisoners immediately on the spot, in order that I may be prevented from communicating with them.

I hope, sir, you will represent these facts to Admiral Hoff, and manifest to him the necessity of looking in upon us, at least occasionally, in order to quiet the anxiety of our countrymen.

I shall also transmit to the department a copy of the proceedings, stated by the young man, Albert Wyeth. Please give me explicit instructions how to act in case that others be brought to this city, as it is painful and revolting to be persuaded of their innocence without power to assist them.

Please answer by first opportunity.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. PHILLIPS,
Acting United States Consul.

No. 70.

Mr. Davis to Mr. Plumb.

No. 20.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 7, 1869.

* * * * * * *

I read your No. 49 (inclosing a copy of the report of the consul at Santiago de Cuba, upon the execution of Speakman) to the President, who immediately ordered a vessel of war to proceed to Santiago to investigate the case.

* * * * * * *

No. 71.

Mr. Fish to Gen. Sickles.

No. 9.] WASHINGTON, *August* 10, 1869.

On the third day of July last information was received at this department from Dr. Phillips, vice-consul of the United States at Santiago de Cuba, that Charles Speakman, a citizen of the United States, who had, against his will, been forced to accompany an expedition against Cuba in the Grape Shot, and had voluntarily surrendered himself to the Spanish authorities as a non-combatant, had been cruelly murdered, with a formality of trial that amounted only to a farce. The details of this are so fully set forth in the dispatch of Mr. Phillips, a copy of which is inclosed, that it is needless for me, in this connection, to do more than refer to it.

On the receipt of this information the President directed Admiral Hoff to proceed at once to Santiago de Cuba, and to investigate the case in person.

By direction of the President, Dr. Phillips's dispatch was also, on the same day, read to Mr. Roberts by Mr. Davis, and that gentleman, on hearing it, assured Mr. Davis that he would inquire into the case, and that a proper compensation should be made by the Spanish government to the family of Mr. Speakman.

A few days afterward another dispatch was received from Mr. Phillips, a copy of which is inclosed, containing an account of the execution of Albert Wyeth, another American citizen, under circumstances of equal barbarity and cruelty. For the details of this, also, I refer you to the consul's dispatch, confining myself in this connection to calling your attention to the fact that Mr. Wyeth's dying declarations fully confirm Mr. Speakman's assertions of his own innocence.

Admiral Hoff, upon the receipt of his instructions, sailed as soon as possible for Santiago de Cuba, and arrived there on the 11th of July, with the flag-ship, the steamship Gettysburg, and monitor Centaur. He proceeded at once to make a thorough investigation of these cases, and reported in detail to the Navy Department, with full enclosures, copies of all which are enclosed, in support of the conclusions to which he arrived.

Those conclusions are, "that these men were cruelly murdered, owing entirely to the weakness of the Spanish official at this city, (Santiago de Cuba,) in yielding to the demands of the Catalan volunteers, and in misconstruing or acting upon the cruel decree of the 24th of March, 1869."

In this opinion, and in the forcible language in which it is expressed, the President fully concurs. You are accordingly instructed to demand of the Spanish government full reparation to the families or representatives of Charles Speakman and of Albert Wyeth, for their murder by the Spanish authorities, so far as pecuniary compensation can make reparation therefor.

You will observe, also, that Admiral Hoff says that "Great Britain's laws of citizenship have enabled her to obtain from Spain the entire revocation of this proclamation, which fact seems to be known and observed by the Spaniards throughout the island, and certainly gives British subjects greater consideration when captured or wrecked upon the Cuban coast."

I do not know what peculiarity in the British laws Admiral Hoff refers to. You will, however, call the attention of the Spanish minister for

foreign affairs to this fact, and will say that we shall expect citizens of the United States to be treated with as much consideration, and to enjoy as broad rights, as the citizens of any other country.

You will also, in the name of the President, solemnly protest against any longer carrying on this war in Cuba in this barbarous way. For now nearly a year the insurgents have maintained themselves against all the forces which Spain and the Catalan volunteers have been able to put into the field against them. In the judgment of the President, in which I believe the whole civilized world will coincide, the time has come when this struggle should be carried on in a more humane way. To shoot prisoners of war, simply because they are taken with arms in their hands, is not in accordance with the customs of the Christian world. This country is deeply interested in the proper solution of this question. Our relations with Cuba are so many and so intimate that we cannot regard this struggle, in all its details, with anything but intense interest. Our earnest wish has been and is to do our whole duty as a neutral nation toward Spain in this emergency. Feeling that we have done so; that under circumstances of peculiar difficulty we have enforced our laws and maintained our neutrality, we think that we have a right on our part to insist that Spain shall carry on this war hereafter in a manner more in accordance with the humane and Christian sentiment of the age.

No. 72.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 15.] SEPTEMBER 8, 1869.

I have the honor to forward you a copy of my note to Mr. Becerra, the minister of state *ad interim*, in relation to Charles Speakman and Albert Wyeth, executed at Santiago de Cuba. In the further execution of your instructions No. 10, I have, in the same communication, formally protested against these deplorable excesses, demanding, in the name of humanity, that the war in Cuba, if prolonged, shall not be conducted in disregard of the customs and usages of Christian nations.

* * * * * * * * *

General Sickles to the Minister of State.

MADRID, *September* 6, 1869.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, in obedience to the instructions of his government, has the honor to request the attention of his excellency the minister of state to certain quite recent transactions at Santiago de Cuba, in which, by the orders of the governor of that place, two American citizens, who had committed no crime, and who had voluntarily sought the protection of the Spanish authorities, were put to death without trial.

On the third day of July last, the Department of State was informed by the American vice-consul at Santiago de Cuba that Charles Speakman, a citizen of the United States, who had voluntarily surrendered himself to the Spanish authorities as a non-combatant, had been executed by order of the governor after an *ex parte* proceeding, not to be called a trial.

On receipt of this information the President directed Admiral Hoff to proceed at once to Santiago de Cuba and to investigate the case in person.

By direction of the President the consul's dispatch was, on the same day, read to his excellency the Spanish minister at Washington by the acting Secretary of State, when Mr. Roberts assured Mr. Davis the matter should be investigated and a proper compensation made by the Spanish government to the family of the deceased.

A few days afterward the vice-consul at Santiago de Cuba reported to the Depart-

ment of State the execution of Albert Wyeth, another American, under circumstances equally summary, groundless, and cruel.

Admiral Hoff, as soon as he had received his instructions, sailed for Santiago de Cuba, where he arrived on the 11th of July, and, after a thorough investigation, reported in detail all the material facts relating to both of these deplorable occurrences.

It appears from these official reports and the accompanying documents, that Charles Speakman, a citizen of the United States, residing in Aurora, Indiana, where he has a wife and child, being by occupation a sailor, about the end of April shipped as a seaman on board the schooner Grape Shot, of New York, signing articles for Falmouth, in Jamaica, in good faith, knowing nothing of the objects of the voyage. While lying in the lower bay of New York, the tug-boat which was to tow the Grape Shot to sea arrived at midnight, bringing some fifty armed Cubans, with a considerable supply of munitions of war. Speakman objected to continuing the voyage, and desired to return to the city in the propeller; but the captain assured him that, although he had taken the Cubans on board, he would not risk his vessel by attempting to run the Spanish blockade, but would proceed at once to Falmouth, land the Cubans, and go for a cargo of fruit. When off Cape Maysi the Cubans took charge of the vessel, ran her ashore, and disembarked.

Speakman, who had had a quarrel with the captain about the engagement, was forcibly put on shore with the Cubans. They were soon attacked by the Spanish troops, routed, and dispersed, Speakman taking no part in the fight. He took the first opportunity to give himself up to the Spanish authorities, and on the 16th of June was brought to Santiago, subjected to a private examination before the fiscal, in the presence of an interpreter, and condemned to death immediately. The consul of the United States made application to the governor of the place by letter to grant a reprieve of a few days, to enable Speakman to obtain from Jamaica the proofs necessary to establish his innocence. The letter of the consul was never answered. He then, in company with the English vice-consul, made a personal application to the governor. The governor replied that his orders were positive, alluding to Captain General Dulce's proclamation of the 24th of March, 1869, and added that, owing to the dissensions prevailing in the Spanish forces, the dissatisfaction of the Catalan volunteers, and the danger of a counter revolution against himself, it would be entirely impossible to grant even a short reprieve. Consequently Speakman was executed on the morning of the 17th June, within fourteen hours after he was brought to the city.

These facts are derived from the official reports of the acting United States consul, Dr. Phillips, Admiral Hoff, and the dying statements of Speakman, and of those who were executed with him, who united in declaring his innocence of all complicity in the objects of the expedition.

And it further appears that Albert Wyeth, of Pennsylvania, a young man of only twenty years of age, and very respectably connected, sailed in the same schooner Grapeshot for Falmouth, Jamaica, for the benefit of his health. On learning the real destination of the schooner he energetically protested against taking part in the enterprise. When the expedition disembarked he was forced to land with the Cubans, and took the first opportunity to surrender himself to the Spanish authorities. He was shot on the 21st of June, and, so far as can be ascertained, without even the pretense of a trial. The acting consul of the United States, in a personal interview with the governor, urged in vain the extreme youth of the prisoner, his respectable social standing, and his innocence of any criminal intent, as reasons for a commutation or reprieve of the sentence.

Admiral Hoff, in his report to the Navy Department, which is accompanied by all the evidence necessary to support his conclusions, declares that these men were sacrificed through "the weakness of the Spanish official at this city (Santiago de Cuba) in yielding to the demands of the Catalan volunteers, and in misconstruing or acting upon the cruel decree of the 24th day of March, 1869."

In this opinion and in the forcible language in which it is expressed the President fully concurs, and the undersigned is instructed to demand of the Spanish government full reparation to be made to the families or representatives of the said Charles Speakman and Albert Wyeth, in so far as pecuniary compensation can make reparation for these unjustifiable homicides.

It also appears by the report of Admiral Hoff that Great Britain has been enabled "to obtain from Spain the entire revocation of the proclamation of 24th March, 1869, which fact seems to be known and observed by the Spanish authorities throughout the island, and certainly gives British subjects greater consideration when captured or wrecked upon the Cuban coast." The undersigned, in bringing this circumstance to the notice of the minister of state, is instructed to say that the United States claim for their citizens the same consideration and the same rights enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of any other power.

The government of the United States has heretofore remonstrated against certain proclamations of the Captain General of Cuba, that threatened a mode of warfare at variance with the recognized customs of civilized nations. It has been the earnest hope of the President that these friendly representations would not be disregarded by

Spain. The United States, in dealing with a rebellion of vast proportions, which was not a struggle for self-government, emancipation, or ameliorated forms of administration, nevertheless accorded to the insurgents all the amenities of warfare. No life was sacrificed, not even among the conspicuous and responsible actors in the insurrection, unless in battle, and in accordance with the usages of war. Nor was any discrimination made between those citizens of the United States who took part in the insurrection and the citizens or subjects of foreign nations who joined the rebel standard; all, when captured, were treated alike as prisoners of war, and when non-combatants were accused of military offenses within the Union lines, and a trial by the ordinary tribunals was impracticable, they were arraigned before a military commission, in which all the safeguards essential to the administration of justice were carefully observed; the accused were allowed a reasonable time to prepare for trial, the privilege of counsel to assist in their defense, the attendance of witnesses as well as the right of cross-examination; and it was necessary to the validity of sentences pronounced by these tribunals, that the proceedings should be reviewed and sanctioned by superior authority.

It has been, and is now, the sincere wish of the United States to perform all their duties as a neutral nation towards Spain in this emergency. Under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, the United States have enforced their laws and maintained their neutrality throughout the contest. Their relations with Cuba are so many and so intimate, that they cannot but feel an intense interest in a struggle for independence which derives so much of its inspiration from the example of their own free institutions and the past intercourse between Cuba and the republic, not to speak of the recent illustration Spain herself has given of the love of liberty cherished by all Spaniards. For nearly a year the insurgents have maintained themselves against all the force Spain has been able to put into the field against them. In the judgment of the President, in which it is believed the whole civilized world will concur, the time has come when this struggle should be carried on in a more humane way. To shoot prisoners of war simply because they are taken with arms in their hands, is not in accordance with the customs of Christian nations. Hostilities so conducted, besides increasing the sympathy felt for the Cubans, can only aggravate and protract a contest involving questions in which the United States have interests too important to be disregarded.

In view of the foregoing facts and considerations, the undersigned is instructed to protest with all solemnity, in the name of the President of the United States, against the deplorable excesses which have thus far characterized the war in Cuba, and to insist, as the President believes he may rightfully insist, in the name of humanity, that hereafter, while hostilities are prolonged, the war shall be conducted in a manner more in accord with the humane and Christian sentiment of the age.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to his excellency the minister of state the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

D. E. SICKLES.

No. 73.

Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 17.] SEPTEMBER 14, 1869.

* * * * * * * * *

His excellency then informed me that a report from the Captain General of Cuba had been called for in relation to the cases of Speakman and Wyeth, and if the facts were as alleged, full reparation would be made to the families of the deceased; and he added that orders had been given to prevent such scenes of cruelty in the future conduct of the war.

* * * * * * * * *

No. 74.

Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.

MADRID, *November* 2, 1869.

I have the honor to transmit a translation of the note of the minister of state, Mr. Silvela, of the 10th of October, in reply to my note of the 6th of September, in relation to the Speakman and Wyeth murders, and a copy of my rejoinder, dated October 30th.

Mr. Silvela to Gen. Sickles.

[Translation.]

MADRID, *October* 11, 1869.

SIR: This ministry received in due time the note of your excellency, dated 6th of September, relating to two American citizens upon whom the penalty of death was inflicted in Santiago de Cuba, as you affirm, without their having committed any crime, and when they had voluntarily given themselves up to the authorities, asking for protection.

Circumstances and events which it is necessary to mention have caused some delay in my answer, but I believe no prejudice to the object of the note referred to has resulted from this, as, in the meanwhile, information has been received from the Captain General of the island of Cuba in regard to what took place in the case cited by your excellency.

One fact results from the documents belonging to the matter, to which I will, in the first place, call your attention, and this is, that in the cordial and frank interviews which Admiral Hoff held with the authorities of Santiago de Cuba, to inform himself, in accordance with the orders of his government, of the considerations which might have justified the punishment inflicted upon Charles Speakman, this officer of the American navy expressed himself, as it appears, satisfied with the explanations which he had received from the governor of Santiago without making any objection to the statements adduced by the latter in support of his conduct, and only when he was preparing to leave the island he directed to the above-mentioned governor a protest against his acts with respect to the American citizens in question.

This proceeding of Admiral Hoff permits the supposition that, in making a protest in that form, he yielded to other causes foreign to the subject rather than to his convictions of right, since, in the other case, he would at least have announced his purpose during the interview, contradicting the observations of the Spanish authority which so freely offered to furnish all the facts conducing to the manifestation of the justice with which he had acted.

The presumption favorable to the Spanish authority which arises from this is fully confirmed, if the facts are examined with care and impartiality.

A preliminary consideration necessary to be taken into account is the bloody character of the insurrection, and the cruelty and ferocity of its titular chiefs, who have gone so far as to openly order, as it appears from an edict of the leader Cespedes, arson, pillage, and murder. In this way was produced a just indignation among the government forces, and among the numerous islanders who assist them in the defense of the principle of authority against the felonious excesses of undisciplined bands, the desire was aroused among all to avenge injuries and insults which they had not provoked, and the civil war came to assume a character which the mother country deplores, and for which they are solely responsible, who, not contented with rushing to arms at a time when, more than ever, the way of realizing all legitimate aspirations was open to them, still sought to destroy their own country with fire and devastation.

Hence the necessity of rigorous measures, which, although they have subsequently been subjected to essential modifications in a lenient sense, could not be applied at that time, by the authorities, without distinction of natives and foreigners, even when in reality these last were much more culpable, taking an attitude of hostility to a government whose acts in no way affected them.

To these dispositions to which I allude, justified by the necessity of depriving the insurrection of the assistance which it received from abroad, the governor of Santiago had to conform in the case under discussion, being compelled to treat Speakman, taken with arms in his hands, as an enemy of Spain with regard to his nationality, which disappeared in presence of the crime for which he had made himself responsible. That the law was justly applied is shown by the confession of the accused, as appears from the letter which he addressed to his unfortunate family shortly before his death. I send you a copy of this document, and by reading it you will see that the unfortunate Speakman begins by declaring that he was captured by the Spanish forces, and this is sufficient, in my judgment, to remove all the force of the exculpation alleged in the supposition that Speakman had been forcibly landed in Cuba, and had afterward given himself up voluntarily to the authorities of the country. You will also observe that when about to suffer the final penalty, and when writing to his wife and child, Speakman makes no protest of his innocence, and only shows resentment against those who compromised him in the enterprise which cost him his life, whom he makes responsible for his misfortune, urging his family to institute proceedings against them.

In this connection I call your attention to the paragraph of the letter referred to, in which he says, literally, "claim damages of the ship-owners; they have taken my life, and have deprived you of my support, and they ought to aid you. There will be a statement here, which will go on to the government, and, by what I have been told, you will be able to see a contract between them and the Cuban Junta in New York to land these men in Cuba, and if you can obtain it you will recover large damages." These words

need no comment. The victim himself indicates where the responsibility lies, and addressing himself at the last moment to the object of his greatest affection, completely exempts the Spanish government and accuses the ship-owners and the Cuban Junta, who have deprived him of his life, and mentions the contract to land those men in Cuba. The ship-owners and the Cuban Junta, whose mission is notorious, reside in the territory of the United States, and it is most just that that government, following the suggestion of the unfortunate Speakman, should endeavor to exact of them the responsibility which the last will of the accused throws upon them, and upon them exclusively. A case is impossible, therefore, in which the irresponsibility of the Spanish authorities could be more clearly proven. Still further it appears, as proof of his culpability, that Speakman was found armed with a gun when he came into the possession of the Spanish authorities; for if, victim of a deception as you affirm, he had wished to give himself up voluntarily, nothing obliged him to preserve in his hands the surest proof of his participation in the fight.

With this becomes inadmissible the exculpation which rests upon the supposition of a moral or material compulsion; because, if it were sufficient to allege such an exoneration to elude responsibility in cases like the present, the impunity of filibusterism would be almost absolute, it being always easy to declare one's self deceived or forced into taking part in filibustering expeditions.

In fine, it appears and is evident that Speakman formed part of a piratical expedition against Cuba, and that he disembarked in the island with re-enforcements en route for the insurrection, and that he was taken with arms in his hands; so that all the circumstances concur which are necessary to constitute the responsibility required by the law which was brought into action; and this being so, the charge which you make against the governor of Santiago, of a lack of energy to resist the animosity of the volunteers against the unfortunate Speakman, is destitute of foundation, as the officer in question only complied with an order, severe, if you please, but necessary to prevent the coming of foreigners, the principal element which keeps the insurrection alive, and which most contributes to the devastation of the Island of Cuba, whose ruin is to them entirely indifferent.

Referring to the observations of your excellency in respect to the character assumed by the fratricidal struggle which exists in that transatlantic province, I think proper to state that the government earnestly desires to establish all possible conditions of humanity in the struggle, in spite of the persistence of the insurgents in committing indescribable outrages; and if we have hitherto not seen realized our desire to mitigate the horrors of war, it is owing to the conduct of our enemies, who poison the minds of the many islanders who are attacked and injured in their families and their interests; the cause of the rigorous measures sometimes resorted to being also the just anxiety to prevent the coming of foreign re-enforcements, which have so much contributed and still contribute to prolong the insurrection.

As a proof of the humane disposition by which the government is actuated, I call your attention to the measures which, in accordance with this, have been already adopted. The first is (among others of less importance) the order given by the Captain General of the Island of Cuba, that in the cases of the imprisonment of a foreigner, the proper dispatch shall be drawn up at once to be sent to that official, if the case does not require to be submitted to the decision of a court-martial, and even then the necessary report must be sent for final action.

Among these measures figures also the circular of the 23d of September, emanating from the government, in which it is provided that the conquered enemy who surrenders under the faith which is pledged to respect his rights is a sacred object which Spain covers with her ægis, and it belongs to the tribunals alone to judge his conduct, without it being permitted to any one to invade the power of justice. It is also forbidden in all cases to employ reprisals against the barbarous devastation which, as a means of attaining an impossible victory, is resorted to by the rebels; and, in fine, mercy and humanity is generally recommended in the conduct of the war.

These are the sentiments which animate the Spanish government, which, representing in Spain the most liberal ideas for the government of a state, cannot represent in Cuba principles which would be the negative of these, and I therefore trust that your excellency, convinced of the loyalty of our views, and persuaded on the other hand of the justice with which the law has been applied in the case which was the occasion of your note to which this is a reply, will see that the subject in question shall not give rise to any misunderstanding.

I improve this opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

MANUEL SILVELA.

Gen. Sickles to Mr. Silvela.

MADRID, *October* 30, 1869.

SIR: I have received your excellency's note of the 11th instant, in reply to mine of the 6th ultimo, demanding indemnity for the families of Charles Speakman and Albert Wyeth, two American citizens summarily put to death without cause by the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba, in June last, and protesting against the repetition of such acts in the further prosecution of hostilities in Cuba.

My government will receive with due consideration the statement of your excellency that the Spanish government desires to establish all possible conditions of humanity in the fratricidal struggle which prevails in that island, and that, in proof of this humane disposition, the Captain General has ordered reports to be made to him of the imprisonment of foreigners, if the case does not require to be brought before a court-martial; that in such cases the proceedings are to be submitted to him for final action; that the circular of the 23d September ultimo, emanating from the Spanish government, has provided "that the conquered enemy who surrenders under the faith which is pledged to respect his rights is a sacred object which Spain covers with her ægis, and that it belongs to the tribunals alone to judge his conduct, without it being permitted to any one to invade that jurisdiction;" that acts of retaliation are forbidden in any case; that mercy and humanity are enjoined in the conduct of the war; and that the government which upholds in Spain the most liberal ideas cannot represent in Cuba principles in conflict with these.

Proceeding to the consideration of the particular cases to which I had the honor to invite the attention of the Spanish government, I cannot fail to observe that your excellency makes no allusion whatever to the case of Wyeth, from which I trust I may assume that the demand of my government in respect to him is admitted to be just.

It is not without regret that I note the avowal of your excellency that Speakman was executed in conformity with the law and the orders in force in Cuba; and that the fate of this unfortunate man was no other than had been decreed by competent authority against all enemies of Spain taken with arms in their hands; for, although the demand for indemnity in this case rests upon the ground that Speakman was innocent of any hostile act or intent against the Spanish authority, I must reject as repugnant to all the sentiments of our advanced civilization any assumption that appears to tolerate the indiscriminate slaughter of prisoners of war. I prefer, indeed, to discuss the question presented on the basis of the more benign code your excellency informs me has been lately adopted in Cuba.

Nor can I pass without emphatic dissent the inadmissible inference drawn from the courteous forbearance of Admiral Hoff in waiting until he had obtained all the testimony in relation to the execution of Speakman and Wyeth before addressing his formal protest to the authorities of Santiago de Cuba.

I must also note the significant omission of your excellency to affirm that Speakman was tried by a competent tribunal, and sentenced upon due proof of the commission of a capital crime. And although it is insisted that his offense consisted in the violation of a law, neither the tenor of the law, nor the authority sanctioning it, is mentioned. It may, however, be presumed that your excellency refers to the decree of the Captain General of Cuba, of the 24th of March, 1869, a copy of which was furnished to Admiral Hoff by the governor of Santiago de Cuba, as the authority under which he acted. It will be sufficient for me to repeat the purport of this decree as given to the consul of the United States by Mr. De la Torre, in his letter of the 13th of June last, in reply to inquiries made by the consul in relation to the fate of certain American citizens. The governor, quoting the words of the general commanding the department of the east, says that, "by the national laws, every foreigner setting foot in Spanish territory in attitude of war, and who is taken with arms in his hands, is liable to the penalty of death without process, (*sin formacion de causa;*) consequently the prisoners in question have suffered this punishment *without ascertainment of their nationality.*"

Your excellency, in the absence of any trial of the accused, relies upon the letter Speakman is represented to have written to his wife a few hours before he was shot, to prove that the law of Spain was regularly and justly applied to his case. It is a conclusive answer to any attempt to sustain the sentence by the contents of that letter, that it was written on the morning he was executed and after he had been condemned to death; so that, whatever might have been the force and effect of the testimony under other circumstances, it is impossible that the letter could have been in any way considered by the authorities in determining their action upon the case.

But I am quite prepared to maintain that Speakman's letter, so far from justifying the accusation against him, discloses a state of facts altogether inconsistent with any purpose of taking part in an expedition against Cuba. Your excellency cites the declaration of Speakman that "he had been captured by the Spaniards" as sufficient to remove all the force of the exculpation claimed in his behalf on the ground that he had been forcibly landed in Cuba, and had voluntarily given himself up to the authorities. I must observe that the actual declaration of Speakman, as contained in the copy of

his letter sent to me with your excellency's note, differs materially from the words attributed to him, as the foundation of this argument. Speakman says: "I have been captured by the Spaniards on the Island of Cuba, *where the vessel went in*, instead of going to Falmouth, Jamaica, where I had shipped to go." It thus appears, beyond all question, by this accurate quotation from the very document so much depended upon by your excellency, that this unfortunate sailor was innocent of any intent to embark for Cuba, having expressly shipped for another destination.

Your excellency proceeds to make further deductions from another part of Speakman's letter, in which he says to his wife, "I am leaving you without a penny, but you will be able to recover something by getting a good lawyer to claim damages of the ship-owners. They have taken my life and deprived you of my support, and they ought to aid you. There will be a statement here which will go on to the government, and, *by what I have been told*, you will be able to see a contract between them and the Cuban Junta in New York, *to land these men in Cuba*, and, if you can obtain it, *you will recover large damages*." Before commenting on the observations made by your excellency on this part of the letter, I wish to invite attention to the force with which it repels the assumption of Speakman's culpability. It is plain that all his instructions are predicated upon his belief that having, as he declares, shipped to go to Falmouth, Jamaica, and having been deceived by the supposed collusion between the owners of the vessel and the parties who chartered her, his family will be entitled to recover damages for the injury suffered from the deceit thus practiced upon him. But, with what color of pretense could he have urged his family to claim damages, if, as your excellency contends in justifying his execution, Speakman voluntarily embarked in an expedition against Cuba, and landed on the island in conformity with the conditions on which he shipped for the voyage? How could he declare that "they," the ship-owners, "have taken my life," if he had himself engaged in the fatal enterprise? But his meaning is too plain to be misunderstood; he says, "by what I have been told you will be able to see a contract between them," the ship-owners, "and the Cuban Junta in New York, to land *these men* in Cuba." What men? Not the crew, of which he formed part; not the innocent passengers, like Wyeth, who was seeking a change of climate for his health; but the party who came aboard secretly, after the vessel cleared from New York, and who subsequently effected their landing in Cuba; and if anything could add to the force of these considerations, it is the appeal he makes in the last words of his letter, before invoking the Divine blessing on his family, to the testimony of William Craig, of New York, one of his shipmates, for the confirmation of his innocence of all complicity in the real objects of the voyage.

Your excellency gravely suggests that the United States government has mistaken its remedy in demanding indemnity from Spain. This point appears to be seriously urged, and I shall, therefore, treat it with respectful consideration. Whatever may be the liability of the parties in New York, in their relation to the voyage of the Grapeshot—whether it be to the government of the United States for a violation of the neutrality laws, or to individuals for deceit practiced upon the crew—these questions are completely distinct from the responsibility of the Spanish government for acts committed within its jurisdiction by its authorized agents. Spain is none the less bound to make indemnity in this case because there are other wrong-doers in the transaction. By the action of the authorities of Santiago de Cuba, now justified by the Spanish government, the innocent shared the fate of the guilty. If it be true that the ship-owners and the Cuban Junta, in New York, should be held responsible for offenses committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, it does not follow that Spain may escape her share of responsibility for the unjustifiable sacrifice within her lines of the unfortunate Speakman—victim as he was of fraud on the one hand and of outrage on the other.

Having shown, as I trust plainly, that the testimony relied upon by your excellency to prove the guilt of Speakman furnishes, in truth, the most satisfactory proof of his innocence, I proceed to examine the only additional consideration suggested by your excellency to establish his culpability. Your excellency states that it further appears that Speakman was found armed with a gun when he came into the hands of the Spanish authorities, and it is argued that if he had been deceived in shipping for the voyage or constrained to join the insurgents on landing, as has been affirmed, "nothing obliged him to preserve in his hands the surest proof of his participation in the fight." To this it may be fairly replied that nothing was easier to one who desired to conceal evidence of guilt than to throw away a gun; keeping his gun until he surrendered himself to the Spanish authorities, Speakman gave the surest pledge of his sincerity, and the most convincing proof of the truth of his representations. We are not left to conjecture to ascertain how it happened that Speakman had a gun in his possession. He explains this fact himself in his examination before the attorney general and the notary, which took place in the prison at Santiago de Cuba, the day before he was executed. In the course of this proceeding, the only prelude to his sentence and execution, the following question was put to the accused: "How is it you say you remained under arrest, and had refused to take arms, when you had a gun when you were captured?" To which

Speakman answered: "The gun he had when they took him prisoner was the one the captain of the ship, Mr. Welch, had." [In a note to the official copy of this document, furnished by the governor, it appears that Captain O'Callahan, the interpreter, stated this was a mistake for the "captain of the expedition, G. B. Smith."]

It is a recognized principle of the law of evidence that a party is bound by the testimony of the witness he produces; another maxim not less imperative requires that all the declarations of a witness must be taken together, for it is not permitted to a party to avail himself of so much only as benefits his case and reject the remainder. I must therefore remind your excellency of the testimony of Speakman in his formal examination already mentioned. In this examination Speakman stated that "he shipped as a sailor;" "the number of men disembarked was some five and thirty, more or less;" that he "staid on shore because they stove the boat they landed in;" and after a quarrel with the captain "they put him under arrest and he remained under arrest seven or eight days; he saw two men, to whom he gave himself up, delivering also the gun which he had." This testimony is not contradicted; it is consistent with all the declarations of Speakman himself, and is confirmed by the dying declarations of Wyeth, and others who were on board the Grape Shot. The American and British vice-consuls, satisfied of the innocence of Speakman, appealed in vain to the governor to grant a respite of three days, to obtain from Falmouth, Jamaica, conclusive testimony of the innocence of the accused. Refusing to postpone the execution of the sentence, which swiftly followed the accusation, and was pronounced without any opportunity afforded the accused to exculpate himself, the Spanish authorities have imposed upon themselves the obligation to establish indisputably the guilt of Speakman, at once their victim and in the world could pronounce a sentence of death on the meager testimony produced their witness; and failing in this, his bloodis upon their heads. No judicial tribunal against this man.

The enlightened statesmen who now administer the government of Spain have themselves denounced the summary and sanguinary code which consigns to instant death a prisoner of war, taken with arms in his hands. Regarded with the most lenient disposition toward the Spanish authorities, the case presents no feature of mitigation to screen them from denunciation. Concede all that is alleged against Speakman, and he was a prisoner of war put to death by his captors in obedience to a decree of the Captain General, against which the United States government had not alone remonstrated, as contrary to the usages of nations; a brief respite of the sentence was refused to the consul of the United States; the same appeal from the British consul made in the name of humanity was impeded; no mercy was accorded in consideration of a voluntary surrender; instantly shot in cold blood, the mutilated remains of this sacrifice to a code of war not recognized by any civilized nation, were refused a decent burial.

In conclusion, dismissing from the discussion all that is irrelevant, it is enough to recapitulate the facts as they are derived from official sources. The United States consul at Santiago de Cuba, in a dispatch to the Secretary of State of June 18, 1869, immediately after the occurrence, reports the whole transaction fully and circumstantially; and in this testimony I rest the case presented on the part of the United States to the government of Spain; he says:

"On Tuesday, 13th, the English vice-consul sent me a note stating that an American prisoner had just passed his consulate for the city prison, and in a few minutes I received a dispatch from the governor notifying me of the same. I immediately called upon this authority, who gave me a pass to the prison where I could have a public or private interview with the prisoner. I called the fiscal (attorney general) and a captain of the volunteers, who understood English perfectly, and under oath to me the prisoner made this declaration, he being unable to write from having his arms so long pinioned as to leave a partial paralysis of his hands: stated that he was a native of Aurora, Indiana, being married, and having a child four years of age; left New York Harbor in the schooner Grape Shot; signed the articles as a sailor for Falmouth, Jamaica, in good faith, knowing nothing of the nature of the voyage save its legitimate object. After anchoring in the Lower Bay of New York, waiting for a tug to tow her out to sea, which arrived at midnight, bringing some fifty armed Cubans with a good supply of munitions of war, objected to continue the voyage and desired to return to the city in the tug. The captain assured him that although he had taken the Cubans, he would not risk his vessel to run the Spanish blockade, but would proceed to Falmouth, land the men, and go for a cargo of cocoanuts. When off Cape Maysi the Cubans took possession of the vessel, changed her course, ran her to land, and discharged.

"He insisted upon continuing the voyage, but, having had some difficulty with the captain, was left on shore under threat of shooting him if he attempted any resistance. After the subsequent engagement, in which he took no part, not being armed, he sought some place of safety, and finding the unarmed men, gave himself up and requested to be sent to the American consul; was bound and brought here, and, without judge or jury, sentenced to be shot on the following morning; protested against his executioners, and declared that the vessel's register and mate's log-book would prove his capacity on

board, and other evidence that he could procure from Jamaica would guarantee his innocence.

"This declaration I read in English and made a verbal translation to the fiscal, who had pronounced the sentence of death upon him. I immediately sent a copy to the governor, being 10 o'clock p. m., praying for a respite for a few days, in order to procure proofs from Jamaica, and requested an immediate reply. I waited nearly all night in the office, and received no reply. Early in the morning I visited him again and found the prisoner surrounded by the guards formed for his execution. He appeared calm, and assured me had no fear to die, and again assured me, as a dying man, of his innocence, and only begged for a day or two to furnish proofs. At that moment the English vice-consul kindly came in and offered to go with me to the governor. We found him still in bed, stated the urgency of the case, and asked, in the name of mercy and of our countries, for a respite, and assured him that the German man-of-war, now lying in port, would take the letter over. The governor seemed disposed to grant this request, but informed us of his superior instructions, and in order to wash his hands of the blood (in our opinion) of an innocent man, had the debility to inform us of his impotence as the chief magistrate of this city. 'My troops will not obey; dissention prevails in the army; General Buceta, commanding officer of the forces, is a fugitive on board of a Spanish man-of-war. The Catalans, a few nights since, attempted to assassinate him under the pretence of a serenade. General Camara was next selected, who, hearing of the plot, secreted soldiers in his house, which frustrated their plan. His death would have been the signal for a general uprising of the Catalans, and of sacking, plunder, and massacre of Cubans.'

"Finding all hopes gone we retired, and in our exit met the governor's aide-de-camp, with whom we had some conversation. He assured us that anarchy prevailed; the mob rules; the governor is impotent and fears a counter-revolution.

"So the man was executed, leaving a letter for his wife and child, showing himself to be a man of good and fair education, proclaiming his innocence, and instructing her to sue the owners of the vessel for damages, having left her penniless."

This evidence, which is not contradicted in a material statement by any testimony which has been produced, presents so plain a case for indemnity that I trust the Spanish government will not fail to respond without delay to the just demand made in my note of the 6th ultimo, and which is now repeated.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your excellency assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

D. E. SICKLES.

No. 75.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

No. 56.] HAVANA, *June* 29, 1869.

Inclosed herewith I transmit copy of a letter, under date of 26th instant, received yesterday from Mr. Price, consular agent at Nuevitas, giving an account of the progress of events in that vicinity.

The capture by the insurgents of a detachment of upwards of one hundred Spanish regular troops, guarding the railroad between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, at a point some seven miles from the latter place, as reported by Mr. Price, appears to be fully confirmed, and is commented on with some degree of frankness by the papers published in this city.

Mr. Price to Mr. Plumb.

NUEVITAS, *June* 26, 1869.

Since mine of the 10th, 11th, and 16th instant, I have none of your favors to refer to. The train due here on Tuesday last did not arrive as was expected, which gave cause to the circulating of a great many false rumors. But on the 23d instant the train arrived here safely. The following account will explain the delay. This train left here last Sunday morning and arrived within seven miles of Puerto Principe without any mishap. At this point found an encampment of regular troops entirely abandoned, the huts burned to the ground, dead horses lying about, the bodies of dead soldiers sticking halfway up from under the ground, as if buried in haste, and signs of general desolation. Those in charge of the train not knowing what had happened, and fearing danger ahead, returned to the Minas, and passed the night at the station.

Monday morning the train left the Minas again for Puerto Principe; arriving near the point from whence they returned the day before, they were met by a column, at the head of which was General Letona.

It seems the insurgents had surprised, early Sunday morning before daylight, the detachment composed of seventy-one regulars of the battalion La Reyna, commanded by a captain and two lieutenants, thirty Lancers del Rey, commanded by a captain, encamped within seven miles of Puerto Principe, on the railroad, in an open sebana or large plain.

Only one soldier of all these made good his escape; the rest were all made prisoners; the sentinels were killed at their posts.

The soldier who escaped arrived at Puerto Principe to relate, in an exaggerated manner, what had happened.

This is what brought General Letona out with a column, only to find the remains above mentioned.

This reverse has been sorely felt. Their natural pride is highly offended. They cannot realize the possibility of a detachment of regular Spanish infantry and cavalry being overpowered by the insurgents, to whom they deny all valor.

Besides the above, there have recently been several skirmishes along the railroad and in the vicinity of Puerto Principe; the number of casualties is not stated. In one of them along the road the Spaniards lost six soldiers and an officer. Many arbitrary arrests are being made.

All such Cubans as are able are leaving the country.

On the 24th instant the Spanish gunboat Andaluza returned from Puerto Padre, bringing the battalion La Union, which had been sent last week to re enforce the column of Brigadier Ferrer.

There has been very little fighting in that vicinity since my last.

The last convoy lost three carts loaded with provisions.

The cholera is thinning the ranks of Ferrer's brigade faster than the bullets of the insurgents.

The cholera has decreased in this port, and but few cases present themselves; the disease so far has not been of an epidemic character.

The Atalonja estate, owned by Colonel Francisco Acosta, situated across the bay, was burned by the insurgents yesterday. The fire could be seen plainly from here. The buildings on this estate were valued at over $60,000.

Mrs. Polhamus is waiting here to get to the United States. I hope some of our war vessels may touch here soon.

No. 76.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

No. 66.] HAVANA, *July* 8, 1869.

In his dispatch No. 17, of the 27th of March last, my predecessor, Mr. Hall, transmitted to the department copy of a decree issued on the 24th of that month by Captain General Dulce "relative to the vessels approaching this island with hostile intentions, having men, arms, or munitions of war on board."

I have now the honor to transmit to you herewith copy and translation of a decree published in the Gazette of last evening, issued by Captain General Caballero de Rodas, under date of the 7th instant, in substitution for the said decree of the 24th of March last, and of three other decrees, of prior date, pertinent to the same subject, and relating to the ports and coasts of this island, and communication therewith.

In an interview with General Caballero de Rodas to-day, the hope was expressed by him that the present decree would be found satisfactory by the government of the United States.

[Translation.]

FIRST SECTION—GENERAL SUPERIOR OFFICES—SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA.

HAVANA, *July* 7, 1869.

The custody and vigilance of the coasts of this island, adjacent keys, and territorial waters, being of the utmost importance in order to put an end to the parties of insur-

gents, which have been sustained by exterior aid, determined to give a vigorous impulse to their prosecution, and in order to explain certain doubts which have occurred to our cruisers as to the genuine interpretation of the decrees published by this superior political government under date of the 9th of November, 1868, and 18th and 26th of February, and 24th of March of the present year, I have determined to unite and amplify in this all of the said dispositions, which therefor remain substituted by the present, and making use of the faculties with which I am invested by the government of the nation, I decree:

ARTICLE 1. There shall continue closed to import and export trade, as well for vessels in foreign commerce as also those in the coasting trade, all the ports situated from Cayo Bahia de Cadiz to Punta Mayso, on the north, and from Punta Mayso to Cienfuegos on the south, with the exception of those of Sagua la Grande, Caibarien, Nenvitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Zara, Casildo, or Trinidad, and Cienfuegos, in which there are established custom-houses or collection offices.

Those who attempt to enter the closed ports or to hold communication with the coast shall be pursued, and, on being apprehended, prosecuted as infractors of the laws.

ART. 2. In accordance with the same there shall also be prosecuted vessels carrying powder, arms, or military supplies.

ART. 3. The transportation of individuals for the service of the insurrection is much more grave than that of contraband, and will be considered as an act decidedly hostile, being proceeded against in such case as an enemy, the vessel and its crew.

ART. 4. If the individuals to which the preceding article refers come armed, they will afford proof in fact of their intentions, and will be tried as pirates the same as the crew of the vessel.

ART. 5. There shall also be held to be pirates, in conformity with law, vessels which may be seized bearing a flag not recognized, whether the same be armed or not as vessels of war.

ART. 6. On the high seas contiguous to those of this island the cruisers shall confine themselves to exercise over such vessels as may be denounced, or those that by their proceedings excite suspicion, the rights stipulated in the treaties signed by Spain with the United States in 1795, with Great Britain in 1835, and with other nations subsequently, and if in the exercise of these rights vessels should be found recognized as enemies of the integrity of the territory, they shall be brought into port for the corresponding legal investigation and trial.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

No. 77.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Lopez Roberts.

WASHINGTON, *July* 16, 1869.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to enclose to Mr. Roberts, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain, a translation of a decree which he has received, published in the Gaceta de la Habana, (*parte official*,) under date of July 7, 1869, purporting to be signed by General Caballero de Rodas, the Captain General of the Island of Cuba, to which the undersigned desires to call the attention of Mr. Roberts, as it may in its possible operation involve serious complications between the government of Spain and that of the United States. It purports to be issued in order to put an end to an insurrection in the Island of Cuba, which the United States have hitherto treated only as a civil commotion within the dominions of Spain, that did not give rise to what are understood as belligerent rights on the part of either party to the conflict. But the decree of the Captain General de Rodas assumes powers and rights over the trade and commerce of other peoples, inconsistent with a state of peace, and which the United States can be expected to allow their vessels to be subjected to only when Spain avows herself to be in a state of war, or shall be manifestly exercising the rights conceded only to belligerents in the time of war.

The first article of the decree proposes to close certain ports, embracing a large extent of the Island of Cuba, against the peaceful commerce of foreign countries. Without contesting the right of a government in time of peace to exclude from its ports the trade and commerce of a friendly people, the undersigned assumes that the exercise of this power is to be understood purely as a municipal act, to be executed and enforced wholly within the recognized exclusive jurisdiction of Spain, and only as to ports which are in the possession of the Spanish authorities. In case the success of the insurrectionary party should put any of the ports, declared to be closed, in their possession, the United States, as a maritime nation, will regard an effective blockade to be necessary to the exclusion of their commerce.

The second article of the decree is vague in the absence of the limits within which it proposes to prohibit the carrying of powder, arms, or military supplies.

The transportation on the high seas, in time of peace, of articles commonly known as contraband of war, is a legitimate traffic and commerce which cannot be interfered with or denounced unless by a power at war with a third party in the admitted exercise of the recognized rights of a belligerent. The freedom of the ocean can nowhere and under no circumstances be yielded by the United States. The high seas contiguous to those of the island of Cuba are a direct pathway of a large part of the purely domestic trade of the United States. Their vessels trading between their ports in the Gulf of Mexico and those of the Atlantic coast pass necessarily through these waters. The greater part of the trade between the ports of the United States on the eastern side of the continent and those on the Pacific slope, of necessity, passes in sight of the Island of Cuba. The United States cannot, then, be indifferent or silent under a decree which, by the vagueness of its terms, may be construed to allow their vessels on the high seas, whatever may be their cargo, to be embarrassed or interfered with. If Spain be at war with Cuba, the United States will submit to those rights which public law concedes to belligerents. But while Spain disclaims a state of belligerency, or until the United States may find it necessary to recognize her as a belligerent, the government of the United States cannot fail to look with solicitude upon a decree which, if enforced against any vessel of the United States on the high seas, cannot but be regarded as a violation of their rights that may lead to serious complications.

The sixth article of the decree refers to certain rights claimed to be stipulated by the treaty entered into between Spain and the United States in 1795.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of Mr. Roberts and of the government of Spain to the fact that the treaty of 1795 confers upon neither of the contracting parties any rights on the high seas over the vessels of the other in time of peace.

The articles of the treaty of 1795 from I to XI, inclusive, define and regulate the reciprocal relations and obligations of the parties without reference to either party being engaged in war. The portion of the treaty from the XIIth article to the XVIIIth, contemplates exclusively their relations as neutrals, the duties and powers of each toward the other, when one or the other may be engaged in war with a third party. The eighteenth section recognizes and regulates the right of visit or of approach in time of war, for the inspection of the passport and the identification of the nationality of a vessel of commerce by the vessels of war, or by any privateer of the nation which shall be at war. It confers no right; it limits and prescribes the manner of exercising a belligerent

right when such may exist. The clear object and intent of this provision of the treaty is the avoidance of dissension and annoyance, and the prevention of abuse or indiscretion in the exercise of a belligerent right. Its location in the treaty, the recognition of the right of a privateer (who has no existence except in war) as having the same power and right in the particular referred to with a national vessel of war, and the whole scope and aim of the XVIIIth article of the treaty established beyond possibility of question that it refers only to the rights which one of the parties may have by reason of being in a state of war.

The treaty authorizes nothing but the inspection of the passport of the vessel of trade met with, while the 6th article of the decree of General de Rodas contemplates a search as to the character of the vessel beyond the limitation fixed by the treaty.

If Spain be engaged in war, it is essential to the rights as well as to the definition of the duties of the people of the United States that they be publicly and authoritatively advised thereof, and admonished as to their obligations and liabilities in their new relation with a friendly power. And such admonition admits of no avoidable delay in view of the vast commerce that will thus be subjected to restriction, limitation, and possible detention.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully desires to be informed by Mr. Roberts, at the earliest practicable moment, whether, in the issuance of this decree, it is to be understood by the United States that Spain recognizes that she is in a state of war, and claims the right of a belligerent.

The undersigned has the honor further to say to Mr Roberts, that the government of the United States cannot fail to regard the continuance of the decree referred to, or any exercise on the high seas near the Island of Cuba, by any vessel of war or privateer of Spain, of the right to visit or board any vessel of the United States, under color of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, as involving the logical conclusion of a recognition by Spain of a state of war with Cuba.

Before concluding, the undersigned begs to call Mr. Roberts's attention to the very grave complication which might ensue from any interference with a vessel of the United States engaged in a lawful voyage, passing near the Island of Cuba. The United States maintain the right of their flag to cover and protect their ships on the high seas.

In conclusion, the undersigned expresses the hope that Mr. Roberts will speedily be at liberty to announce the formal abrogation of a decree which causes so much serious apprehension to the government of the United States, and against which this government feels bound, most earnestly, to remonstrate.

For inclosure, see Mr. Plumb's dispatch to Mr. Fish of July 8, 1869.

No. 78.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

No. 83.] HAVANA, *July* 21, 1869.

With my dispatch No. 66 of the 8th instant, I had the honor to transmit to you a copy of an important maritime decree issued by Captain General Caballero de Rodas on the 7th of this month.

I have now the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy and trans-

lation of a decree issued under date of the 18th instant, published in the Official Gazette of last evening, modifying the decree of the 7th instant, by the suppression from it of the last or 6th article.

* * * * * *

[From the Official Gazette, Havana, July 20, 1869.—Translation.]

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA.

In view of the determinations adopted by the government of the United States of America, as reported by his excellency the minister of Spain in Washington, under date of the 15th instant, and which were published in the Official Gazette of the following day, and in order, at the same time, to relieve legitimate commerce from all unnecessary interference, in use of the facilities which are conferred upon me by the supreme government of the nation, I have determined to modify my decree of the 7th instant, leaving the same reduced to the first five and essential articles.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

HAVANA, *July* 18, 1869.

No. 79.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

No. 75.] JULY 13, 1869.

* * * * * *

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith copy and translation of an important general order issued by the Captain General on the 8th instant, which appears published in the papers here of the 11th.

* * * * * *

[Translation.]

COMMANDING GENERAL *of the District of Matanzas:*

His excellency the Captain General communicates to me through a circular of yesterday's date the following:

[Circular.]

CAPTAIN GENERALSHIP OF THE EVER-FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA,
Chief-of-staff's Office, Fifth Section.

The extraordinary circumstances through which we are passing, the necessity of correcting certain abuses, which, perhaps, through a badly-understood zeal, are committed, rendering more difficult the work of pacification which I have proposed, and the desire that all who exercise an independent command shall conform to a common criterion, impel me to fix certain rules in which are condensed my ideas and the line of conduct I propose to follow.

Wars are always very lamentable, but when they are civil wars they are too apt to take a character of unlimited ferocity, while on the part of the strongest there should be always generosity, indulgence, and nobility.

It may happen that some, who, up to the present time, have been hallucinated, and are found among the insurgents, may present themselves to the chiefs of columns or authorities of the government. In such case, they shall be religiously respected in their persons and interests, and I shall exact the most strict responsibility from those who tolerate that they be annoyed or insulted.

The conditions of this war of insurrection against the common country demand speedy and exemplary punishments, and therefore my predecessors have justly imposed capital punishment for those who may be apprehended with arms in hand.

Civilization and the prestige of Spain, before the judgment of other nations, impose, nevertheless, the obligation of being as sparing as possible in the shedding of blood, and this painful extreme should only be resorted to with leaders, or men against whom

there have been proved crimes of incendiarism or assassination, remitting the prisoners in other cases subject to my disposition.

All functionaries who depend upon my authority will cause to be respected the lives, houses, and properties of all the inhabitants without distinction, punishing with rigor those who act in a contrary manner.

No one shall be imprisoned upon mere suspicion and without having proof of the offense, and in case of arrest an examination shall immediately be had.

The greatest care shall be taken that in proceeding in any manner against foreigners no legal requisite shall be omitted, for the just consideration that is due to their nations.

From a consideration not well construed, acts of notorious cowardice are sought to be concealed. On this point I shall be inexorable, and I shall exact strict account from the officer who tolerates the slightest fault, and does not bring it to my knowledge, at the same time adopting himself such measures as the case may require, as arrest, suspension from position, &c., of those who may be guilty.

The greater portion of the defeats and reverses which are experienced in war are due to carelessness, want of experience, lack of vigilance, or of punctuality. It is to be understood that all shall be tried by court-martial who may be surprised, who may lose more men than necessary in battle by their bad dispositions, or who allow part or the whole of a convoy to be taken from them without proving that they have made every effort within the limits of possibility to save it.

Lack of discipline shall be punished with all rigor, employing, when the case requires, the proceedings of verbal courts-martial, in the understanding that I shall be inexorable with officers lukewarm in maintaining subordination, it being understood that all dispositions now in force upon this subject remain in full effect.

The chiefs should watch over the maintenance of their troops in order to prevent the lack of clothes, shoes, munitions, and useful armament.

The troops who consume much ammunition show almost always cowardice. Let the soldier be accustomed to shoot little and well.

Reports should always be true, and without containing more details than necessary for the exact cognizance of the facts.

Finally, let those who perform acts of bravery be recommended, laying aside friendships and compaternity, in the assurance that true merit will be recompensed, and the just aspirations of the chiefs, officers, and troops who distinguish themselves.

I recommend to you to circulate these instructions to all the authorities dependent upon your jurisdiction and commanders of columns, in order that they may have the greater publicity, with the understanding that I shall always exact the greatest responsibility in their compliance.

God preserve your honor many years.

CABALLERO.

HAVANA, *July* 8, 1869.

And the same is made known for the general intelligence and exact compliance.

The Colonel Commandant General,
DOMINGO DE LEON.

MATANZAS, *July* 9, 1869.

No. 80.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 4.] MADRID, *August* 12, 1869.

* * * * * * *

The minister interrupting me, as if he thought I had gone quite far enough, for the present at least, acknowledged the sincere and loyal manner in which the government of the United States had fulfilled its international duties in regard to the Cuban insurrection.

* * * * * * *

In former days, when the pro-slavery party held the reins of power, there was some anxiety from time to time lest the recklessness of filibusters should involve the two nations in difficulty; but that since the victory of the national cause in the great war, the liberal people of Spain had come to regard the United States as their natural friend.

The Cuban question was one of the utmost gravity and delicacy. It was the intention of the Spanish liberals who planned and executed the

revolutionary movements which have given to Spain its new political life, to make, at the earliest moment, provision for granting self-government to Cuba. But this fatal insurrection broke out at the very moment when it was becoming possible to give to Cuba all the rights she desired. The cry of "Death to Spaniards" was heard in Spain, and it became impossible, in the face of civil war, to carry out the beneficent plan that had been formed. The liberal party in Spain finds itself, to its own infinite regret, forced into a seeming sympathy with the reactionary party in Cuba, and the liberals of Cuba, who ought to be its firm friends, are converted, by the fatality of the situation, into its bitterest enemies. There is no sentiment dearer to the hearts of the liberal leaders than that of freedom to all men, yet they stand before the world, in this Cuban conflict, as opposed to self-government and resisting the abolition of slavery. He considered the insurrection as a most deplorable misfortune and mistake, both for Cuba and for Spain.

If a way could be found to settle all these questions in such a manner as to do justice to Cuba, without infringing upon the honor of Spain, the government would be greatly gratified. There is no intention or desire among the liberals of Spain ever again to work *(exploiter)* the island of Cuba on the old selfish system. It has been their constant hope and wish to grant to the Cubans the administration of their own affairs, and the full fruits of their own labor, preserving their commercial connections and some shadow of their political relations.

* * * * * * *

No. 81.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.

No. 115.] HAVANA, *August* 18, 1869.

* * * * * * *

As there appears to be a systematic effort to represent the situation of the insurrection on this island in an invariably favorable light, in certain accounts from Washington, which are spread very extensively through the press in the United States, which leads to the belief that these efforts may be used also in other ways, it may be my duty to state, that so far as all the information that reaches me here—and I have some means of learning the situation in all parts of the island—the accounts I have referred to are so grossly exaggerated as, it appears to me, to be entirely unworthy of credit.

While I have very definite ideas as to what must be the inevitable final result of the struggle here, I do not believe a cause is usually well advanced by exaggeration, and I am very far from believing that the relative strength of the combatants is yet even approximate to what would be inferred from the statements to which I have made reference.

* * * * * * *

No. 82.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 6.] MADRID, *August* 14, 1869.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Silvela then entered upon a very full analysis of article 108 of the Spanish constitution, showing that it had two distinct and opposite

phases in its relation to the present question; that while by its terms it precluded the government from making any definitive arrangement in regard to Cuba until the Cuban representatives shall have taken their seats in the Cortes, on the other hand it authorizes the government to make any arrangement that might seem expedient after the Cuban deputies arrive. * * * * * *

Inclosed will be found * * * a copy of article 108 of the constitution of Spain.

* * * * * *

CONSTITUTION OF THE SPANISH MONARCHY.

SECTION 10.—*Of the Transmarine Provinces.*

ARTICLE 108. The Cortes constituents shall reform the present system of government in the transmarine provinces, when the deputies of Cuba or Porto Rico shall have taken their seats, in order to extend to the same, with the modifications which shall be deemed necessary, the privileges set forth in the constitution.

No. 83.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 9.] MADRID, *August* 20, 1869.

* * * * * *

To these and like amplifications of the argument, he (General Prim) replied with great earnestness and emphasis, "Let the United States be assured of the good faith and the good disposition of Spain. * * * Formidable as the insurrection in Cuba may become, it has not yet approached the proportions of any of those conflicts in which governments have found themselves constrained to treat during hostilities. The Cuban insurgents hold no city or fortresses; they have no port, no ships; they have no army that presumes to offer or accept battle; and now, before the period arrives for active operations, when Spain will send the ample re-enforcements she holds in readiness, it is only necessary for the Cubans to accept the assurance of the United States, given on the faith of Spain, that they may have their independence by laying down their arms, electing their deputies, and declaring their wish to be free by a vote of the people."

* * * * * *

No. 84.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 10.] MADRID, *August* 21, 1869.

* * * * * *

The president of the council said: "There is a vast difference between the present insurrection in Cuba and those revolutionary movements by which the republics of the Western Continent gained their independence. In those examples, negotiation was resorted to after campaigns

had been fought, and battles lost and gained; they had armies in the field and organized governments supporting them. We see nothing of this in Cuba; only mere roving bands, who fly when they are pursued, and who have never been found in numbers sufficient to give or accept battle. It is very possible that in the lapse of time the insurrection may become more formidable; it may raise armies; it may take cities and fortified places; it may demonstrate what has not yet been in any way demonstrated, that it is supported by the majority of the population. In that case Spain will have something tangible to treat with. But we hope to avoid all this bloodshed, disaster, and ruin, by making some amicable arrangement now."

* * * * * *

No. 85.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 12.] MADRID, *August* 24, 1869.

* * * * * *

In general, I find less susceptibility to the idea of a transfer of the island to the United States than to the concession of the independence of Cuba.

There is an apprehension that the persons and property of Spaniards in Cuba would not be safe under Cuban control. This impression, I hear, prevails in Catalonia.

* * * * * *

No. 86.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.

No. 119.] HAVANA, *August* 21, 1869.

In the absence of any communication from the acting United States consul at Santiago de Cuba, relating thereto, which may have failed to reach me, I transmit to you the herewith unofficial information, received yesterday, regarding the reported murder of certain prominent citizens of that place and their friends and attendants, numbering upward of twenty persons in all, by order, it is stated, of a subordinate officer of the Spanish army, on the 7th instant, while being conveyed as political prisoners, at or near a place called Jiguani, the chief town of the district of that name, situated seven leagues from the town of Bayamo, the headquarters of Count Valmaseda, the commander-in-chief of the eastern department of this island.

The absence yesterday and to-day of the Captain General and political secretary, on a visit to Matanzas, prevents me from making an inquiry before the departure of to-day's (Saturday's) mail, but which I shall make on Monday, first, in the name of humanity, whether this report is true; and secondly, whether, as is stated, one of the persons so murdered is a citizen of the United States; and if this be true, what steps have been taken for the due and immediate punishment of the guilty officer or officers, and for the prevention of the recurrence of such acts in the future.

* * * * * *

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Hall to Mr. Plumb.

MATANZAS, *August* 18, 1869.

From a very reliable source I have received the following statement, and although you have probably been informed already in regard to the affair to which it refers, I have concluded to transmit it to you for communication to the department should you deem it of sufficient importance. My informant could not state whether the executions were by order of General Count Valmaseda or another of those acts of insubordination of the volunteers; he is under the impression, however, that they are to be attributed to the latter.

"On the 4th July, ultimo, the following gentlemen, heads of families and well known in St. Jago, were imprisoned at that place, viz: Gonzalo Villar, lawyer; José Antonio Perez, physician, said to be a French citizen; Manuel Espin, physician, said to be a citizen of the United States; Salvador Benitez, merchant; the brothers Brune and José Antonio Collaro, merchants; Miguel Ascensio, employé of the city government; Antonio Villasana, notary public; Manuel Fresnada, notary public.

"The judicial investigation to which they were subjected resulted in their being set at liberty on the 25th. Within a day or two thereafter they were summoned to appear before General Count Valmaseda, and were again arrested and imprisoned on the 28th, to be sent to Bayamo. Their wives and friends, belonging to the most respectable families residing at St. Jago, demanded of the governor, General de la Torre, some guarantee for the personal safety and good treatment of the prisoners, and it is said that such assurance was given by the governor to the consular corps of that place, as also to the families and friends of the prisoners.

"On the 30th they were embarked on board of the Villaclara (steamer) for Manzanillo, and thence proceeded to Bayamo, accompanied by several of their friends and servants, ten of the former and two of the latter. At Bayamo they were asked no questions, were treated with great consideration, and thence sent to Jiguani. At Jiguani they were received by the commandant of the place, and two hundred troops forming a square.

"The party, *i. e.*, the before-named persons, their friends and servants, among them Don Manuel Benitez, brother of Salvador, a merchant of Jiguani, but a native of St. Jago, numbering in all upward of twenty persons, were ordered to the centre of the hollow square, where they were forthwith indiscriminately shot down."

Since the foregoing was written I have seen a letter from St. Jago, dated the 13th, which in the main corroborates the foregoing statement, but charges the act upon Colonel Palacios, of the regular regiment of Antequera, who, it seems, acted entirely upon his own responsibility and without orders from any one.

* * * * * * *

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August* 13, 1869.

* * * * * * *

I write you to advise of the horrible news that has spread through the town since the return of the Villaclara, which will take this letter.

The facts are that on account of the departure of the prisoners Espin and Perez, physicians, Salvador Benitez, jr., Ascencio, the two Collaros, one of the Villasana, beside some intimate friends and relatives, and a son of one of the Benitez, called Lico, by the same steamer for Bayamo, where, it was said, the prisoners were to be confronted with an individual who accused them of being in correspondence with the insurgents, no guilt having been discovered in the proceedings previously instituted in this city; a large number of persons went to the wharf to meet the steamer, it having also been rumored that she would bring back the prisoners. I leave you to imagine their horror when they witnessed the landing of the escort and its commander and heard the report of the latter, that the prisoners had been shot between Jiguani and an encampment called Lorma dè Piedra, by order of a colonel called Palacios, of the regiment of Antequera, without authority of any source whatsoever. He also had shot, according to report, the persons who accompanied the prisoners; they were Sinforiano Alvarez, Manuel Fresnada, Lico Benitez, a mulatto servant of Perez, and even the horses that they rode.

* * * * * * *

Let us proceed with the news: Firstly, it was given by some of the passengers who came in the steamer from Manzanillo, as follows: That it was said at Manzanillo, and even by the commander of the escort and the soldiers composing it, the commander adding that he had left them at Bayamo in good health, and had brought with him a

testimonial letter signed by all of them; that on the following day they were to proceed to Jiguani, and that after his return to Manzanillo he heard the news of the massacre, as before related, and of the truth of which there can be no doubt whatever.

It appears that they were shot on the 7th instant. I have seen a letter of Lico Benitez to his wife, dated August 5, at Jiguani, in which he states that they had all arrived safely and that the prisoners had been lodged in the municipal buildings. Afterward one of our merchants received a letter dated the 8th from Manzanillo, from a brother, who states that he had been prompted to abandon Jiguani and his interests at that place because the lives of men were not respected there; that Colonel Palacios has had a Spaniard by the name of Estrada shot without the semblance of a trial, also a Spanish sub-lieutenant, who interposed to prevent the perpetration of such a crime; the colonel's secretary, it appears, also shared the same fate for his officious interference; and finally that all the prisoners sent there from Santiago de Cuba had been deliberately massacred.

* * * * * * *

Thus far it appears that no official report has been received here in regard to the affair at Jiguani, and many persist in maintaining that it is too monstrously barbarous for belief.

No. 87.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.

No. 123.] HAVANA, *August* 24, 1869.

Referring to my dispatch No. 119, of the 21st instant, and the account therewith transmitted of the reported murder of a number of prominent citizens of Santiago de Cuba, and their friends and attendants, by order of an officer of the Spanish army, while being conveyed as political prisoners, at a point a short distance from the headquarters of General Valmaseda, the commander-in-chief of the eastern department of this island, I beg now to state that, as indicated in that dispatch, I have had an interview to day with the Captain General for the purpose of making inquiries with reference to this occurrence. I regret to say that I find that the report, to use his own words, of such assassination, proves to be true.

These prisoners were taken from Santiaga de Cuba to Bayamo, the headquarters of General Valmaseda, and from there were sent by him to Jiguani, near which place they and their friends and attendants, in all to the number of upwards of twenty persons, were, while under the escort of a Colonel Palacios, all shot to death by the force under his command.

Upon stating to the Captain General the object of my visit he informed me that, so far as he knew, no citizen of the United States was among those who had been so executed; that the news of this event had been to him the most painful occurrence that had happened to him since his arrival here, and had caused him the most regret; that he had been informed from Santiago de Cuba, after the second arrest of the individuals referred to, that there were apprehensions for their safety if sent to Bayamo, either there or on the road, and that he had immediately, on the 5th instant, sent orders that they should not be removed from Santiago de Cuba, and to Manzanillo; that if they had reached that point they should at once be sent back to Santiago de Cuba, but these orders had unfortunately been too late; that the first information that reached him was that the escort had been attacked by insurgents, and that in the encounter the prisoners attempting to escape had been shot; that while such information was all that was in his possession, Colonel Palacios had arrived here and left by the steamer for Cadiz of the 15th instant.

Subsequently information, still not official, had been received that not merely the prisoners had been shot but also their friends and attendants accompanying them, and that there was reason to believe no attack upon the escort by the insurgents had been made, as was first reported. Upon this information, the Captain General added, he had already telegraphed to Spain requesting the apprehension of Colonel Palacios on his arrival there and his immediate return to this island for due trial and punishment. He had also sent an engineer officer of his confidence to fully investigate this affair with the most terminant orders and full powers. He could not express to me, he said, the regret and displeasure this affair had occasioned him.

I stated to the Captain General that upon hearing of this occurrence I had felt it to be my duty, as the representative upon this island of the government of the United States, to call upon him for such information as he might be willing or able to furnish with regard to an act of a character so calculated necessarily to influence the judgment not only of the government of the United States but of all nations, with regard to the struggle now in progress here; but that I had felt confident from the judgment of his character my intercourse with him had led me to form, that so deplorable an occurrence could neither have had his previous knowledge nor the slightest sanction in any orders he had issued, and that it could not but meet with his highest indignation, and would receive at his hands prompt and severe punishment. I also added that the judgment of the world would be very much influenced with regard to this affair by the character of the proclamation issued by General Valmaseda in April last, which everywhere received such strong condemnation.

The manifestations made by General Caballero de Rodas in my interview with him were so unreserved and his expressions of regret so strong that I should do him injustice if I failed especially to mention this; at the same time I fear that, under the circumstances now existing here, there is little hope that due punishment will reach the really guilty parties, or that any adequate security can be provided, however strong and well-intentioned may be the orders and purposes of the Captain General, that such occurrences, under the excited passions that have now been aroused on both sides in this struggle, may not be repeated by the acts of subordinate commanders.

As yet no official information regarding this affair appears to have reached here. I cannot but think the acting consul at Santiago de Cuba must have written to me, but no letter from him later than the 7th instant has reached me.

The French consul general and the acting English consul general both have received private letters from their consular officers at Santiago de Cuba, giving an account of the affair, but no official advices. They have communicated information of the occurrence to their governments.

* * * * * * *

No. 88.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.

No. 127.] HAVANA, *August* 26, 1869.

* * * * * * *

This first circular of General Dulce, explanatory of the policy he felt called upon to adopt, was accompanied by the publication of an order

directing the embargo of the property of Morales Lemus, and others, whose names were mentioned, which had been issued on the first of that month.

This was followed by the publication, on the following day, of a decree, dated the 1st of April, requiring that all contracts for the sale of movable and immovable property, before being carried into effect, should be presented for the revision of the government, and declaring null all contracts made without such revision. This was afterward followed by two circulars relating to the formalities of revision, and extending the same also to mortgages.

In the case of movable property under the above circular, such approval or disapproval was to be given within twenty-four hours, and in the case of real estate within four days. I do not find that any complaint is made on the part of the merchants here with reference to the operation of this order, as regards the sales of the products of the country, but, on the contrary, the action of the government being prompt, an official character and countenance is thus given to the transaction, which, in these times, the merchants, as I am informed, consider undesirable.

A decree was then issued on the 17th of April, creating an administrative council for the custody and management of embargoed property, which was endowed with full powers in the premises. At the same time the members of this commission were named, and the governor of the city, Dionesio Lopez Roberts, was appointed president of the board.

By a decree issued by General Caballero de Rodas on the 24th instant, Governor Roberts has been relieved from this charge, and the Captain General has assumed to himself the presidency of the council, and has appointed as vice-president the general intendant of the treasury of this island, an officer who has very recently arrived here from Spain.

But the most important of the measures of embargo is the circular issued by General Dulce, on the 20th of April, which in its first article declares comprehended in the circular of the 15th of that month, with reference to the embargo of the property of José Morales Lemus, and others, all individuals against whom it may be proved that they have taken part in the insurrection, either within or without the island, and whether with arms in the hand, or aiding it with arms, munitions, money, and articles of subsistence.

Article second excepts from the preceding provisions those who have been amnestied or pardoned.

Article third prescribes that the individuals comprehended in article first shall remain deprived of the political and civil rights which they have enjoyed under the laws, and that this resolution shall take effect from the 10th of October last, when the insurrection commenced at Yara, or from the date when it may appear that they took part in the preparations for the insurrection.

And article four requires that all contracts made by said individuals, from the dates above indicated, shall be presented for the revision of the government within three days subsequent to the publication of the circular.

In this circular it is provided that separate proceedings shall be formed against each individual, and that only when proof is shown of the culpability of the delinquent shall the embargo of his property be declared. The formalities of embargo are also prescribed in this circular. Article twenty-two states that the embargoed property shall be responsible, in the first place, for the necessary expenses of its preservation and working, including the current and over-due taxes; and in the second place, for the payment of the debts contracted by the owner

before the dates referred to in article three, that is, of his complicity with the insurrection.

In article twenty-three it is provided that when the creditor is not himself a person subject to embargo he shall prove his claims before the governor or lieutenant governor, who shall give account to the president of the administrative council, in order that directions may be issued for payment to be proceeded with.

The avowed purpose of these measures of embargo is to prevent the use, for insurgent purposes, during the continuance of the insurrection, of the income, products, or avails of any property situated within the control of the Spanish government.

The embargo, it is claimed, is not laid unless there is, in each instance, proof that the person against whom the measure is had has taken part in favor of the insurrection.

And the Captain General has informed me, if it can be shown in any case that such evidence is not well grounded, the embargo will be raised, and any income or proceeds of property received will be returned by the government. It is also claimed that while the embargo may be the occupation of the revenue or the proceeds of property, it is not the confiscation of the property itself, which, in the case of real estate, by descent would still freely pass to innocent heirs; and that it is not designed to affect the interests of any innocent third party.

But while the circular of the 20th of April is in some respects retroactive, there is also ground for the belief that practically its dispositions in many instances amount to confiscation.

This is shown by the order of the Captain General of the 3d instant, authorizing a new loan of six millions of dollars from the Spanish bank,

* * * * * * *

which, in addition to the war tax and export duties, pledged as a guarantee for the previous loan of eight millions of dollars, now pledges "the proceeds of the property embargoed of those hostilely disaffected to the national integrity."

* * * * * * *

No. 89.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.

No. 129.] HAVANA, *August* 27, 1869.

For some time past the information has been increasing that as a political measure in the struggle in progress upon this island, the burning and destruction of property, and especially of houses and sugar estates, has been deliberately resolved upon. It now appears probable that this plan may very soon be extended to the richest and most largely producing districts.

I need not call the attention of the department, by whom this subject, so far as it relates to the government and to the interests of the citizens of the United States, has doubtless already been considered, to the immense loss that by such a system of warfare will be inflicted not only upon peaceful industrial interests upon this island, and upon the wealth and importance of the island itself, but also upon the vested and extensive commercial interests here of all nations.

* * * * * * *

No. 90.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.

No. 135.] HAVANA, *August* 31, 1869.

The newspapers of last evening and this morning have published a document, said to have been found among the papers of a captured insurgent leader, purporting to be a communication addressed by the chief insurgent authority to their different military leaders, under date of the 4th of May last, containing a general basis of administration, and recommending certain plans for the prosecution of the insurrection, among which the most notable points are the destruction of towns as a system, and the instigation of risings on the part of the blacks and Asiatics.

* * * * * * *

[From the Diario de la Marina, Havana, August 30, 1869.—Translation.]

We publish below one of the documents taken from the rebel leader Callejas:

No. 132.] OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

On the 12th day of March the citizen C. M. de Cespedes, now President of the Republic, and then general-in-chief of the liberating army of Cuba, and provisional governor, addressed a communication to the Central Revolutionary Junta of Havana, which contained the following:

1. The territory extending from the dividing line between Camagüey and Sancti Spiritus to Cape St. Antonio, shall be divided into three military districts, each one under the command of a general directing operations, who shall have the privilege of appointing a second in command, and such other subalterns as he may require, submitting said appointments to my approval.

The first shall be called Trinidad, and shall comprise the territory between the said limits and the line dividing Cienfuegos from Colon. The second shall be called the Havana district, and shall extend to the line dividing Guanajay from San Cristobal; and the third shall be called the district of Pinar del Rio, and shall extend from the said line to Cape San Antonio.

2. These generals shall report to me directly all operations undertaken by them, besides communicating with the Central Revolutionary Junta of Havana for whatever may be necessary. They shall propose to me the districts in which it may seem proper to divide their departments, and likewise the persons whom they may select to take command of the same, in capacity of commandants or deputy governors, also giving information thereof to the said central junta, lest the latter might have some objection to make.

3. The commandants will receive instructions from the said junta with regard to all matters relating to their administration, and the junta will report its determinations to me. In case communication with that body should be cut off, they will communicate with me directly, and should this not be possible, with the chief of operations to whose district they belong.

4. In each district there shall be appointed a quartermaster dependent upon the quartermaster general, to whom (*i. e.*, the quartermaster general) the central junta shall report in order that he may inform me of the communications of these functionaries, who shall be in direct communication with the central junta aforesaid.

The quartermasters shall appoint officers, collectors, commissaries of war, and purveyors in the manner and for the purposes for which provision has been made, obeying the orders issued by the quartermaster general, barring the exceptions which may be specially required by each locality.

5. A postal system shall be organized, postmasters shall be appointed, and the necessary post offices established.

6. A judicial and municipal government shall likewise be organized wherever it may be possible.

7. A police system shall likewise receive due attention.

8. The system of the extinct Spanish government shall be everywhere observed, it being interpreted in the most liberal sense possible, until some other determination be reached for the future government of the Cuban Republic.

9. The central junta shall represent this provisional government, and shall make the appointments belonging to it, subject to my approval, until the meeting of a congress, representing the people of the island in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

10. From this time forward all liberties are established in their widest sense, subject, however, to the state of war in which the public now is.

All appointments now made shall be merely provisional, and shall impart no character and give no claim to any compensation until congress shall have decided upon what it may think proper.

Now the C. (citizen) President Carlos M. de Cespedes, in his new capacity, considering it exceedingly important to have that state governed in all branches of administration in a manner similar to the one observed in the rest of the republic, has determined to modify the preceding rules with reference to Las Villas (villas—literally, chartered towns) limiting their number to eight, introducing in them the changes given below.

In the first the military district shall be called the district of Las Villas, and not of Trinidad, and shall consist of six military divisions, entitled:

Moron and Sancti Spiritus.
Remedios.
Cienfuegos.
Trinidad.
Sagua.
Villaclara.

The general-chief of operations shall have the privilege of appointing a second in command, a chief of staff, and such other subalterns as he may require, submitting these appointments to the approval of the executive.

2. The chief of operations shall no longer be required to report to the central junta of Havana, the said chief reporting, instead, all military matters to the secretary of war and to the general-in-chief of the liberating army. The chiefs of division shall make reports to the chief of operations, and shall receive them from their subalterns, requiring them if they be not made.

Instead of a commandant, a governor of the state has been chosen; instead of deputy governors, there shall be prefects; and instead of district captains, sub-perfects. Where there are perfects, the chief of operations shall appoint military commanders; the former shall attend to political (civil) and the latter to military matters. In like manner the governor shall attend to civil and the chief of operations to military affairs.

The governor shall appoint the prefectures and sub-prefectures into which it may be proper to divide the country; and as the saving of time is important, the system shall be inaugurated without delay, and the appointees shall discharge their functions, their appointments being subsequently referred to the President for his approval.

3. This is hereby declared null and void.

4. There shall be appointed, not a quartermaster, but a director of finance, who shall communicate with and receive his instructions from the secretary of finance only; and until his appointment the civil governor of the State shall perform his duties. The latter, or the director of finance in his stead, shall appoint officers, collectors, commissaries of war, and purveyors, in the manner indicated by the article, making a report of the same to the proper office, with the understanding that the department of finance is in no way connected with that of military affairs.

The commissaries of war are appointed solely that they may be the channel through which in all cases the military chiefs may ask of the department of finance what they may require for the army.

5. The postal service shall be organized by the appointment of a postmaster general, subject to the secretary of the interior. He shall select his employés and establish the necessary offices, and report everything to said secretary of the interior.

6, 7, and 8 remain unchanged.

9 is declared null and void.

10 remains unchanged.

By this latter, martial law is declared in force, which notice is printed in order that it may be punctually observed, since we are driven to this extreme by the barbarous enemy whom we are fighting.

The rules which are preserved bear the same numbers as those which have been suppressed.

For the fulfillment of these orders the President has appointed as chief of operations C. Juan Villegas; as chief of the division of Moron y Sancti Spiritus, C. Honorato Castillo; of Remedios, C. Mateo Casanova; of Cienfuegos, C. Adolpho Cavada; of Trinidad, C. (C.=citizen) Frederico Cavada; of Villaclara, C. Salome Hernandez; of Sagua, C. Fernando Callejas.

These individuals shall continue to occupy the rank which they have hitherto held in the liberating army, with the exception of Callejas, on whom the executive has con-

ferred the rank of colonel; and when the army shall be definitively organized, their proper positions shall be assigned them.

The C. Joaquin Morales has been chosen governor of the State, and the C. President confirms this appointment.

The chief of operations is required to forward to me at once an exact statement of all the forces of the district, and of their arms, munitions, and clothing; taking care, as is done by the chiefs of division, to organize his troops in battalions, companies, &c., and to obtain good drill-masters to instruct them when their services are not otherwise required.

We are assured that Remedios is without any Spanish force. The C. Casanova will judge whether by an energetic movement it is possible to seize this place, in order to cause it to disappear (*i. e.*, destroy it) entirely, after having put to good use all that it contains, as must be done with all the towns that fall into our power, since we cannot hold them for lack of means, and since the enemy uses these centers as strongholds whence to resist and persecute us.

It is very necessary to hasten the operations of the war, that our enemies may effect no concentration here, as they intend, and that they may be divided; for when they are divided, and thereby weakened, their annihilation and total destruction will be more easy.

Let not only towns, but also strong country houses, where the enemy may desire to seek shelter, be destroyed with fire and the pickaxe.

Thus the enemy will never occupy the republic, and the persecution which has been commenced against families therein sheltered, while he (*i. e.*, the enemy) carefully avoids all contact with our soldiers, will be accomplished with much greater difficulty. Let the arms be collected which are hidden, under whatever pretext, by private individuals or chiefs, for the persons holding them, who are not fit for military service, can be otherwise employed. Let the laborers on estates be encouraged to rise; let serviceable freedmen remain in Las Villas for military service, and let others be sent to Camaguey, so that their former masters may lose all hope of recovering them. The person sending them need only communicate this fact to the chief of operations, and the latter to the governor of the State.

Asiatic laborers should also be taken.

The director of finance, and now in his stead the governor of the State, is requested to collect all sorts of supplies, both of money and provisions, to aid the revolution and encourage the contraband trade on our coasts, without neglecting due vigilance, in order that the enemy may not learn through this trade the position of those places, and thus cause us injury.

Let each chief aid the others; let them maintain fraternal harmony among themselves; let them keep up a constant correspondence; let them report everything; let them pass from one jurisdiction (*i. e.*, district) to another, when the interest of the cause requires it; and let them fulfill all orders in obedience to the present general plan, and in cases for which provision is not made let them use the discretionary powers with which they are invested by the executive.

I send this to the Captain General, and hope you will be pleased to acknowledge his receipt of the same.

P. and L. Patria y libertad! Our country and liberty!

BERROCAL.

May 4, 1869. In the absence of the secretary,

THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE.

To the C. Colonel FERNANDO CALLEJAS.

No. 91.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.

No. 139.] HAVANA, *September* 1, 1869.

I beg to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a letter under date of 28th ultimo, received to-day from the acting United States consular agent at Manzanillo.

It contains some general information of interest, and is confirmatory of the assassination of the unfortunate prisoners from Santiago de Cuba, and their friends at Jiguani.

* * * * * *

Mr. Bithorn to Mr. Plumb.

MANZANILLO, CUBA, *August* 28, 1869.

* * * * * * * *

I am sorry to say that the political condition of this town and district remains in the same confused state, much to the detriment of commerce and agriculture, and with the great mortality among the Spanish forces, rainy weather, and bad roads, which impede all military operations, as well as a reluctance of the natives to show open fight, this unfortunate struggle, without mightier interference, threatens the utter ruin of the country.

There is very little, if any, information, to be gained of military proceedings in the interior, although I have heard of acts of violence and barbarity, such as the massacre of captives without any trial, some of which came from Santiago to undergo their trial at Jiguani, and, as is stated, were shot, even with those who accompanied them, particulars of which no doubt you will have learned through the United States acting consul at Santiago, who, I am told, together with the representatives of other nations, interfered in their behalf.

* * * * * * * *

No. 92.

Mr. Lopez Roberts to Mr. Fish.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, *September* 18, 1869.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain, to-day addresses the honorable Secretary of State of the United States, with the design of submitting to his judgment certain important considerations relative to the declaration of belligerent rights which, as it appears, it is intended to grant to the insurgents of Cuba. * * * He should fail to perform his duty as the representative of Spain in this republic, he would be unmindful of the great liberal cause for the triumph of which his government is now fighting, unmindful of the traditional friendship which, since 1789 until now, has united Spain to the United States, if he kept silence at the announcement of so important a resolution.

I do not flatter myself, on taking up this subject, to be able to present to your consideration any arguments which shall be new and hitherto unknown to you; for my object it is more than sufficient for me to have recourse to those arguments furnished me by the history of North American politics themselves. The honorable Secretary of State is doubtless not ignorant of the favorable opinion which the world entertains of American neutrality, commenced by those great men Washington and Hamilton, during the war of the French Revolution, which neutrality was continued afterward by Presidents Madison and Monroe, at the time of the struggle between Spain and her insurgent American possessions, and which, still later, was seen confirmed with great brilliancy in the recent diplomatic controversy with England, in which the Hon. William H. Seward, his immediate predecessor to the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, minister of the United States at London, and the Hon. Charles Sumner, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, did, with great intelligence and with force equal to that of the first-named statesmen, sustain the principles of that neutrality.

What is the doctrine constantly defended and expounded by these illustrious authorities? I cannot define it better than in the following words of Mr. Charles Francis Adams. (See the original words of Mr. Adams at the end of of the Spanish document.)

The doctrine set forth in these lines by Mr. Charles Francis Adams is that of all the principal statesmen of America; all believe belligerence is a fact, and not a principle; and in support of this they say: "That it must be proved that the causes for making such declaration exist and are visible; it (belligerence) can therefore neither be imagined nor guessed at nor invented; its existence must be a fact, and be recognized as such by the world, or at least it must be of such a nature that it may be considered as a fact." And the same authorities add: "That it cannot be inferred from the fact that belligerence exists on land that it also exists at sea." "Such is the rule," says Mr. Sumner, "so simple, clear, and intelligible, as it has been established by Mr. Canning." Thus, then, the proof with regard to the facts of the causes for a declaration of belligerent rights must always precede the declaration; belligerent rights are not made on presumption; their existence must be proved. Again, considering the whole American doctrine on this important question, Mr. Richard H. Dana has defined in the following manner the conditions which must precede a declaration of belligerent rights. (See original texts at the end; extract from the Elements of International Law, by H. Wheaton.)

And why all these precautions? The same writers on international law, and the most illustrious American statesmen, both tell us in the following terms: "If a single one of those guarantees of impartiality fails to exist, the element foreign to the struggle is that which should take part in the cause of the insurgents and give them aid."

If belligerence is a question of fact, and not of principle, how can an American statesman at once renounce his country's traditions of the policy of neutrality in the matter of the insurgents of Cuba?

I am not ignorant of the fact that their agents and emissaries in the United States publicly declare the existence of an established government. But has the truth of this assertion been investigated? Has an attempt even been made to do so? And if it has been done, if other documents are possessed which do not proceed from a suspicious source, why are they not published in the United States? In this way it would be possible to enlighten the opinion of the rest of the world, which is now in the most complete darkness with respect to the matter. It is certainly not in treating with the descendants of those who signed the declaration of their country's independence, and conquered their freedom at the price of so much blood, that I must longer insist upon the conditions which a new government just establishing itself requires.

The bands of rebels roaming throughout the eastern department of the Island of Cuba have not a single line of communication with the sea. Where, then, are their ports, or their ships, or their prize court? The fertile imagination of their agents in the United States has as yet furnished no reply to these questions.

I must now compare the policy pursued in 1861 by the Spanish government toward the United States with that which the government of this republic now appears inclined to put into practice with respect to Spain. At the outbreak of the civil war in this country, England and France took the initiative, granting belligerent rights to the so-called confederates, whom they considered as being organized. Prussia made the same declaration on the 13th of June. Spain could not, by reason of her geographical and maritime situation, longer abstain from making a similar concession, without exposing herself to the gravest complications; but she declared, in doing so, that she desired to maintain the mutual sentiments of friendship prevailing between Spain and the republic, these sympathies being clearly shown by the subsequent acts of the

Spanish government, which proved that its policy recognized as its base the most friendly feeling toward the cabinet at Washington. This conduct was so manifest that its proof is found in the diplomatic correspondence published by the federal government.

Mr. Perry wrote from Madrid, June 19, 1861, to the Honorable Mr. Seward, as follows: (See original at the end of the Spanish paper.)

Mr. Schurz, United States minister at Madrid, shortly afterward wrote to Señor Calderon Collantes, the Spanish minister of state, (July 31 of the same year,) as follows: (See original which accompanies the Spanish paper.)

If the present Spanish government is, to a certain extent, responsible for the political acts of the one which it replaces, much less can the honorable Secretary of State disregard the declarations made by his predecessor in the name of President Lincoln, and excuse to-day, by that course then appreciated in a manner so favorable for the United States by the President and Secretary of State, so grave a political act as the one in question, which cannot be explained, much less justified by the actual situation of Cuba. Nor can any distinction be made between an insurrection breaking out in an integral part of the national territory, and in a colony. Those publicists who have written upon this international point admit nothing of the kind; all adhere to the doctrine expressed by Vattel in the following form:

"When a nation," says he, "takes possession of a distant territory and establishes a colony there, this country, although separated from the mother country, forms a part of the state equally with its former possessions."

Therefore, neither can the American doctrine of neutrality, nor the precedents found in the federal policy, nor the situation of the Island of Cuba, nor the course pursued by Spain toward the United States, justify a resolution of this serious character, viz: the accordance of belligerent rights to the roving bands of insurgents in Cuba.

Whence arises, then, the resolution which the federal government is apparently on the eve of adopting? These are questions which, with all due delicacy, I will take the liberty of answering in the following terms:

First. Certain malcontent Cubans have established themselves in the United States, especially in New York, and these are endeavoring by every means in their power, not to conquer their independence by their own efforts, but to gain at present the sympathies of the American people in order afterward to seek the aid of this government for their cause. The history of what has taken place in the last few months is the clearest proof of this. In a state of peace, it has been seen with astonishment that associations were publicly organized in many ports belonging to a friendly nation, said associations being composed of the agents of the insurgents, with no other object than that of directing their attacks against Spain. Enlistments of men have also taken place during whole weeks, as if the object were to form expeditions authorized by law, and consequently with the consent of the authorities. These emissaries have carried their spirit of speculation so far as to take advantage of the good faith of emigrants from Europe, sending them to fight in Cuba under command of the so-called General Jordan, and other officers who fought on the side of the South in the civil war. Hostile demonstrations have likewise been suffered to take place against a nation which in 1861 had not even allowed (in order not to wound the susceptibility of the United States) the title of belligerents to be given to an insurgent population numbering six or seven millions of whites, who occupied a third of the territory of the republic, and were in possession of such resources that

they were only conquered by prodigies of valor, military talent, and heroic perseverance; and, after having seen the departure of various filibustering expeditions in broad day-light, and unmolested, from New York and other federal ports, the minister of Spain finally found himself obliged, by the incomprehensible apathy of the authorities, to take the initiative in order to prevent these repeated infractions of the neutrality laws; but he will not now insist on these facts, to which at the proper time he will call the attention of the honorable Secretary of State.

Secondly. If the duties of every foreign power, with respect to a rebellion carried on against a regular and legitimate government, oblige said power to abstain from all participation in such rebellion, as was so aptly said by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, avoiding in this manner the exercising of any influence on the result by the element foreign to the struggle, the honorable Secretary of State must have deeply regretted the extravagant demonstrations which have been seen in a large portion of the country, and which have been echoed by the press. He will also sincerely regret that the Cuban emissaries have gone so far as to compromise the reputation for impartiality (without doubt well deserved) of persons holding high official positions, boasting, doubtless without any reason, of being in possession of important confidential information with regard to political affairs, and to have knowledge of plans, the accomplishment of which they predicted with great confidence. With this view, I take the liberty of calling your attention to a letter from Mr. Dallas, (May 2, 1861,) then minister of the United States in London, to Mr. Seward. (See original texts for what is designated above, and for Mr. Seward's reply.)

Thirdly. Finally I am about to treat of the question of belligerent rights, which is the most important matter of these observations. Why do the Cuban agents solicit these with so much urgency? Why do they not hesitate to employ calumny in order to compromise the government of the United States in favor of their cause? Why do they not recoil (so that they may accomplish their object) at the danger of employing means which are punished by the laws? The reply to these questions is, that the Cuban agents stand in the most pressing need of the aid of the United States; that what they seek and require is the moral participation, at least, of the American Union in their struggle with Spain; which, hitherto, has attained no proportions save those given it by the reports of victories of the Cuban insurgents, manufactured at Key West and in New York, and which, under pretext of obtaining the title of belligerents, only tend to cause the United States to abandon that policy, the strict observance of which is dictated by the law of nations as taught and practiced by themselves. Thus, then, before closing these considerations relative to the announcement of the concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents of Cuba by the United States, it seems fitting to me to copy, in addition, the words addressed, September 18, 1865, by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, minister of this republic in London, to Lord John Russell. (See end of Spanish document.)

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to reiterate to the honorable Secretary of State the assurances of highest consideration.

MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE *of the United States.*

[Inclosure.]

Extract from the correspondence of the Hon. C. F. Adams, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, with Lord Russell, minister for foreign affairs of England, respecting the Alabama, on September 18, 1865.

Page 155. "Whenever an insurrection against the established government of a country takes place, the duty of governments under obligations to maintain peace and friendship with it appears to be at first to *abstain carefully from any step that may have the smallest influence in affecting the result.*" Whenever facts occur of which it is necessary to take notice, either because they involve a necessity of protecting personal interests at home, or avoiding an implication in the struggle, then it appears to be just and right to provide for the emergency by specific *measures precisely to the extent that may be required, but no further.* It is, then, facts alone, and not appearances or presumptions, that justify action. *But even these are not to be dealt with further than the occasion demands. A rigid neutrality in whatever may be done is of course understood.*

* * * * * * * * * * *

Such appears to me to have been the course rigidly adhered to by the government which I have the honor to represent in the long struggle that took place between Spain and her colonies in South America. On which side of it the sympathies of the people were, cannot admit of a doubt, yet the respective dates which your lordship has been kind enough to search out and record in your note, sufficiently established the fact how carefully all precipitation was avoided in judging of the issue in regard to the mother country.

Extract from the Elements of International Law, by Henry Wheaton, LL. D.

PART 1.—NATIONS AND SOVEREIGN STATES.

Page 23. It is certain that the state of things between the parent state and insurgents must amount in fact to a *war in the sense of international law*—that is, powers and *rights* of war *must be* in actual exercise—otherwise the recognition is falsified, for the *recognition* is a *fact*. The tests to determine the question are various.

* * * * * * * * * *

Among the tests are the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents, sufficient in character, population, and resources, to constitute it, if left to itself, a state among the nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state; the actual employment of *military forces* on *each side, acting in accordance with the rules and customs of war, such as the use of flags of truce, cartels, exchange of prisoners,* and the treatment of captured insurgents by the parent state as prisoners of war.

* * * * * * * * * *

Extract of a note written by Mr. Perry to Mr. Seward, dated Legation of the United States, Madrid, June 17, 1861.

The minister of state has to-day, while acknowledging that its provisions are in great part taken from the French decree, drawn my attention to the fact that he has avoided the use of the expression *belligerents* as far as possible, or any other which could be considered as prejudging the question of right in any manner.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Extract from a note of Mr. Schurz to Señor Calderon Collantes, dated Legation of the United States, Madrid, July 31, 1861.

SIR: Yesterday I received a dispatch from the Secretary of State of the United States, informing me that the President has read with the greatest satisfaction the proclamation of her Catholic Majesty's concerning the unfortunate troubles that have arisen in the United States, and it affords me the sincerest pleasure to express to your excellency the *high sense* which the President entertains of her Majesty's prompt decision and friendly action upon this occasion.

* * * * * * * * * *

Extract from a note of Mr. Dallas to Mr. Seward, dated Legation of the United States, London, May 2, 1861.

He (Lord Russell) told me that the three representatives of the southern confederacy were here; that he had not seen them, but was not unwilling to do so unofficially.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Extract from a note of Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, dated Department of State, Washington, May 21, 1861.

The President regrets that Mr. Dallas did not protest against the proposed unofficial intercourse *between the British government and the missionaries* of the insurgents.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Intercourse of any kind with the so-called *commissioners* is liable to be construed as a recognition of the authority which appointed them. Such intercourse would be none the less hurtful to us for being called *unofficial, and it might be even more injurious*, because we should have no means of knowing what points might be resolved by it.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

You will in any event desist from all intercourse whatever, unofficial as well as official, with the British government, so long as it shall continue intercourse of either kind with the domestic enemies of this country.

Extract from the correspondence between the Hon. Mr. C. F. Adams, American minister, and Earl Russell, Minister for Foreign Affairs of England, respecting the Alabama, dated Legation of the United States, London, September 18, 1865.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

But entertaining as I do a strong impression that in the matter now at issue is *involved a question of international comity based upon grave principles of morals of universal application, the decision upon which is likely to have a very wide bearing upon the future relations of all civilized nations*, and especially those most frequenting the high seas, I feel myself under the necessity of placing upon record the views of it held by the government which I have the honor to represent.

No. 93.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Lopez Roberts.

WASHINGTON, *October* 13, 1869.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Roberts, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain, under date of 18th September, which was received on the 25th of that month, on which day the undersigned left Washington for a temporary absence.

Mr. Roberts states the object of his note to be the submission of "certain important considerations relative to the declaration of belligerent rights which, as it appears, it is intended to grant to the insurgents of Cuba."

Mr. Roberts does not state how or whence appears the intention, which in various parts of his note, with more or less force of expression, but always with equal and entire absence of proof, or of facts in support thereof, he assumes to be formed, and attributes to this government.

It might be a sufficient answer to say, that no intention to grant belligerent rights to the insurgents of Cuba has been announced by this government. It is a more perfect answer to say that no such intention has been reached by this government.

The undersigned has read with interest the "important considerations" submitted by Mr. Roberts, and observes with great satisfaction the appreciation by that gentleman of the strict observance by this government of its international obligations of neutrality; and he notices further with equal satisfaction, that Mr. Roberts draws the most of his authority in favor of the observance of those neutral obligations from the precedent furnished by this government, and from the diplomatic correspondence of this department and its representatives.

Mr. Roberts, in various parts of his note, attributes to this government an intention which is not warranted by any declaration or act of the government, and which is justified only by Mr. Roberts's appreciation of the demands made upon it, or by the unduly excited hopes of some and apprehensions of other persons.

In this view he compares the policy pursued by Spain in 1861 with that which he assumes this government now appears inclined to put in practice with respect to Spain.

The undersigned would have desired not to draw any comparisons; but if one is to be drawn, it should be between the policy actually pursued by the respective governments, and not between that which has been adopted by Spain and that which Mr. Roberts imagines the United States may be inclined to put in practice.

Referring to the concession of belligerent rights by Spain to the southern insurgents during the recent civil war in the United States, Mr. Roberts says it had been preceded by a similar concession on the part of Great Britain, France, and Prussia, and that "Spain could not by reason of her geographical and maritime situation longer abstain from making."

This concession was made by Spain on the 17th day of June, 1861, only sixty-six days after the assault on Fort Sumter, the outbreak of the rebellion, and which was the only combat or conflict of arms of which any account had reached Europe at the date of Spain's action in the matter; a single and a bloodless combat, an attack upon a handful of half-starved men, being the extent of war on which Spain based the "fact of belligerency."

It is true that Great Britain and France may have been more precipitate even than Spain in their haste to grant belligerent rights to the insurgents of the United States; and the example of these monarchies of the Old World may be pleaded by the Republics of Peru, Chili, and Bolivia, in the New, in their proceeding towards Cuba, with the difference in favor of the latter, that they waited for months, instead of days, and until scores of conflicts had been fought, and the slain were numbered by thousands.

The United States have not followed these or any similar precedents. When Mr. Roberts alludes to the "geographical and maritime situation of Spain" as presenting the necessity for her action in June, 1861, the undersigned is forced to admit that the geopraphical and maritime situation of a neutral power may become a controlling consideration in deciding its attitude toward parties engaged in a civil conflict, within the limits of another power. The United States have felt and still feel the force of this consideration, in its bearing upon the pending conflict in Cuba. But in this connection the undersigned is compelled to ask himself the question, whether the scene of conflict in the southern States was nearer to the possessions of Spain, in 1861, than the scene of the present conflict is to the territory of the United States; and he fails to see that the maritime situation of Spain was as intimately affected by the civil war in the United States, as the maritime situation of the

United States is affected by that which rages in the neighboring Island of Cuba.

The civil war in Cuba has continued for a year; battle after battle has been fought, thousands of lives have been sacrificed, and the result is still in suspense. But the United States have hitherto resisted the considerations which, in 1861, controlled the action of Spain, and determined her to act upon the occurrence of a single bloodless conflict of arms and within sixty-six days from its date.

Riquelme, one of the ablest modern writers on international law, (one for whom the world is indebted to Spain,) says "that foreign intervention in civil wars may be excusable when the interest of humanity evidently requires it, or when the essential interests of a state are injured by the civil war of a neighboring power." No claims of humanity were alleged as calling for intervention in the civil war in the United States; on the contrary, humanity called for the repression of a rebellion whose avowed object was the enslavement and oppression of a race.

The undersigned has not now to remind Mr. Roberts of the frequency with which, in the interest of humanity, he has been obliged to remonstrate against the atrocities and the cruelties which have attended the conflict in Cuba for the past year; and if these cruelties and this inhumanity have not been confined to one party to the conflict, the force of the justification for intervention assigned by the eminent Spanish authority referred to has been so much the more pressing.

The United States have not acted on this justification assigned by Riquelme, nor by that other of neighborhood, although the scene of strife lies at their very threshold, but have acted upon their early established policy, under which, in the beginning of their history, in the absence of any municipal enactments on the subject, and in advance of other nations, they set the example of repressing violations of neutrality to the prejudice of nations with whom they were at peace. This proud feature in their history, and their strict adherence to it during subsequent years when Spain was engaged in war with her revolted provinces, are candidly admitted by Mr. Roberts.

This principle has controlled their proceedings with regard to the war in Cuba. It does not, however, admit the indefinite protraction of a conflict in a contiguous territory, such as that which has existed for the past year in that island—a conflict marked with cruelties and destruction and devastation without parallel in modern civilized warfare. To quote again the language of Riquelme, "Humanity and the essential interests of other powers may at length compel their action."

The friendship of the government of the United States for Spain, unbroken during its existence as a nation, has led it to hope for a different solution to the difficulties with which its ancient ally now finds herself involved. It still hopes and will continue to hope for such solution. It must, however, reserve for the future its independent action as a sovereign power. The future of the contest, and of its conduct, will determine the future course of this government.

The undersigned cannot close this note without the expression of regret that a part of Mr. Roberts's note seems to have been written under a misapprehension of facts that have occurred, as well as of the spirit and operations of a government founded upon liberal principles, and acting under constitutional and limited powers.

The United States freely offer an asylum to the oppressed of all nationalities; many of the subjects of Spain have availed themselves of that asylum; and if, as Mr. Roberts alleges, they, or some of them, have

abused the hospitality extended alike to all, this is not the fault of the United States.

This government allows freedom of speech and of action to all, citizens or strangers, restricted only to the observance of the rights of others, and of the public peace. The Constitution of the United States secures to the people the right peacefully to assemble, and also to keep and bear arms; it secures them in their persons against unreasonable search and seizure, and provides that no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

If certain malcontent Cubans (subjects of Spain) have misconstrued and abused the privileges thus accorded by a liberal government, the undersigned need not remind Mr. Roberts what the occurrences daily reported from across the ocean are showing—that governments cannot always restrain their malcontent subjects or residents. Laws will be broken at times; and happy is that form of government that can control the tendency of evil minds, and restrain, by its peaceful agencies, the violence of evil passions.

The undersigned is forced to admit, with regret, that an unlawful expedition did succeed in stealthily escaping from the United States, and landing on the shores of Cuba. It escaped from the United States without having attracted any notice or suspicion on the part of the government or its officers or agents, and, as the undersigned believes, without any suspicion on the part of the agents of the Spanish government. Previous to its departure, Mr. Roberts had been frequently informed that this government would act upon any information or suggestion which it could obtain through its own agents, or that might be furnished by the Spanish authorities or their agents.

The undersigned has, on several occasions, caused proceedings to be adopted on information received from Mr. Roberts, which information proved to be totally unfounded. In no single instance where any information was received, either from the representative or the agents of Spain, or from the offiers of this government, or from any other source, indicating the probability of any unlawful enterprise against Spain or her possessions, has this government failed in arresting and defeating the objects of such enterprise.

No. 94.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 19.] MADRID, *September* 19, 1869.

I inclose with this dispatch a decree organizing a commission to consider and propose within thirty days a plan of political and administrative reform for Porto Rico, including the abolition of slavery. It is preceded by a decree dissolving a former commission, and establishing another to prepare and submit forthwith the necessary changes in the penal code of the peninsula to make it applicable to the colonies. The report of the colonial minister preceding the decree in relation to Porto Rico is not without interest in its recognition of the cogent reasons demanding radical changes in Spanish colonial government, and thorough reforms in colonial administration. Other decrees are foreshadowed establishing freedom of worship in Cuba, and providing for the election

of deputies to the Cortes; although several times announced semi-officially as forthcoming, they have not yet appeared.

I am assured by the President of the Cortes, that among the first subjects brought before that body, will be the cruel and vindictive manner in which the war in Cuba is prosecuted, and he feels confident the Cortes will require the most energetic measures to be taken by the government to prevent hereafter the outrages which have been so justly denounced by the United States. Captain General Concha, Marquis of Duro, has likewise expressed to me his abhorrence of the treatment of prisoners of war and other captives in Cuba, and will move actively in the matter on the assembling of the Cortes, where his high military reputation and personal character will exercise their just influence. Other prominent personages have given me similar assurance.

* * * * * * * *

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF TRANSMARINE AFFAIRS, *i. e.*, AFFAIRS OF THE SPANISH TRANSMARINE POSSESSIONS.

STATEMENT.

SIR: By a decree of September 29, 1866, a commission was appointed, whose duty it was to "examine and propose a reform of the penal laws in force in our transmarine possessions," and also to propose "the principles and rules whereby judgments in criminal cases shall be governed" in those territories.

This commission taking as its basis the penal code which is in force in the peninsula, and accepting as its object the application of said code in our transmarine possessions, has labored to facilitate the same by means of some reforms in the text. But these labors do not embrace the whole code, nor do they refer to the enforcement of the penal code, which was, and justly so, one of the principal ends for which the commission was appointed.

It is important to carry out this intention, and it would be a matter of great regret, if, by reason of its being unduly extended, any obstacle should be placed in the way of its speedy accomplishment. Hence the undersigned minister is of opinion that the duties of the aforesaid commission being considered at an end, another should be appointed to examine and propose the various reforms and modifications whereby our penal code may be applied to our various transmarine territories, and at the same time to prepare a provisional law for the application of the code, deferring the elaborate preparation of a law for judicial procedure until some future time.

In this manner, limiting its task to the examination of the common penal law and to the form of its immediate application, the committee will be able to accomplish this as speedily as the government of your highness and our brethren beyond the sea desire and need.

With these considerations, the undersigned minister has the honor to submit to the approval of your highness the accompanying plan of a decree.

The Minister of Transmarine Affairs,
MANUEL BECERRA.

MADRID, *September* 10, 1869.

DECREE.

In accordance with the suggestion of the minister of transmarine affairs, made with the approval of the council of ministers, I decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The commission which was appointed by the decree of September 29, 1866, to examine and propose reforms in the penal laws in force in the transmarine possessions in Spain, is hereby dissolved.

ART. 2. Another commission is appointed in its stead, to consist of a president, five voting members, and a secretary, who shall have the right to vote, and it shall be the duty of said commission: first, to propose as speedily as possible such alterations as may be necessary in the penal code now in force in the peninsula, in order to apply the same to the various Spanish territories lying beyond the sea; secondly, to prepare likewise, with all speed, a provisional law for the application of the same code; thirdly,

to examine and propose the basis of a law for judicial procedure in criminal cases for the said territories.

ART. 3. The ministry of the transmarine affairs will furnish the commission with the data and information which it possesses, and will further give the necessary orders for the execution of this decree.

Done at Madrid, September 10, 1869.

FRANCIS. SERRANO.

The Minister of Transmarine Affairs,
MANUEL BECERRA.

STATEMENT.

SIR: The day being at hand for our legislative body to renew its labors, and the legitimate representatives of Porto Rico being now present in the metropolis, the time has arrived for the fulfillment of the just duty and of the solemn obligation imposed upon us by the September revolution toward the Spaniards beyond the sea.

Spain is not limited to the peninsula which is bounded by the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The community of race and traditions, which is manifested by a common language and a glorious history never tarnished by disloyalty, clearly shows that nations are made principally by means of moral bonds of union far stronger than misfortune and errors. If governments that distrusted the national spirit by which they disdained to be actuated, hoped more from the always doubtful efficacy of external and violent means than from the attractive virtue of national solidity, never appealed to in vain among our people, it is now time to seek in the free manifestations of the aspirations of all that potent union and that dauntless courage whereby we may recover the position which history claims for us, and which of right belongs to us in the council and assembly of enlightened nations. Sovereign Spain cannot deprive any of her members of that portion of sovereignty which is their due.

The revolutionary movement, therefore, was very soon made in our transmarine possessions, and gave rise to legitimate as well as encouraging hopes. But in an unfortunate hour, by reason of inveterate feelings of distrust; by reason of the excessive exaggeration of past offenses; perhaps, also, by reason of inordinate aspirations, this movement, which ought to have been as measured as regular, and as productive of good as in the peninsula, stepped beyond the limits within which it should have confined itself, raising the *flag of rebellion* in Cuba to violate the sacred integrity of the Spanish nation.

In presence of such a danger, the honor of the country, the duty of the government, the vital interests of the revolution, peremptorily demanded the defense of the territory, and as a *consequence of the state of hostilities*, the much to be regretted but necessary postponement of reforms, so that these might not be confounded with timorous and arbitrary reforms of past times, nor fail to appear solemnly consecrated by the action and free consent of all interested in them, thus strengthening with firmer bonds than those of force—the lasting union of Cuba and Spain.

But if such invincible obstacles temporarily prevent the Spanish revolution from exercising its political influence in the most precious of our Antilles, this is not the case in Port Rico, and the government being free from the well-founded apprehension which the state of affairs in Cuba causes it to entertain with respect to that island, when the question is to radically change the political and social system there prevailing, it is proper to show how energetic, honest, and sincere is its desire to admit the colonies to the full enjoyment of their rights, and to an untrammeled participation in the great conquests of modern civilization.

A deplorable and pertinacious tradition of despotism, which if it could ever be justified, is without a shadow of reason at the present time, intrusted the direction and management of our colonial establishment to the agents of the metropolis, destroying by their dominant and exclusive authority the vital energies of the country, and the creative and productive activity of free individuals.

And although the system may now have improved in some of its details, the domineering action of the authorities being less felt, it still appears full of the original error, which is upheld by the force of tradition, and the necessary influence of interests created under their protection, (*i. e.* that of the authorities,) which doubtless are deserving of respect so far as they are reconcilable with the requirements of justice, with the common welfare, and with the principles on which every liberal system should be founded.

A change of system, political as well as administrative, is therefore imperatively demanded. To declare and respect the inalienable rights of persons, municipalities and provinces, to seek to bring about administrative centralization, allowing the widest freedom of action to municipal boards and provincial deputations, as legitimate, immediate, and direct organs and representatives of the people electing them; to simplify the complicated mechanism of the superior administration, restoring to those natural centers

the powers which of right belong to them, and as a political guarantee of still greater importance, firmly to establish the public representation at one time near the colonial government, at another near that of the metropolis, or in both at once, if it should be possible and necessary—such is, in brief, the general intention of the undersigned minister.

But in order that these intentions may be duly fulfilled and that these results may be felt by all alike, it is indispensable to solve one of the most difficult social problems at once the danger and the glory of our epoch. Errors arising from a false view of life sacrificed, for more than three centuries, the personal liberty of thousands of beings to the idea of preparing for them a greater degree of happiness after death. Mistaken notions of economy were joined to these, seeking in forced labor that wealth and production which are found far more abundantly on free labor. But neither do the eternal laws of morality, which permit not even a good end to be attained through unjust means, nor does the mission of the state, which as the supreme organ of right ought to respect it (*i. e.*, right) under all circumstances and above all interests, permit the existence of slavery, with its horrors and dangers, to continue any longer without an act of immorality and injustice. This was recognized by the commissioners appointed to propose political, social, and economical reforms in Cuba and Porto Rico, without for this reason forgetting, as the undersigned likewise will not forget, the just respect due to material interests, created under the protection of ancient institutions and laws. No progress, no advancement of humanity, is ever accomplished by an absolute disregard of a previously existing state of things, unjust though this may have been, for notwithstanding its unjustice, it has given rise to human relations, the consideration of which it is neither right nor prudent, much less politic, to lay aside, thereby reaching a solution which will only be productive of lasting disturbances.

Besides this, the serious difficulties presented by every social change; the discretion with which liberty should be accorded to persons whom it was considered a crime to call human beings, and for whom labor has been a permanent sign of servitude, disappear almost entirely where the white and civilized population is much more numerous than the colored, and where the majority of the latter have been able to earn a subsistence, and even competence and wealth, by free labor, which experience as well as the teachings of economical science has shown to be the most beneficial and productive.

In order happily and speedily to effect these important changes, which notwithstanding the urgent call for them must receive serious and conscientious study, the undersigned proposes to your highness the appointment of a commission composed of persons of high character and having a knowledge of the real necessities of the country, who in a brief and determinate space of time, but not sufficient for those who must already have formed their opinions, shall propose such reforms and plans as may be necessary to harmonize the social political, and administrative situation of the island of Porto Rico, with the imperative demands of justice and morality, and, as far as possible, with the principles laid down in the democratic constitution of the Spanish nation, which ought to be applied as soon as possible to those remote countries.

With the foregoing considerations the undersigned has the honor to submit to the approval of your highness the accompanying plan of a decree.

MANUEL BECERRA,
Minister of Transmarine Affairs.

MADRID, *September* 10, 1869.

DECREE.

In view of the statements made by the minister of transmarine affairs, with the approval of the council of ministers, I decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. A commission is hereby appointed, whose duty it shall be to discuss and propose to the minister of transmarine affairs the principles in accordance with which shall be made all plans of laws for political and administrative reform and for the abolition of slavery in the island of Port Rico.

ART. 2. The commission shall consist of a president, (and the minister of transmarine affairs shall act in this capacity,) of fifteen voting members, and the under-secretary of the ministry, who shall act as secretary, with voice and vote. The voting members shall elect the vice-president.

ART. 3. The commission shall remain in office for thirty days precisely from the moment of entering upon the discharge of its duties, which shall take place three days after the publication of the present decree.

ART. 4. The ministry of transmarine affairs will furnish to the commission such data and information as it may possess, and the necessary orders will be given for the execution of this decree.

Done at Madrid, September 10, 1869.

FRANCISCO SERRANO.

The Minister of Transmarine Affairs,
MANUEL BECERRA.

No 95.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

HAVANA, *September* 16, 1869.

* * * * * * *

I find that there was published here in the "Diario de la Marina," of the 14th of July last, the only version of the insurgent constitution which I have seen or known of appearing in the Spanish papers of the island.

* * * * * * * *

In this constitution, as so published, it appears by article 24 that "All the inhabitants of the republic are entirely free," and so is in harmony with the previous proclamations referred to in Mr. Hall's and Mr. La Reintrie's dispatches. It does not appear to me to be likely that any other copies than that I now send of the constitution, and those sent by Mr. La Reintrie and Mr. Hall of the proclamations issued, can have been published here, that are any differently worded with reference to slavery; for these, in the manner in which they have been procured, appear to have been designed for circulation on the island rather than especially to be sent abroad.

[Diario de la Marina, Havana, July 14, 1869.—Translation.]

The Bandera Española, of Santiago de Cuba, publishes a curious document, which is said to have been found in Del Gallo street, copied on a half sheet of paper, torn at the creases where it had been folded, dirty and greasy. It is nothing less than the "Constitution of the Cuban Republic," and is as follows:

"CUBAN REPUBLIC.

"Political constitution which shall remain in force during the war of independence.

"ARTICLE 1. The legislative power shall reside in a house of representatives.

"ART. 2. Each of the four States into which the island is henceforth divided shall be equally represented in this house.

"ART. 3. These States are: Oriente, Camagney, Las Villas, and Occidente.

"ART. 4. Only citizens of the republic, above twenty years of age, can be representatives.

"ART. 5. No representative can hold any other office under the republic.

"ART. 6. When a vacancy shall occur in the representation of any State the executive of the same shall prescribe measures for a new election.

"ART. 7. The house of representatives shall appoint the president, vested with the executive power, the general-in-chief, the president of the sessions, and its other officers. The general-in-chief is subordinate to the executive, and must make reports to him of his operations.

"ART. 8. The following persons shall be impeached before the house of representatives, if occasion therefor arise: The president of the republic, the general-in-chief, and the members of the house. This impeachment may be made by any citizen; if the house find it worthy of attention it shall submit the party impeached to the judicial power.

"ART. 9. The house of representatives may depose at pleasure the functionaries whose appointment belongs to it.

"ART. 10. The legislative enactments of the house require, in order to become valid, the sanction of the president.

"ART. 11. If they do not obtain it they shall be returned to the house for further deliberation, when the objections presented by the president shall be considered.

"ART. 12. The president is obliged to give or refuse his approval to any law which shall be proposed within ten days.

"ART. 13. Any resolution (law) having been passed by the house a second time, the president shall be obliged to sanction it.

"ART. 14. The following shall always be matters to be settled by law: Taxes, public loans, the ratification of treaties, the declaration and conclusion of war, the authorization of the president to grant letters of marque and reprisal, the raising and maintain-

ing of troops, the providing and sustaining of a fleet, and the declaration of reprisals against an enemy.

"ART. 15. The house of representatives declares itself in permanent session from the moment when the representatives of the people shall ratify this fundamental law until the close of the war.

"ART. 16. The executive power shall reside in the president of the republic.

"ART. 17. Any one, in order to be president, must be at least thirty years of age and have been born in the island of Cuba.

"ART. 18. The president may make treaties, with the ratification of the house, (*i. e.*, subject to the ratification of the house.)

"ART. 19. He shall appoint ambassadors, public ministers, and consuls of the republic in foreign countries.

"ART. 20. He shall receive ambassadors, take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and send his dispatches to all officers of the republic.

"ART. 21. The secretaries of the government (of state, &c.) shall be nominated by the president and appointed by the house.

"ART. 22. The judicial power is independent, its organization shall be the object of a special law.

"ART. 23. In order to become an elector the same conditions are required as in order to be elected.

"ART. 24. All inhabitants of the island are entirely free.

"ART. 25. All citizens of the republic are considered as soldiers of the liberating army.

"ART. 26. The republic recognizes no dignities, special honors, or privileges.

"ART. 27. Citizens of the republic shall receive no honors or distinctions from a foreign country.

"ART. 28. The house cannot assail religious liberty, the freedom of the press, the right of petition, nor any other inalienable right of the people.

"ART. 29. This constitution may be amended whenever the house shall unanimously so determine.

"This constitution was voted for in the free town of Gúaimaro, on the 10th of April, 1869, by the citizens Cárlos M. de Céspedes, president of the constituent assembly, and the citizen deputies, Salvador, Cisneros, Betancourt, Francisco Sanchez, Miguel Betancourt Guerra, Ignacio Agramonte Ceiman, Antonio Zambrana, Jesus Rodriguez, Antonio Alcalá, José Izaguirre, Honorato Castillo, Miguel Géronimo Gutierrez, Avendio Garcia, Tranquilino Valdés, Antonio Lorda, and Edwardo Machado Gómez."

The Bandera Española adds:

"It is said to have been voted for by the citizen Cárlos M. de Céspedes, (the Most Excellent is here wanting; what irreverence!) and the citizen deputies, &c. We are not informed, however, nor do we know, nor does any one know, where, when, or how the voting took place in the various towns of the island, in order to elect these gentlemen, who, as the constitution says, are called deputies. Of what districts, of what departments, of what towns are these citizen deputies the representatives? Who elected them? Who gave them the right or authority to palm themselves off upon the country as representing the opinion of the majority? Heaven help us! Everything done by our revolutionists must be something absurd and ridiculous."

No. 96.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

No. 156.] HAVANA, *September* 20, 1869.

During the past few weeks much popular interest has been manifested here in the formation of a volunteer reserve corps, to embrace all who are not now enrolled in the existing organization of volunteers, and especially those men of position whose action in taking a stand or refraining from doing so is calculated to influence public sentiment, and whose adherence usually weighs largely in the moral determination of any cause.

There is much expression, also, of the feeling that the time has now come when all must define their position, and must take sides one way or the other; that those who are not now openly and fully for the preservation of this island to Spain are to be classed with the adherents of the insurrection, and are to be treated accordingly.

A memorial, embracing the projected organization of this reserve

corps and the preliminary steps regarding it, has been addressed to the Captain General, and has received and is now receiving the signatures of a large class of influential men, whose names have not before appeared on one side or the other, but who now, whether willingly or not, commit themselves to the side of the maintenance of Spanish authority.

No. 97.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

No. 159.] HAVANA, *September* 21, 1869.

There are some signs of the times which attract the eye of the careful observer here, which are deserving of more than a passing notice. One of the most notable is that the people of this island—and to a great extent Havana is to the island what Paris is to France—the people, especially of Havana, now read the newspapers; they therefore think upon current events.

There are ten thousand young men and of middle life, in this city alone, enrolled and armed as volunteers. They feel now that they are a part of the body politic, and they want to know what is said about that, about themselves. They, therefore, now read the newspapers. Reading gives rise to discussion and to thinking, and thinking will some day lead to action.

It is therefore important to know what ideas are thus daily read, what is permitted to be read here, for heretofore there has been a rigid, and there still is a government censorship.

The popular organ of the volunteers is the Voz de Cuba. That paper in its issue of yesterday told its readers, and it was permitted to do so, that it is now not alone the newspapers of the United States that urge the cession to the United States by Spain of one of its most important provinces, nor yet the Times of London, La France, and La Patrie of Paris, nor is it alone the republican papers of Madrid, accustomed to overlook all in their realization of their exaggerated theories, but it is also thoroughly Spanish, and at the same time conservative publications of high standing, and which exercise a great influence over public opinion, organs of parties, and even as it is said of entire provinces that have immense interests in the island of Cuba, that now counsel Spain to the sale or cession of this island to the United States.

It then proceeds to refer to the Diario de Barcelona, which, it states, from its age, its influence, the moderation and practical good sense which distinguishes it, is read with interest in all the Catalan provinces, in much of the rest of Spain, and also abroad, where it has reason to know it is highly appreciated—and it states that this paper in a recent article emits the following conclusion:

"In our judgment no other resource remains to us but to open negotiations with the United States for the cession to them of our Antilles."

The Voz de Cuba, of course, proceeds to combat this view, which it characterizes as absurd; but the notable fact is that the publication of such an opinion as this and its open comment has now been reached in Cuba.

* * * * * * *

No. 98.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 22.] MADRID, *September* 25, 1869.

* * * * * * *

In answer to my question about the volunteers, he (General Prim) said that the government did not propose to have a repetition of the scenes which took place in the time of General Dulce.

I expressed my gratification at this information, and hoped that the government had also taken measures to prevent those barbarous and cruel executions that had hitherto marked the progress of the war. This was one of the causes that most embarrassed the government of the United States, as the sufferers in these outrages were not only the Cuban insurgents but also Americans, and, in many instances, persons entirely innocent of any participation in the insurrection.

General Prim stated that he had given very severe and positive orders on that subject to the Captain General, that these scandalous scenes should be prevented at all hazards; and that General de Rodas had answered, avowing his intention of putting a stop to such occurrences, and of resorting to the punishment of death, if necessary, to accomplish this.

I said I would beg to commend to the consideration of the Spanish government the propriety of adopting the system of cartel, and treatment of prisoners according to the rules of ordinary warfare; that this would at once divest the war of its savage character, and make more practicable the projects of pacification which the government entertained.

General Prim said that it was necessary to proceed gradually and surely. The government was now occupied with various decrees carrying its liberal policy into effect in Cuba. A decree would soon be issued initiating the gradual abolition of slavery, by giving freedom to all negroes born after date. The government would also soon announce a plan of administration and municipal reform for Cuba; all this without waiting for the termination of the war. * * *

No. 99.

[Telegram.]

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

MADRID, *September* 25, 1869.

* * * * * * *

Measures already taken to disarm volunteers simultaneously with cessation of hostilities. Severe and positive orders given to stop the scandalous execution of captives, and like cruelties. General de Rodas promises to do so at all hazards.

A decree will be promulgated forthwith for the gradual abolition of slavery. Government will proceed with liberal reforms, without waiting for termination of war. * * * *

No. 100.

[Confidential.]

Mr. Davis to Mr. Pl

No. 46.] WASHI

We get information from Madrid that r
taken there to disarm the volunteers in
proposed cessation of hostilities, and that
have been given to stop the scandalous ex
cruelties, and it is further said that Genera
at all hazards. The same day that this i
dispatch was received from you announciu
Valmaseda, the perpetrator of the worst o
mation contained in your No. 156, also, wo
information from Madrid may be correct.

We are also informed from Madrid tha
forthwith for the immediate abolition of sla
of the information from Cuba is the other

It is of great importance that the dep
early date how far the news from Madrid
will, therefore, please ascertain, so far as y
ing suspicion, whether the purposes of the
important respects are known in Cuba, and
carried out. I need not point out to you h
this is; how sensitive the Spanish authoriti
gation of an inquiry; how important it may
should be kept a profound secret until the
cautiously you must move in taking any st
Indeed I should hardly feel justified in giv
so delicate a subject, were it not that the la
later than any dispatches from you—seen
some movement going on under the surfa
made public. * * *

No. 101.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. I

[Confidential.]

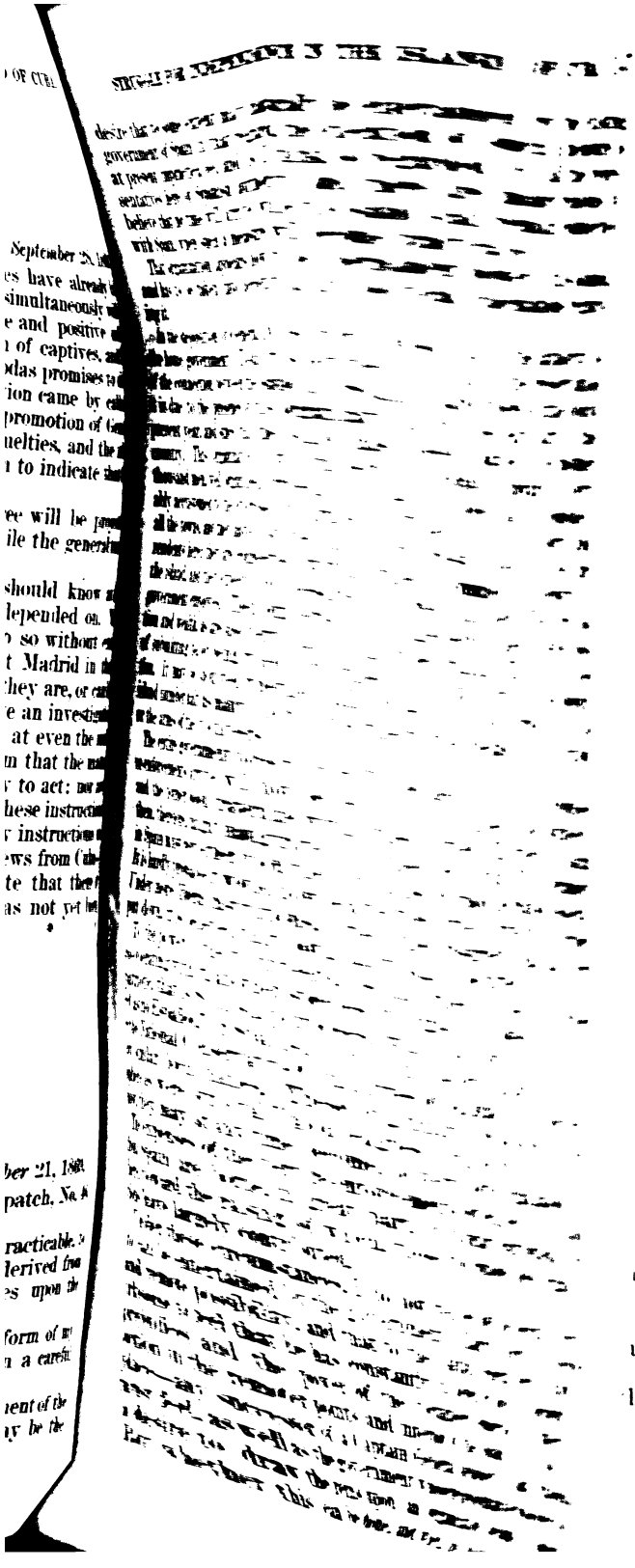
No. 193.]]

I had the honor to receive on the 6th in
of the 28th ultimo, marked confidential.

Since its receipt I have endeavored, so fa
obtain further information in addition to th
my intercourse with officials here and fr
several points with regard to which you ma

What I can now say in reply must neces
general conclusions based upon such infor
study of the situation here.

With regard to the first point of your inq
volunteers, I have no hesitation in saying



E IN THE ISLAND OF (

in designs to treat the

asure to be accomplisl
think the question of t
it any serious difficultie
elieved, with any great
island.
re now any extended b
e institution, and the c
ould appear to render i
nd upon action from tl
to in your dispatch, ma
ate of the decree, as al
riod. Instantaneous abo
be so destructive to labo
ved, create great apprel
ssatisfaction.

* *

eneral La Torre, putting t
ers, from all the sources
ere now were in the ra
partment. He replied, v
the number exceeded ni

received tends to confirm
the total number within

* *

---

o. 102.

to Mr. Fish.

HAVANA, *September*

at Matanzas, has transmi
rcular issued on the 10th
ommanders of the differe
n, relating to the arrests
d by the volunteers from
e is resulting a most undes
of Matanzas, but in many

tion of this document as

and unauthorized proceed
a copy in English, which
purports to be a detailed
he special case referred to

have to give place to the first and more immediate issue—that of putting down the insurrection.

With regard to a simultaneous proposed cessation of hostilities, the point has evidently to be considered only in its latter aspect.

I cannot learn that any such intention is entertained here, nor is there anything in the nature of the situation that appears to render such a measure probable or practicable.

There is some reason to believe that considerable numbers of the insurgents are submitting, and I think it is believed that the time is near at hand when the insurgents will have to be dealt with mainly in that light, and, except with reference to the leaders, there appears to be a disposition to observe a policy of clemency. Any idea of a cessation of hostilities, looking to any other end than the submission of the insurgents, would, apparently, be scouted under the present circumstances, and might be dangerous.

That the enlightened and liberal men who are now at the head of the government of Spain are sincere in wishing well to this island; are willing to concede to it all desirable reforms, and that the instructions which have been issued to the representative here seek to stay the effusion of blood, I most sincerely believe, and I also believe that General Caballero de Rodas, and those who are now more immediately associated with him in the government of this island, second these desires, and will endeavor to carry them out, but much must be left to their discretion, and the full character of all the peculiar and exceptional circumstances now existing here can hardly be appreciated at Madrid, or elsewhere abroad.

I have had no occasion whatever to doubt the good intentions of General Rodas, but the circumstances with which he has to deal may in some cases be stronger than his present power to overcome them.

A communication from the minister of ultramar addressed to the Captain General of this island, containing instructions relating to the conduct of the war here, in the sense of the information received by the department, appears to have been published in Madrid since the date of your dispatch, and has doubtless been communicated to the department by the legation there.

I do not doubt General Rodas's entire willingness to act in accordance with such instructions.

With reference to the question of slavery, I have found but one opinion here, and that is, that its abolition is now a question only of whether it shall be immediate, or extend over a period of, say, five or more years. I think the opinion is almost universal that it would be safer for all interests that the measure should be made gradual, freeing at once all born hereafter, and, by a system of regulated labor, accomplishing total emancipation within a brief term of years.

There is also opposition to the question being touched until the deputies from this island can be heard in the Cortes regarding it, and therefore a belief that it should be deferred until the insurrection shall have been put down.

One of the largest, if not the largest, slaveholder on the island, in conversation with me some time since, stated that he would be entirely willing to accept abolition effected in a term of five years, and I have met no one yet who does not admit the measure, if accomplished in this manner, to be not only necessary but desirable.

But I do not find any expression of belief in official quarters that a declaration of immediate, total abolition would be practicable, and I can

hardly think the government of Spain designs to treat the question in that way.

With tranquillity here, and as a measure to be accomplished within a period of five or eight years, I do not think the question of the abolition of slavery on this island would present any serious difficulties, nor would it in this manner be attended, it is believed, with any great disturbance of the labor or the production of the island.

There certainly does not exist here now any extended belief in the possibility of the preservation of the institution, and the character of the present government of Spain would appear to render its early termination certain, so far as may depend upon action from that quarter. By immediate abolition, as referred to in your dispatch, may be meant the freedom of all born after the date of the decree, as also, perhaps, total emancipation within a brief period. Instantaneous abolition, while it might, if there is tranquillity, not be so destructive to labor here as it is elsewhere, would yet, it is believed, create great apprehension and disorganization, as also political dissatisfaction.

* * * * *

On that occasion I inquired of General La Torre, putting the question to him directly, how many foreigners, from all the sources of information he had had, he thought there now were in the ranks of the insurgents within the eastern department. He replied, without any hesitation, that he did not believe the number exceeded ninety or one hundred.

All of the information I have received tends to confirm the correctness of this statement. I doubt if the total number within the island exceeds one hundred and fifty.

* * * * * * *

No. 102.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

No. 167.] HAVANA, *September* 27, 1869.

Mr. Hall, United States consul at Matanzas, has transmitted to me what purports to be a copy of a circular issued on the 10th instant by the governor of Matanzas to the commanders of the different corps of volunteers within that jurisdiction, relating to the arrests made, and other unauthorized powers assumed by the volunteers from which there is too much reason to believe there is resulting a most undesirable state of affairs, not only in the vicinity of Matanzas, but in many other localities on the island.

I beg to inclose to you a translation of this document as so received herewith.

As illustrative of these violent and unauthorized proceedings, I further transmit to you herewith, a copy in English, which I have also received from Mr. Hall, of what purports to be a detailed narrative of the action of the volunteers in the special case referred to by the governor of Matanzas.

CIRCULAR OF THE GOVERNOR OF MATANZAS TO THE DIFFERENT COMMANDERS OF THE CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS.

[Translation.]

On assuming charge, on my return to this city, of the dispatch of the affairs of the commandancy general, I have found a legal process, already decided, instituted to examine the antecedents of a certain Don Francisco Rodriguez, who was arrested on the night of the 1st instant, by the volunteers of company two of the third battalion—Don Matias Maroto and Don Vicente Clarens.

I have examined with the same care with which I customarily examine this class of proceedings, and it appears to be proved that the civilian Rodriguez is an inoffensive old man, without any antecedents which appear to his prejudice.

It is also proved that the individuals who arrested him proceeded to do so of their own volition, without the knowledge of the authorities, without the presence of any agent of the same, and upon mere presumption, and there are even witnesses who testify that they used the name of the police when they made the apprehension, and appealed to that of the authority to effect the encarcelacion.

By the declaration of the volunteers, Maroto and Clarens, it appears that these individuals proceeded without malice, violating the orders and laws in force through ignorance as to the responsibility they assumed; but as I observe that an abusive and punishable system has been adopted, some being prompted by an exaggerated zeal, and others from a want of knowledge of the penalties to be imposed for their conduct, I believe it is desirable to make some remarks of admonition to you in order to prevent the illegal and unnecessary course adopted by several parties which tends to disturb the public peace, and to create a want of confidence among families, and, perhaps, to gratify personal vengeance.

Well known to all is my firm resolution of pursuing and bringing the full force of the law to bear upon those against whom it be proven that they directly or indirectly contribute toward aiding in fomenting the insurrection, and the moment that there is a conviction of this fact the people of all classes and conditions should place confidence in the authority, and call upon the same at any hour, and upon the functionaries who depend upon the same, in order to notify them and communicate what they know, and to make the remarks they deem proper, and they may rest assured that I shall not neglect any means which may contribute to the discovery of the offense wherever I am informed it exists, and I shall adopt active and prompt measures for the chastisement of the same.

The volunteer force, as also all who bear arms, is nothing less, in cases where there is a necessity of a warrant for the searching of a house, than an auxiliary of the authorities charged with carrying the same into effect; any other proceeding is illegal, prenicious, and fruitless, and gives room to reckless acts to which I cannot consent, nor can the majority of the individuals who compose the corps whose officers I now address consent to the same; and I say reckless acts, because such are those when, while shielded with the uniform of volunteers, some few persons dare to assume upon themselves certain attributes for which they are not competent; inasmuch as there exist zealous, active, and intelligent public functionaries, charged with obtaining the same results without altering the legal course established by the laws. Those who commit said offenses incur, likewise, in the crimes of *riots, violent force, and searching of houses*, prescribed in the ordinances of war—in note 9, title 30, book 4, and the laws 1, 2, 3, 8, and 9, title 10, part 7, book 8, of the new collection of statutes—which punish them with severe penalties, according to the circumstances of the case, it being well to observe that judgment in these cases belongs to those who exercise common law jurisdiction, without their being able to allege any privilege which exempts them from the same, as appears by the stipulations of laws 4 and 5, title 11, book 12, of the new collection of statutes before cited.

In consequence, I trust that you, as commander-in-chief of this corps of volunteers, calling together the officers and members of the same and reading to them this communication, will endeavor to diffuse among all of them doctrines of order, and these provisions of the law of which some are ignorant, in order to avoid personal conflicts, which would be occasioned by their non-observance; and to state to them that they can with all confidence call upon my authority, upon the chief of public protection and security, or on the inspectors or constables, in cases when they may have any affair or incident of interest to denounce, and that these will proceed to act in obedience to the laws and of right; and so justice will be done and the crime shall not be unpunished.

God keep you many years. Matanzas, September 10, 1869.

The Colonel Commandant General,

RAMON FAJARDO.

The LIEUTENANT COLONEL,

First in command of the battalion of volunteers of this city.

DETAILED NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE VOLUNTEERS IN THE CASE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING CIRCULAR.

Don José Francisco Rodriguez, brother to Don Agustin Rodriguez, who rose in Jaguey Grande several months ago, a resident of Macuriges, where he owned a grazing farm, aged sixty-five years, with wife, two daughters, (one of which insane,) and seven grandchildren, the youngest of which is two months old, lately left his house to escort to the "Guira," a village station on the Matanzas railway, his sister-in-law, and wife of Don Agustin, who had been ordered or advised to quit the jurisdiction of Colon. Arriving at the Guira, of the rail on the "Jutia," he immediately returned per rail to the station Torriente, where he found the teacher of his grandchildren waiting for him with a led horse, and was informed that his son-in-law, a near relative of Don Jórge Rodriguez, resident at his father-in-law's, had been arrested by Don José Menendez, a native of the Canary Islands, and commander of a party of volunteers, and taken to Jaguey to give a declaration, and that there was a rumor of his having been shot on the way, as is the practice. The teacher was sent early next morning to Jaguey to inquire, and returned with the tidings that Mr. Jórge Rodriguez, aged forty-four, and a man exclusively dedicated to the care of his family, had been shot on reaching the public square of Jaguey. Don Francisco then broke the news to his widowed daughter, and determined to remove his family to Matanzas, but first passed on to Colon to notify the lieutenant governor of what had happened, and solicit a "pasé de domicilio" for himself and family. On the first point the answer was that he could do nothing, and the "pasé" was refused. Don Francisco, however, provided with "cedulas" of transit, came to Matanzas, and took house in New Town, in the street called Espiritu Santo, which extends from the cavalry barracks westward to and through the waste common called the Palmar de Junco. On Saturday, the 4th September, he was arrested in his house, at midnight, by two volunteers, who pretended to act by authority, and marched off in the center and in single file, one volunteer before him and the other behind. The march being in the direction of the common, on arriving at the first waste, and the rear rank summoning the front to join him, Don Francisco stopped and declared that he would proceed no further, expressing his desire to be shot there, in preference to going any further. One of the men answered that *all* should die, when a watchman came up and said that they should retrace their steps and take their prisoner to the cavalry barracks, whence they should deliver him to the chief of police, who was there at that moment. They obeyed, and on their way another watchman came running up and ordered them to stop, as the chief of police was already coming up. This functionary arrived and put several questions to Don Francisco, as to name, whence he came, &c., and Don Francisco then announced to him that he would not consent, in any way, to remain in custody of volunteers, as he presumed that they sought his life. The chief of police then took him to the police barracks, where he remained thirty-six hours, and was decently treated. At liberty he received a letter from the "mayoral" or overseer of his farm, informing him that the celebrated Durante, at the head of his command, the volunteers, "Tiradores de la muerte," had made a descent on the farm and carried away thirty head of horned cattle and three horses, and on leaving declared that not even a flower should be extracted from the place, as everything was "embargoed" by himself. The overseer had furthermore sent a fat hog to Durante, in obedience to his order, as appeared by a letter he had received from Durante, and which he enclosed as a voucher for the missing fat hog. Don Francisco Rodriguez, now thoroughly alarmed, called on his old friend and neighbor planter, Du Cosme Torriente, colonel of the volunteers at Matanzas, who recommended immediately his case to his friend, M. Cardenal, assessor to the mercantile tribunal, and influential member of the "comité nacional conservador," who took him to his own house to sleep, out of harm's way, and next day accompanied him to the governor's, to whom Mr. Cardenal stated the case in all its details, and requested the governor to ask a "pasé de domicilio" for Mr. Rodriguez from the lieutenant governor of Colon, in order to avoid any pretext for murder on the part of the voluntaers. Governor Farjardo requested Mr. Rodriguez to hand him, and leave him, Durante's letter, which he would forward to the lieutenant governor of Colon for his information, and that he might inquire with what authority Durante had embargoed and extracted cattle, &c. Governor Fajardo likewise gave order to the police to respect Mr. Rodriguez as an honest person and peaceful citizen, and to provide him with a certificate to that effect, in which it should be stated that he was, for a moment, unprovided with a "pasé de domicilio" for himself, family, and servants, which would shortly arrive from Colon.

The chief of police provided Mr. Rodriguez with said document. It is even whispered that the governor gave out a secret circular, almost a dignified one, which had been confidentially read to all the volunteers, censuring the act of the two patriotic members of their corps who had waylaid Mr. R. This I cannot vouch for, although it is universally admitted sub rosa; however, Mr. R. breathed more freely, and Mr. Cardenal bestirred himself in his behalf, and promised that he would see him through and have his property restored to him.

Mr. Rodriguez then moved to Matanzas proper, No. 84 Velarde street, having fallen

sick from despondency and grief and with symptoms of low fever, such as a sensation of cold and much vomiting; was ordered quinine by a physician called in. This happened on the first day of his moving to his new home, and on the second day, which was the 18th instant, Mr. R. was again imprisoned, it is said, by order coming from Colon, and passed feverish to the hospital, where he was closely confined in the dungeon, (calabozo;) a peninsular who has been in his service called on Sunday at the hospital, where he was refused intercourse with Mr. Rodriguez, as the gentleman was "incommunicado," and, besides, senseless, as it was supposed from congestion of the brain.

The widowed daughter of Mr. Rodriguez called upon Governor Fajardo, beseeching him to permit her father to be conveyed as a prisoner to his own house, that he might be assisted by his family. Her persistent supplications at last extorted from the governor a promise that he would give orders that the old gentleman should be conveyed to his home.

It appears that the governor gave the order, as the volunteers took the body of Mr Rodriguez at 5 o'clock of Tuesday morning to the house, where it was received by the frenzied family that rushed to meet the husband, the father and the grandfather. The body was conveyed in a dirty hospital coffin. The immediate cause of death I ignore, as no value can be scientifically given to the answer on that point, given by the volunteer sentinel: "Murió de rabia carajo!"

No. 103.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.

No. 181.] HAVANA, *October* 15, 1869.

On the 28th ultimo, a decree, of which I inclose a copy and translation herewith, was issued by the Captain General, relating to passengers embarking and vessels carrying passengers from the ports of this island.

The objectionable character of some of the provisions of this decree has led me to confer with the authorities here upon the subject, and I have pleasure in now being able to transmit to you herewith a copy and translation of regulations under which the decree is to be executed, which have in consequence been issued, and were published in the Gazette of yesterday, which very materially modify the character of the original decree.

I have found in this matter a liberal disposition on the part of the Captain General and other authorities, when once their attention was called to the objectionable features of the decree as first issued.

Most of the steamers under the flag of the United States leaving this port are in transit from one port of the United States to another, or from a Mexican port to a port in the United States, and *vice versa*.

These vessels have passengers on board without passports, making the voyage between such ports.

There is no evidence relating to their character except the passenger list of the steamer and the declarations of the officers.

It is obviously impossible to permit such passengers to be at the discretion of any officer in a foreign port to distinguish between them and those who may have embarked clandestinely in this harbor.

I am assured by the authorities here that the officers intrusted with the execution of this decree will be so instructed that no case can arise of molestation to such passengers in transit.

[Translation.]

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA.

DECREE.

Owing to the abuse which is being practiced by masters of steamships and sailing vessels that daily leave the ports of the island admitting on board persons who are not provided with the necessary passports, I have deemed proper to resolve the following:

1st. In future all steam or sailing vessels that depart from whatever port of the island and admit passengers shall be searched, after weighing anchor, by the employé of the police designated for that purpose, who will compare the passports delivered to him by the captain with the number of passengers, as also the description of both, and if any one is found without that document he will be taken from on board.

Every person found in this case shall pay a fine of two hundred dollars or shall suffer the same number of days imprisonment.

The captain of the vessel shall pay a fine of two hundred dollars for every such person, which shall be paid before leaving, unless the consignee obliges himself to make the payment.

2d. Consignees who issue passage tickets without the presentation of a passport shall pay a fine of two hundred dollars.

The captains of the ports are charged to see to the compliance with this decree.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

HAVANA, *September* 28, 1869.

[From the Official Gazette, Havana October 14, 1869.—Translation.]

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

His excellency, the superior political governor, has been pleased to sanction the following regulations, which are to be observed by the functionaries who are to execute the decree of the 28th of September, relating to passengers who leave this island:

1st. The employés of the police will be advised as to the hour of sailing of vessels carrying passengers, and, in conformity therewith, will proceed to the examination ordered, with the necessary anticipation, in order not to delay nor to hinder the movements of the vessel.

2d. Said examination must be terminated before, and not after, weighing the anchor, as erroneously appears in the decree referred to; nevertheless, the employés for this purpose shall remain on board until the vessel shall have arrived alongside the guardship, or at the point designated for her dismissal.

3d. The employés of the police shall perform the operations of examinations with that urbanity and the good manners which on all occasions are recommended to them.

4th. They shall, upon application, obtain assistance of the captains of the port, should the same be necessary.

5th. The fines which are prescribed for passengers without passports, and to the consignees who become liable to the same, will be paid with stamped paper of the usual class, giving the interested parties a proper receipt.

6th. It is to be understood that the fine prescribed for the captains of vessels shall not be imposed if they have not had knowledge of the entrance on board of such infractors, and they declare the same in writing and over their signature.

The Secretary,

CESAREO FERNANDEZ.

HAVANA, *October* 13, 1869.

No. 104.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Plumb.

No. 63.] WASHINGTON, *October* 25, 1869.

Your dispatch No. 181 of the 15th instant has been received. The decree which accompanied it, relative to passengers embarking and vessels carrying passengers from the ports of Cuba, has been taken into consideration in connection with the rules for the execution of the decree, which you say are the result of your conference with the authori-

ties upon the subject. It is apprehended that the decree, even if faithfully and impartially carried into effect, pursuant to those rules, may still lead to abuses of the just rights of citizens of the United States, which it is now especially desirable for both governments to anticipate and avoid.

The first article of the decree provides that if any one is found without a passport on board a vessel about to start from a Cuban port, that person shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars and the master of the vessel to a fine of two hundred dollars.

There can be no objection to this provision so far as it may relate to any person who may have been charged with an offense against Spanish law, or to Spanish subjects who may not have been so charged. This government, however, cannot acquiesce in the application of the decree to citizens of the United States, especially to those who may be passengers on board vessels which may merely touch at Havana, on their way to some other port. The application of the decree to passengers on board the steamers which may ply between New York and New Orleans would be particularly offensive. It is probable that passengers, by the latter steamers especially, seldom take passports. To require them so to do merely for the privilege of entering the port of Havana, probably without any intention of landing there, and to exact the fine for an omission to comply with the requirement, seems to be a useless and irritating exercise of power.

This government has no disposition to screen from Spanish authority any person who may have committed or may contemplate the commission of an offense against that authority. It also acknowledges the right and the duty of that authority, especially at this juncture, to adopt extraordinary precautions for self-defense. We are aware of the necessity for this from having been compelled to take a similar course during our late civil war. We, however, endeavored to respect the freedom of well-meaning foreigners, and certainly never adopted or carried into effect any measure as objectionable as the decree referred to. You will, consequently, with firmness, but with courtesy, protest against the indiscriminate execution of that decree.

A copy of this instruction will be communicated to Mr. Roberts, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain here, in order that he may make known to the proper authorities the views of this government on the subject.

No. 105.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

No. 225.] HAVANA, *November* 17, 1869.

I had the honor to receive, on the 3d instant, your dispatch No. 63, of the 25th ultimo, upon the subject of the decree issued by the Captain General of this island on the 28th of September last, relating to passengers embarking and vessels carrying passengers from the ports of Cuba, which decree was transmitted to the department with my dispatch No. 181, of the 15th of October.

By the same mail that brought me your dispatch, there was received here, as I have learned, from the Spanish minister at Washington, a transcript of the same, as communicated to him by the department, in order that he might make known to the proper authorities the views of the government of the United States upon the subject of the said de-

cree. I further learn that a reply to his communication was made by General Carbo, acting in the temporary absence of General Rodas, and was forwarded by the mail of the 13th instant.

Deeming it best to await the return of General Rodas and the political secretary, Mr. Fernandez, before acting under the instruction contained in your dispatch, I have, in an interview with them to-day, stated that I had received your instructions to protest against the indiscriminate execution of the decree referred to.

The Captain General assured me that the decree in question was not intended to apply to passengers in transit, and would not be so applied, and that if any modification in this respect of the decree and regulations, as issued, was necessary, to remove misapprehension, it would immediately be made.

I understood modifications to this effect will be issued and published in the Gazette, possibly in time to send by this mail.

It is proper I should state that no case has yet been brought to my notice of difficulty experienced by any citizen of the United States arising from the operations of the said decree, as thus far executed.

No. 106.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

No. 230.] HAVANA, *November* 20, 1869.

* * * * * * *

Referring to my dispatch No. 225, of the 17th instant, I have now the honor to transmit herewith a copy of an order published in the Official Gazette of last evening, explanatory of the decree of the 28th of September last, relating to passengers embarking and vessels carrying passengers from the ports of this island, and declaring that the said decree does not apply to passengers in transit.

[Translation.]

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF CUBA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Doubts having arisen with regard to the first article of the decree of the 28th of September last, notwithstanding the instructions published on the 13th of October for its execution, his excellency the superior political governor has seen fit to declare, in order to avoid further misunderstanding, and although this is distinctly stated in the said article, that it only applies to passengers embarking in the ports of this island, and not to those arriving in transit; which is published for the information of whom it may concern.

Havana, November 19, 1869.

The Secretary,

CASARÉO FERNANDEZ.

No. 107.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 26.] MADRID, *October* 16, 1869.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy * * * * and translation of his (Mr. Silvela's) reply, dated the 8th instant; also a copy of the decree concerning liberty of worship in the Island of Cuba, and the circular of the minister of ultramar, referred to in Mr. Silvela's note, taken from the Official Gazette of the 28th September.

Mr. Silvela to General Sickles.

[Translation.]

OCTOBER 8.

* * * * * * * * *

Your excellency observes that while the President of the republic reserves his liberty of action, he will be happy if he can contribute in anything to the pacification of Cuba, a result equally advantageous to the interests of America and of Spain.

This frank and noble declaration is extremely satisfactory, and I beg that your excellency will present to the President the thanks of the Spanish government. At the same time, I venture to indicate two acts which it is in his power to accomplish, and which will serve as an illustration of these loyal and friendly purposes toward Spain.

The first is to exercise all his natural influence upon those who, having taken refuge in American territory, foment the rebellion, to the end that they, following the generous initiative of the Spanish government, contained in the Gazette of the 28th of September, may induce their followers to abstain from giving a savage character to the conflict, with the outrages and ferocious crimes with which they have been hitherto stained.

The Spanish government having manifested its purpose to confine the contest within the limits prescribed by modern civilization, orders having been given to the authorities to proceed with all the moderation required by humanity, it would be truly monstrous if the insurgents should continue the barbarous conflict which they have begun, and should keep on perpetrating the excesses which outrage the consciences of honorable men, rendering themselves wholly unworthy of the generous hospitality which the republic dispenses to those who, under the name of the Cuban Junta, stand forth as promoters of the insurrection. The Spanish government having spontaneously set this example, and being resolved to act in a civilizing and humanitarian sense, a wide field is opened to the United States to show their sympathies and their good will toward a government and a nation which proceeds in this manner, notwithstanding the conduct of the rebels.

The second act, which may illustrate the sincerity of the President's offers, is in regard to the gunboats constructed in the United States by the order and at the expense of Spain, not to go against Peru, nor even to fight the insurgents of Cuba, but to defend our coasts against the aggressions of filibusters and pirates.

The strongest argument which your excellency has used on various occasions to endeavor to demonstrate the importance of the insurrection has been the extent of its duration; but this argument will have no weight while the insurrection receives continual increase and nutriment from abroad; while it does not remain isolated and without other partisans and champions than the Cubans themselves. Only when the insurrection persists in this manner can it be urged that it is rooted in the country; that the majority of the Cubans desire to be independent, and even that they are worthy to be so, and are possessed of sufficient means, vigor, and energy to form a nationality and a separate state. At this time, in the present state of things on that island, Spain cannot believe nor admit that the majority of the Cubans incline to separation from the mother country, but that a turbulent and blind minority, excited and aided by adventurers and speculators of other countries, by filibusters and pirates guided by evil passions and not by patriotic purposes, aspire to overcome the general will of their own countrymen, and that this is the sole cause of the discord which we deplore. At this time Spain does not and cannot see in Cuba the profound sentiment and true capacity of independence, and therefore, if she should consent to a separation from that rich and ancient colony, she would not have the great consolation of thinking that she was giving existence to a new nation, but the deep remorse of weakly abandoning her own children—of leaving unprotected a people of her own language and race to miserably perish and disappear.

* * * * * * * * *

No. 108.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.

No. 195.] HAVANA, *October* 26, 1869.

I have the honor to inclose to you herewith a copy of a decree published in the Official Gazette of this city, on Sunday, the 24th instant, establishing freedom of religion in this island.

This great step of progress in a country so closely connected with us as is the Island of Cuba, I have deemed should receive some notice on the part of the representative here of the United States, and I have therefore to-day called upon the Captain General, and have presented to him, in that character, my congratulations upon the adoption of this most important measure, in which I assured him the people and the government of the United States could not but feel a deep interest, forming, as the principle of religious liberty does, one of the cardinal bases of our institutions.

General Rodas said it was a source of great satisfaction to him to have the privilege of placing his signature to a measure of this character.

[Translation—Official.]

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA—REGENCY OF THE KINGDOM—MINISTRY OF ULTRAMAR.

SIR: One of the most sacred rights possessed by the human race, religious liberty unanimously demanded by popular assemblies, has, at length, been legitimately consecrated by the Spanish democratic constitution, in which it is expressly declared that the State, as an institution called to accomplish one great end of life, can neither penetrate into the recesses of the spirits of man, and should not impede manifestations which are foreign to it. The natural limits which separate the domain of religion from that of politics being thus distinctly drawn, the pious man will no longer fear lest a foreign authority dictate to the conscience laws which, right though they may be, carry with them a denial of the religion which they pretend to aid, tacitly supposing that it has not within itself reasons to exist, and capable, at most, of disguising inward indifference with the rigor or the ostentation of the most scrupulous practices. Nor will the state view with fear a power which, recognizing no authority among men, and uniting all powers in its own hand, might, perhaps, think again to raise pretensions to guardianship and political power, which, if they deserved to exist in former times, would now involve the condemnation of science and history.

Spain could not stand remote from the general movement of Europe and the world. It would have been useless and impolitic to try to sustain, by artificial means as a universal creed, what does not seem equally acceptable to the intelligence of all Spaniards, and experience admonished us to prevent struggles for power, which are almost always precursors of lamentable catastrophes. These considerations become, if possible, more weighty when applied to the inhabitants of the Spanish Antilles. Very near to a continent where religious liberty is a universal fact; close to a powerful republic, whose most free constitution has none like it in Europe, except that of Spain; needing emigrants to people their fertile though abandoned fields, and open, by reason of their insular position, to contact with all nations, it would be unjust to deny to foreigners who, by their intelligence, labor, and capital, contribute to their (*i. e.*, that of the Antilles) enviable prosperity, the privilege of openly holding religious creeds which are certainly deserving of respect; and would likewise be dangerous, and especially inopportune, to alienate from us, by useless and unjustifiable intolerance, the sympathies of the friendly nations, and vain and illusory to maintain legal barriers which the necessities of commerce, that relentless destroyer of all exclusiveness, must constantly pass. And as to the Spaniards who were born in the territories, our course would be most illogical were we to deny them a right which, on the mere consideration that they are men, we accord to natives of the peninsula; we should thus oppose the irresistible tendency of the age, which directly conducts to the fraternal union of nations. The government, which is the guardian of the unity of the state, must defend, even by force, the integrity of its territory, which is but another expression of said unity; but it is determined, aided by the will of a people whose courage and energy increase in proportion to the difficulties that arise, to spare, for the attainment of this object, neither efforts nor sacrifices. It must also (and it has given many proofs of its firm intention to do so) inaugurate the necessary reforms, in order that our brethren beyond the sea may enter upon the life of liberty and justice which Spain, by the revolution of September, has conquered for all her sons. For these reasons the undersigned minister has the honor to propose to your highness the following plan of a decree.

The Minister of Ultramar,

MANUEL BECERRA.

MADRID, *September* 20, 1869.

DECREE.

In accordance with the suggestion of the minister of ultramar, (*i. e.*, of the Spanish transmarine possessions,) with the approval of the council of ministers, I decree as follows:

ARTICLE I. The public and private exercise of the religion which they may profess is guaranteed to all inhabitants of the Spanish Antilles, without any limitations, save the universal rules of propriety and law.

ART. II. The obtainment and discharge of all public functions, as well as the acquisition and exercise of civil and political rights, are independent of creeds.

ART. III. The government will give due notice to the Cortes of the present decree.

Done at Madrid, September 26, 1869.

FRANCISCO SERRANO.

The Minister of Ultramar,

MANUEL BECERRA.

HAVANA, *October* 23, 1869.

Let it be observed.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

No. 109.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.

No. 196.] HAVANA, *October* 26, 1869.

Another reform of some importance has been established here, in the publication on the 20th instant of a decree removing the restrictions which for some time have existed upon the formation of joint-stock companies for industrial and other purposes, and terminating after a short period the intervention which the government has heretofore had in such companies.

* * * * * * * * *

No. 110.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Fish.

No. 183.] HAVANA, *October* 15, 1869.

* * * * * * * * *

Shortly after the insurrection commenced last year, the insurgents occupied the town of Bayamo, a place of two thousand three hundred whites, two thousand eight hundred free blacks, and nine hundred slaves, and subsequently destroyed it.

They also temporarily occupied the town of Holguin, a place of two thousand nine hundred whites, one thousand four hundred free blacks, and five hundred and sixty slaves.

Since then the only places that have been mentioned as in their possession are Sibamcá, a small village or hamlet in the district of Puerto Principe, and Guaimaro, another village stated to have five hundred inhabitants.

No. 111.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.

No. 207.] HAVANA, *November* 2, 1869.

In my dispatch No. 183, of the 15th ultimo, I stated that the only towns on this island that have recently been reported as in possession

f the insurgents were Sibamcá, a small village or hamlet in the district of Puerto Principe, and Guaimaro, another village stated to have five undred inhabitants.

It now appears that both of these places have been destroyed.

Having seen in the papers here a statement to that effect, I have made inquiry through both private and official channels, and the assertions appear to be confirmed.

No. 112.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.

No. 208.] HAVANA, *November* 2, 1869.

On the 30th ultimo I received from Mr. Hall, United States consul at Matanzas, a letter, in which he states as follows:

"Inclosed I send you a slip that was probably printed in New York. Comments upon it are unnecessary. Evidently the leaders of the insurrection, despairing of getting up a rising of the whites in this part of the island, have commenced tampering with the negroes. The consequences, if the plan should succeed, will be fearful for the blacks. The slip I send you was received per mail by a resident here. He gave me this one, and destroyed the others."

* * * * * * * * *

Such means as are indicated by this incendiary document are simply those of destruction.

No desirable state of affairs on this island, no change for the better in its institutions, can be brought about through the adoption of such measures.

The elements that will remain will be far more likely to make the island a desert than to successfully establish a free republic.

[Translation.]

The negroes are the same as the whites. The whites are not slaves, nor do they work r the negroes. The negroes, therefore, should not be slaves, nor work for the whites. he Cubans wish that the negroes should be free. The Spaniards wish that the negroes ould continue to be slaves. The Cubans are fighting against the Spaniards. The groes who have any shame should go and fight along with the Cubans. The Spands want to kill the Cubans so that the negroes never can be free. The negroes are fools; they have a great heart, and they will fight along with the Cubans. When Cubans who are fighting pass where the negroes are, then the negroes should go h them, in order to be free. When the Cubans who are fighting are far from the roes, then the negroes should run away and should go with the Cubans; but before y go they should burn the estates. If in the estates there were not slaves, and they e the negroes their money for their work, the estates would be good, for they help poor people to live; but in the estates the negroes have nothing more than the and all the money is kept by the master to give to the Spaniards. If the estates not burnt, the crop will be made, and the money of the crop will go to the Spans, and then the Spaniards will send a great many soldiers, with guns and cannons, ill the Cubans, and the negroes will remain slaves forever. The time to fight has e. It is better to be in the mountains fighting along with the Cubans, so that ybody—the negroes the same as the whites—shall be free, than to be working as es. *Viva la libertad!* Fire to the estates, and everybody to the mountains to fight ost the Spaniards.

LA JUNTA LIBERTADORA DE COLOR,
Press of the Negro Laborante.

ANA. *October* 1, 1869.

No. 113.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Davis.

No. 211.] HAVANA, *November* 4, 1869.

In the Official Gazette of this city of yesterday there is published, by order of the Captain General, what purports to be an order issued by the insurgent General Cavada, commanding in the vicinity of Cienfuegos, addressed to a subordinate insurgent officer, under date of the 5th ultimo.

In this order, stated to have been found among documents taken from the insurgents, after acknowledging the receipt of a communication from the officer referred to, reporting that "in conformity with instructions of the superior government" he had destroyed a certain sugar estate, Cavada proceeds to order him without delay to destroy a certain other estate called "Marsillan," and then gives a list of various estates which he directs him to destroy as early as possible.

"The estates," he adds, "belonging to Cubans, whose conduct with reference to our cause does not merit chastisement, are to be left until the time, should it arrive, when their destruction becomes a peremptory necessity."

The Captain General, in publishing this document, states that he does so in order that the public may be informed of the plans and intentions of those who call themselves saviors of the interests of this island, and in order that the owners of the estates mentioned may take such measures as may be necessary, in addition to the aid that will be given to them by the forces of the government, to impede, as they are now doing, the destruction of this class of property.

In the same edition of the Gazette there is published what purports to be another document, taken from the insurgents in the department of the four cities, in which, by order of the same insurgent General Cavada, instructions are given for the selection of persons who, as soon as the cane-fields are in proper condition, are to endeavor to effect their total destruction. This at certain seasons of the year, say by the month of January next, can be easily accomplished by setting them on fire, if there are persons so evilly disposed.

In the publication of this document it is stated that, in consequence of the same, the Captain General has directed that from that date, the 3d instant, all incendiaries who may be apprehended, whatever their number may be, shall be immediately shot.

Should the desperate course of warfare that appears to have been adopted by the insurgent leaders be persisted in, and the general destruction of the cane-fields be attempted, the exasperation that will ensue may lead to a fearful loss of life on this island.

No. 114.

Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 31.] MADRID, *November* 3, 1869.

* * * * * * * * *

The commission organized to prepare and report for the consideration of the Cortes a plan of administrative reform for the island of Porto Rico, of which I advised you in my dispatch No. 19, has been dissolved.

The Marquis de la Esperanza, one of the deputies of Porto Rico, and a member of the board, informed the secretary of this legation, Colonel Hay, that the commission was unable to agree upon any plan. The disagreement between the government and the provincial members included among others the questions of slavery, tariff, and taxation. The decree dissolving the commission, which appeared recently in the Gazette, assigns as the reason for the measure, that the time limited for the sittings of the board has expired. I shall inform you of whatever else may transpire on this subject. It is probable the matter will soon be brought up in the Cortes by the deputies from Porto Rico.

* * * * * * * * *

No. 115.

Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 33.] MADRID, *November* 14, 1869.

* * * * * * * * *

The colonial minister declared on the 8th instant in the Cortes that the government would not bring forward any measure of reform for Cuba until the last hostile band was dispersed, and the insurgents had lost all hope. You will perhaps find some interest in a comparison of that view of Mr. Becerra with his expressions on the 6th of October, and I inclose reports of his remarks on both of these occasions.

* * * * * * * * *

[Translation.]

THE COLONIAL MINISTER.

OCTOBER 6, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: Our transmarine provinces have a right to reforms which are in harmony with the constitution which Spain has framed, and the government is resolved to make in them such (reforms) as may be necessary.

It is possible that a colony may have, at a given time, more liberty than its metropolis; possibly it may have less. The government will examine this matter with liberal judgment, not suffering itself to be misled by dangerous ideals, but grappling resolutely with all problems, social, political, and administrative.

Nor does it become Spain to carry on a retaliatory warfare, and the government will adopt the necessary measures to cause the suppression of the insurrection in Cuba to proceed in accordance with the forms of regular warfare, according proper treatment to the wounded, to prisoners, and to those who surrender, relying upon the good faith of Spain, without interfering with the action of the courts, in the case of common crimes which may have been committed.

It has been said that the cause of the insurrection was our bad colonial system, which does not comply with the demands of the age.

This may be partially true; but it is also true that under this pretext an attempt is made to attack the integrity of our territory. Very well; we will let it be understood that determined as Spain is to initiate the reforms which are demanded by the enlightment of the present century in America, she is equally determined to sacrifice her last man, her last cent, and her last cartridge, sooner than allow her honor to suffer any detriment. If fate shall be adverse to us, history will say: "Here lie the Spaniards, who, sooner than stain their honor, preferred to die like brave men." At this very time we are giving proofs of our purpose, by sending our soldiers to Cuba and Porto Rico, to prove to the world that our domestic contentions will not prevent us from employing all necessary means to conquer our enemies, and that the nation of Lepanto knows how to fight to-day as well as then.

THE COLONIAL MINISTER.

NOVEMBER 9, 1869.

In due time the deputies of Cuba will come here, and with us will decide what best comports with the honor of Spain, and the welfare of those provinces which, distant as they are, have no less right to the reforms which civilization claims.

But Spain is in the position of a man of honor, who does not yield what is asked of him by an armed adversary. The first thing is to conquer; if possible, bloodlessly; but if this be impossible, the right of force and the force of right will decide. (Tokens of approbation.)

No. 116.

General Sickles to Mr. Fish.

No. 35.] MADRID, *November* 25, 1869.

The minister of the colonies yesterday evening read to the Cortes the project of reforms for Porto Rico, about which there has been so much discussion and conjecture during the past month. I inclose the report which is contained in the journals of this morning.

* * * * * * * *

[Translation.]

The minister of ultramar occupied the rostrum and read the following plan of a law:

ARTICLE 1. The island of San Juan de Puerto Rico, which forms a part of the national territory, is considered as a province of the monarchy, with the same rights and conditions as those of the Peninsula, saving the modifications which may be established by law with regard to its government.

ART. 2. The Spanish constitution, promulgated by the Constituent Cortes, June 1, 1869, shall henceforth extend to the island of San Juan de Puerto Rico, with the following alterations and additions:

Article 8, paragraph 2, shall be thus modified:

"When the writ lacks this requisite, or when the grounds on which it was based are judiciously declared illegal or notoriously insufficient, the person who shall have been arrested, or whose arrest shall not have been approved within the time specified in article 4, or whose dwelling shall have been forcibly entered with a search warrant, or whose correspondence shall have been intercepted, shall have the right to bring a suit against the judge who gave the writ for damages proportionate to the injury caused, but never for less than one thousand dollars."

Article 18 shall read as follows:

"No Spaniard residing in Porto Rico, who is in the full enjoyment of his civil rights, and who is able to read and write, shall be deprived of the privilege of voting at the elections for senators, deputies to the Cortes, provincial deputies, and members of municipal boards."

Article 17, first paragraph, shall read:

"No Spaniard residing in Porto Rico shall be deprived," &c.

Addition to the first paragraph:

"All public discussion by any of the means specified in the preceding paragraph, which may tend to promulgate ideas touching a separation of the island of Porto Rico from the mother country, or designed to impair the integrity of the Spanish territory, is prohibited. Likewise, so long as the state of slavery shall exist, all public discussion with regard to it is prohibited."

To article 19 shall be added:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the superior governor of Porto Rico, giving ear to the authorities, in the form prescribed by law, may, on his own responsibility, order the dissolution of any association whose object or whose measures may compromise the safety of the State, reporting to the government by telegraph, if possible, or by the first opportunity, whether offered by a national or foreign vessel.

"The government, all things being considered, will obtain from the Cortes the passage of the law referred to in the preceding paragraph, or will otherwise revoke the measure adopted by the superior governor of Porto Rico."

Article 21 shall read thus:

"The privilege of holding worship in public or private, in any form, is guaranteed to all inhabitants of Porto Rico without any restriction save the universal rules of morality and law."

Article 24 shall read as follows:

"Any Spaniard may establish and maintain educational institutions without previous license, save the inspection of the proper authority, on grounds of hygiene and morality, and regarding the special prohibitions laid down in article 17 for the maintenance of the national integrity."

Article 31, paragraph 3, shall thus be modified:

"But in neither law can any guarantee be suspended other than those given in the first paragraph of this article, nor can the government be authorized to banish Spaniards from the kingdom."

Addition, at the end of the article:

"In case of invasion of the territory, or under circumstances which he may deem grave, the superior governor, giving ear to the authorities in the form prescribed by law, may, on his own responsibility, suspend the guarantees mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article, reporting the fact immediately to the government by telegraph, if possible, or, if not, by the first vessel, national or foreign. If the supreme government, on due consideration, shall think it necessary to prolong the suspension of guarantees, it shall ask of the Cortes a law to this effect; otherwise, it shall order the suspension of guarantees in the island of Porto Rico to cease."

Article 37 shall receive the following addition:

"The legislative powers of the provincial deputation of Porto Rico shall be fixed by law, always without prejudice to the supreme right of the Cortes of the nation."

Article 60, paragraph 5, shall be modified:

"To this effect the electoral body of each municipal district shall elect a number of arbitrators equal to the sixth part of the number of members who are to constitute the municipal board."

Article 99, paragraph 5, shall receive the following addition:

"Definition of their powers and duties with regard to taxes, so that provincial and municipal functionaries may never be brought into opposition to the tributary system, and that they may in no case fail to grant and vote the means necessary for the services and expenditures made incumbent upon them by law."

Article 100, paragraph 2, is rescinded.

Article 108 is rescinded.

The following additions shall be made provisionally:

"The rights laid down in the present constitution shall not be applicable to persons in a state of slavery while this exists, but they shall become so applicable as said persons gain their liberty by any of the means established by law; they shall then enjoy all the rights guaranteed by this constitution to the Spanish inhabitants of Porto Rico."

ART. 3. As soon as the Cortes shall have voted upon and sanctioned the present law, the government shall see that the constitution be published, with the alterations and additions which it shall have undergone, in order to become applicable to the island of San Juan de Puerto Rico.

The Minister of Ultramar,
MANUEL BECERRA.

MADRID, *November* 18, 1869.

It was announced that this plan would go to the sections for the appointment of the committee which is to report upon it.

No. 117.

Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

MADRID, *November* 28, 1869.

Am authorized by minister of colonies to inform you that government measures for Porto Rico will include local self-government, free press, public schools, impartial suffrage, gradual but speedy abolition of slavery, civil and political rights without distinction of color, domiciled foreigners to vote for town officers after six months' residence, and for members of provisional council after one year, and that these re-

forms will in good faith be executed in Cuba when hostilities cease, and deputies are chosen in compliance with Article 108 of Spanish constitution.

No. 118.

Gen. Sickles to Mr. Fish.

[Telegram.]

MADRID, *December* 3, 1869.

* * * * * *

Foreign secretary * * * wished me to assure you that Spain now desires the most friendly relations with all the American republics, and intends in her colonial policy to begin immediately the most liberal reforms.

No. 119.

Mr. Lowrey to Mr. Fish.

WASHINGTON, *December* 15, 1869.

SIR: As requested by the President, I called upon the Attorney General immediately after my interview with the President and yourself on the afternoon of the 13th instant, and again with Mr. Evarts on the morning of the 14th. At the last interview he stated very clearly the purpose of the government, and declared that the affidavits presented by me were not regarded as furnishing evidence so good as is already in your possession, and that they would be disregarded. This being the case, I have withdrawn the letters and exhibits, they being private property, and, according to my understanding with the President, I now send you the affidavits for such use as you may choose to make of them. They are those of Miguel de Aldama, J. M. Mestre, Mr. Cavoda, William C. Tinker, F. B. Coppinger, Enrique Loring, and F. X. Cisneros. The persons whose affidavits are submitted are ready and willing to come here for examination orally if you desire. Mr. Tinker, as I informed you, was in the ante-room during the conference, and I hoped he might have been called in, as I proposed, to be heard. He will remain at the Arlington House for a few days ready to respond to any call and be further examined in any way you may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GROSVENOR P. LOWREY,
78 Broadway, New York.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 120.

The Attorney General (Mr. Hoar) to Mr. Fish.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 16, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with your oral request, I send you, in writing, my opinion upon the question whether it is proper for the United States to

cause a libel to be filed, under the third section of the statute of April 20, 1818, entitled "An act in addition to the 'Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,' and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," against the gunboats building in New York for the Spanish government, on the ground that they are procured to be fitted out and armed with intent that they shall be employed in the service of Spain, a foreign state, with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of a "colony, district, or people" with whom the United States are at peace, namely, a "colony, district, or people" claiming to be the *republic of Cuba.*

The statute of 1818 is sometimes spoken of as the *neutrality act*, and undoubtedly its principal object is to secure the performance of the duty of the United States, under the law of nations, as a neutral nation in respect to foreign powers; but it is an act to punish certain offenses against the United States by fines, imprisonment, and forfeitures, and the act itself defines the precise nature of those offenses.

The United States have not recognized the independent national existence of the Island of Cuba, nor any part thereof, and no sufficient reason has yet been shown to justify such a recognition. In the view of the government of the United States, as a matter of fact, which must govern our conduct as a nation, the Island of Cuba is a territory under the government of Spain, and belonging to that nation. If ever the time shall come when it shall seem fitting to the political department of the government of the United States to recognize Cuba as an independent government, entitled to admission into the family of nations, or, without recognizing its independence, to find that an organized government, capable of carrying on war and to be held responsible to other nations for the manner in which it carries it on, exists in that island, it will be the duty of that department to declare and act upon those facts; but before such a state of things is found to exist, it is not, in my opinion, competent for a court to undertake to settle those questions.

The judicial tribunals must follow and conform to the political action of the government, in regard to the existence of foreign states and our relations to them; and it would, in my opinion, be inconsistent with the honor and dignity of the United States to submit to a court, and allow to be declared and acted upon, in such an indirect manner, rights and duties toward a foreign nation which the government is not prepared distinctly and upon its own responsibility to avow and maintain.

It has been brought to my notice, as to yours, by persons who profess to represent the Cuban insurgents, that libels have already been filed in the courts of the United States, under the statute of 1818, to procure the condemnation of vessels, on the ground that they were being fitted out and armed with intent to be employed in the service of a "colony, district, or people," namely, the "colony, district, or people" of Cuba, with intent to cruise and commit hostilities against the subjects of Spain, a nation with whom we are at peace; and it is urged that this involves what is claimed to be the converse of the proposition, that as we assert in those libels that Cuba is a "colony, district, or people" capable of committing hostilities against Spain, the law equally applies to an armament procured or fitted out by Spain for the purpose of hostilities against Cuba, and that the executive government by filing those libels has virtually recognized the "colony, district, or people" of Cuba as belligerents.

This argument seems to me to involve an erroneous legal notion, and to be based upon the idea that the statute of 1818, being an act to protect and enforce the neutrality laws of the United States, cannot be applied except where there are independent parties to a contest entitled to equal

rights. But this, I think, is an opinion wholly unsound. Undoubtedly the ordinary application of the statute is to cases where the United States intends to maintain its neutrality in wars between two other nations, or where both parties to a contest have been recognized as belligerents—that is, as having a sufficiently organized political existence to enable them to carry on war. But the statute is not confined in its terms, nor, as it seems to me, in its scope and proper effect, to such cases. Under it any persons who are insurgents, or engaged in what would be regarded under our law as levying war against the sovereign power of the nation, however few in number, and occupying however small a territory, might procure the fitting out and arming of vessels with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against a nation with which we are at peace, and with intent that they should be employed in the service of a "colony, district, or people" not waging a recognized war. The statute would apply to the case of an armament prepared in anticipation of an insurrection or revolt in some district or colony which it was intended to excite, and before any hostilities existed.

But, on the other hand, when a nation with which we are at peace, or the recognized government thereof, undertakes to procure armed vessels for the purpose of enforcing its own recognized authority within its own dominions, although there may be evidence satisfactory to show that they will aid the government in the suppression of insurrection or rebellion, in a legal view this does not involve a design to commit hostilities against anybody. If the illicit distillers of any section of the United States combine together to resist by force the collection of the revenue, and arm themselves for this purpose, with the intent to set at defiance permanently and by force the laws of the United States, they may be levying war against the government; but when the government sends its officers to disperse or arrest the offenders, although it may find it necessary to employ military force in aid of its authority, it certainly cannot be considered as committing hostilities against the territory over which such operations extend.

The question of belligerency between organized communities is a question of fact, and may be one of the gravest facts upon which a nation is called to decide and act. The concession of belligerent rights to a "colony, district, or people" in a state of insurrection or revolution necessarily involves serious restrictions upon the ordinary rights of the people of this country to carry on branches of manufacture and trade which are unrestricted in time of peace. To prevent our mechanics and merchants from building ships of war and selling them in the markets of the world, is an interference with their private rights which can only be justified on the ground of a paramount duty in our international relations; and however much we may sympathize with the efforts of any portion of the people of another country to resist what they consider oppression, or to achieve independence, our duties are necessarily dependent upon the actual progress which they have made in reaching these objects.

This subject, as you are well aware, is one to which long and careful consideration has been applied, and the result, which I have thus briefly stated, and which might receive much fuller statement and illustration, is that upon which the administration have acted. I trust that I have made my view of the law intelligible, and have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

E. R. HOAR,
Attorney General.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 121.

AFFIDAVITS SUBMITTED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL BY MR. GROSVENOR P. LOWREY AND MR. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, COUNSEL FOR THE CUBANS, TO ESTABLISH THE EXISTENCE OF A STATE OF WAR AND OF AN INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT IN CUBA.

Considering it is of the utmost importance for the best service of the state, and having the firm determination that the rebellion already quelled by the force of arms in the interior part of the island may not receive from outside any kind of resources that may serve to make it live longer with great harm to property, to industry, and to commerce, and in use of the supreme and discretional faculties of which I have been invested by the supreme government of the nation, I decree—

Only article: All ships that may be captured in Spanish waters or in free seas near the island, with cargo of men, arms, and ammunition, or effects which may in some way serve to promote or swell the insurrection in this province, whatever may be his port of sailing and destination, after his papers and roll may be examined, will, in fact, be considered as enemies of the integrity of our territory and treated as pirates in conformity with the navy rules.

All men found in them, whatever their number may be, will be immediately shot.

DENUNGO DULCE.

HAVANA, *March* 24, 1869.

On this date I have considered convenient to decree the closing of all the ports and landing places of the central and western departments where there may not exist custom-houses, not only to coastwise commerce, but also to ocean navigation. It will be the duty of the commanders of men-of-war to make known this measure to the captains or masters of the ships they may find sailing in direction to any one of said ports, with the object that they may sail to the place nearest to their destination, where a custom-house may be found, and that is published that it may be generally known.

LERSUNDI.

NOVEMBER 9, 1869.

CARLOS MANUEL DE CÉSPEDES, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

In use of the power and authority which I exercise, and of the ratification of the said power by the House of Representatives on the 22d of April, 1869, and taking into consideration that it is very important for the cause of the independence and freedom of the nation to constitute a special mission near the government of the republic of the United States, with all powers to secure the triumph of the holy cause which the sons of the said island are maintaining to emancipate themselves from the ominous domination of Spain, and considering that citizen José Morales Lemus fully possesses all the requirements to fulfill so delicate a mission, I name and ratify him especial envoy and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Cuba, near the government of the United States, which commission he will exercise with full power, which I grant to him in the name of the nation I represent, authorizing him to exercise all the faculties due in all civilized nations to diplomatic agents and chargés d'affaires, and especially to urge near the said government of the United States of America the recognition of the independence of the Island of Cuba, and all moral and material help for the prosecution of the war.

Given at Berrocal this 31st day of May, 1889, in the second year of the independence of Cuba.

[SEAL] CARLOS MANUEL DE CÉSPEDES,
President of the Republic.

RAMON CÉSPEDES,
Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Affidavit of Miguel de Aldama.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, *ss:*

MIGUEL DE ALDAMA, being duly sworn, says: I am a native of the Island of Cuba, and have for the most part of my life resided in the city of Havana, but am at present resident in the city of New York, and am president of the Cuban Junta in that city. That said Junta is the financial and business agent in the United States of the government of the republic of Cuba, and in a considerable degree manages and controls all the business and affairs of the people of the Island of Cuba who yield allegiance to

said republic. As president of the Junta it is my duty to receive official communications from the government of the republic, and to know, and I do know, the actual state and condition from time to time of the revolution and its forces in Cuba. I have read the affidavits of William C. Tinker, Enrique Loinaz, of Mr. Coppenger and Mr. Cisneros, and I know those affidavits to be strictly true so far as they relate to the organization of the government, the general condition of the country, the administration of the laws, the sentiments of the people, and all the circumstances of the republican government, and I believe them to be true in every other respect concerning those matters of which I have no personal knowledge. The gentlemen above named are persons of good repute and standing in the island of Cuba, and their statements are entitled to the utmost credit.

Late on Thursday evening I caused a telegraphic message to be sent to the President of the United States, asking him to hold the thirty Spanish gunboats until I could address to him proofs which would satisfy him that the government of Cuba is a *de facto* government, sufficiently established to be entitled, if not to recognition, to a fair administration in its favor of the neutrality laws, and that it is actually carrying on a war in the international sense of that term, and maintaining itself against its enemy successfully. I received an indirect intimation from a friend in Washington, late on Friday, that my communication would be received up to Monday, December 13. I make this explanation because, having had only Friday evening and Saturday to gather the witnesses, and compare their statements, and examine my correspondence bearing upon the subject, and select and arrange such documents and translations thereof as are material, it seems necessary to excuse the hasty and probably imperfect manner in which the work has, within that short time, been accomplished. Mr. Loinaz is the last person who, so far as I know and believe, has arrived from the republican district of the Island of Cuba, and before his arrival Messrs. Cisneros and Tinker were the last persons. The accounts given by them in their affidavits are strictly true according to the accounts rendered by them, as a performance of their duty to this junta, concerning the state of things in Cuba, and is in strict accordance with all other advices received from the government of the republic. The subsequent advices have been by sailing vessels and the mail, by indirect routes, and come down to a period as late as about the 15th of November. The last communication was from General Cavada, and contains the captured Spanish letters which have been published in the newspapers. I have no doubt whatever of the entire authenticity of these captured Spanish letters, and that they actually state the condition of things in the Cinco Villas district, of the Spanish troops.

These communications are submitted, and translations have been made of as many of them as time would permit, and further translations will be continued, if desired, so that all can be read in the English language. They do not disclose any falling off, nor do I believe there has been any falling off or retrogression in the revolution. On the contrary, I believe that it has constantly gained force, strength, and territory from the day of the outbreak in October, 1868. I also believe and declare as my solemn conviction that the almost entire Cuban people, without respect to age, rank, or circumstances, are engaged in this rebellion, urged thereto by a long course of oppression beyond all conception by any person who has not lived under a Spanish colonial government, and that they are fully determined to sacrifice everything rather than again submit to Spanish rule, and that, should the war be prolonged, the only result in the end must be that the dominion of the island will be wrested from the Spanish government, or that the entire property of the island will be destroyed. I know of my own knowledge that, as one of its first acts, the government of the Cuban republic, composed largely of persons who owned slaves, declared the emancipation of all slaves, and that that action has met with the universal approval of all adherents of the republic. I was the owner, before October, 1868, of about 2,000 slaves. I now regard these slaves as all free, and as my equals in every political privilege and right in the Island of Cuba. All of my slaves, however, unfortunately for them, lived on plantations within the Spanish lines, and have been confiscated as property, and are still held in slavery without my consent and against my wish. I only mention my case, because my desires and purposes concerning these slaves are the same as those of every other Cuban owner of slaves who is loyal to the revolution. I know by public and private information that the republic of Cuba has been recognized as an independent nation by the republic of Peru, and that it has, according to diplomatic form, been recognized as a lawful belligerent by the republics of Chili and Bolivia and Mexico; also, that it has sent diplomatic representatives to France, England, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Mexico, and that Mr. José Morales Lemus is its duly accredited diplomatic representative to the government of the United States; and I herewith attach a translated copy of his commission, which is in due and usual form. Mr. Morales Lemus is at present ill at his house in Brooklyn, and is therefore unable to participate in this representation. I know that the republic of Cuba owns five ships, which have been purchased with a view of forming a navy, and that the President has issued commissions to officers to command those vessels, and that he has also issued letters of marque and reprisal. I also know, by having seen the pro-

clamation of the Captain General, that the ports mentioned by Mr. Loinaz in his affidavit have been closed by his decree to neutral commerce, they having before such decree been open to commerce with other nations on the same terms as all other Spanish ports. I attach hereto a translated copy of the decree. I know by public information that Spanish cruisers have claimed and have exercised the right upon the high seas to visit and search neutral vessels, instances of which are mentioned in the President's late annual message. This power is claimed to be exercised under a decree of the Captain General, dated March 24, 1869, a translated copy of which is hereto annexed. I know that two vessels have been seized in the United States and libeled by the government thereof, namely, the Catharine Whiting, at New York, and the Cuba, at Wilmington, for condemnation, on the ground that they had been fitted out and armed within the limits of the United States with intent to cruise and commit hostilities in the service of the republic of Cuba, against the foreign state of Spain, and those two vessels are now held and being prosecuted upon that ground, and that various persons, including Mr. Morales Lemus, have been indicted in the southern district of New York for hiring and enlisting men to enter the service of a certain foreign people, to wit, a portion of the people of the Island of Cuba. I know that it is impossible for any person, not a Cuban, visiting Havana, or any of the ports or towns in the possession of Spaniards, to obtain reliable information concerning the revolution. In most cases the Spaniards themselves are not able to obtain it, being unable with their utmost force to penetrate into the country held by the patriots. But the Cubans in those places possessing such information never dared to impart it to any person not well known to them, for fear of persecution and death by the Spanish soldiery.

I left Havana in May last. I was well acquainted with the general condition of affairs in the island at that time, and I know that there were not less than 30,000 regular Spanish troops in the island, besides about 30,000 Spanish volunteers. I have been informed, and believe, that General Prim declared, at a session of the Spanish Cortes, but a short time since, that he had sent 40,000 troops and fourteen men-of-war to the island, and notwithstanding the presence of this large army, I know, from my own authentic correspondence, that the territory from time to time brought within the scope of the revolution has not, nor has any part of it, been taken again, and that the lines of the revolutionary territory have been gradually extended until they now include nearly two-thirds of the entire island, and about one-half the population. The Spanish troops are armed with the most modern and efficient arms, such as repeating rifles, and the Cuban troops have no better arms than the common Springfield musket, or Enfield rifle. According to my best information and belief, the Cuban army now consists of about 40,000 men, armed, more or less, and there remain nearly 80,000 more men duly enrolled, and ready to take the field as soon as they can be armed with any weapon. The disposition of these troops has been resolved upon by the military authorities in full view of the special circumstances of the country, of the danger of risking great battles against experienced soldiery, armed as the Spanish soldiers are, by soldiers gathered from all occupations, and so indifferently armed as the Cubans are. It is deemed by them better policy to exhaust the enemy, all of whose provisions and supplies have to be brought from abroad, and constantly to improve the efficiency of our own troops by drill, discipline, and military supplies, as we can obtain them. Notwithstanding this, many combats have taken place, and been officially reported to the junta, in which the Cubans have gained important advantages, and inflicted very severe loss upon the Spaniards. I have read in an official report of the Captain General to the government in Spain that the Spanish army had lost fourteen thousand troops this year in battle and by sickness. These combats have all been conducted according to the customs and usages of war, by organized and enrolled men, under military discipline and command, and all subject to the order of a commander-in-chief, who is himself subject to the control of the civil government, in the same manner as the General of the army of the United States is subject to the President and Congress.

I am acquainted with the coasts of the Island of Cuba, and I know that the vessels known as the Spanish gunboats are adapted to be used on these coasts for the purpose of cruising and committing hostilities against the citizens, subjects, and property of the republic of Cuba, and of the people and the district controlled by it, of which republic Manuel Cespedes is the duly elected President, and a true copy of the constitution of which, publicly promulgated, is submitted and attached to the affidavit of Mr. Tinker.

The republic of Cuba has adopted a flag, and all its military operations are identified by, and conducted under, this flag, as the symbol of its power and claim to national existence. I am informed from the island, and believe, that the republican troops are under good discipline. The army is composed of farmers and respectable country people and the emancipated blacks, and all their operations are under military control and the usages of war, and there is almost an entire absence of robbery or disorder within the lines of the republican forces. Within these lines no authority is acknowledged by the people but that of the republic; and no laws are or can be executed but those of

the republic; and all the civil relations of the people are regulated and controlled by these laws through courts and officers created by the republic.

I have personal knowledge of the fact that Captain General Dulce sent two commissions, under a flag of truce, to General Cespedes, then the president and general-in-chief of the republic, to negotiate for a cessation of hostilities. These commissions were composed, the first of three persons, the second of two; and they did pass under a flag of truce through the line of the republican forces, and held communication with General Cespedes.

My information concerning the matters of which I have spoken is derived from numerous sources, so various that I cannot in this short time particularize them, but they are all, in a certain degree, official and creditable, and are such as I rely upon in the performance of the duties of my office, and the belief which I have expressed above is solemnly entertained by me without doubt of its correctness in every particular.

MIGUEL DE ALDAMA.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eleventh day of December, 1869.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS,
Notary Public, County of New York.

HAVANA, *July* 9, 1869.

It being of the utmost importance for the extermination of the bands of rebels which, till now, have been able to maintain themselves only with exterior aid, to exercise the utmost care and vigilance on the coasts of this island, adjacent keys and Spanish sea, with the object of giving a vigorous impulse to the prosecution, and with the idea of dispelling all doubts that may present to our cruisers about the exact meaning of the decrees of this superior government of 9th November, 1868, and 18th and 26th February, and 24th March, of 1869, I have determined to join and explain in this all the above dispositions, and in use of the faculties of which I am invested by the supreme government of the nation, I decree hereby:

ARTICLE 1. All the ports of the north coast from Cay Bay of Cadiz to Punta de Main, and in the south coast from Punta de Main to Cienfuegos, will remain closed for all commerce of importation and exportation, and for all ships, not only of coastwise navigation, but also of ocean navigation, with exception of Sagua, Carbarien, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Zara, Casilda o Trinidad, and Cienfuegos, places in which there are custom-houses. All those ships which will try to enter in closed ports or communicate with the shore will be pursued, and in case of capture will be punished as infractors of the law.

ART. 2. Ships with cargoes of gunpowder, arms, and military supplies will be tried according to the same laws.

ART. 3. The transportation of men in the service of the rebellion being much more important than that of contraband of war, will be considered as an act completely hostile, and in consequence the ship and crew will be tried as enemies.

ART. 4. If the men to which the above article refers are armed, that will be considered as a *de facto* proof of their intentions, and they will be tried as pirates, and the crew of the ship also.

ART. 5. All ships armed in war or not, that may be captured sailing under an unknown flag, will also, according to law, be considered and tried as pirates.

ART. 6. Cruisers in the free seas contiguous to the island will limitate their action on ships denounced, or on those whose bearings may appear suspicious, to the right consigned in the treaties between Spain and the United States in 1795, and Great Britain, 1835, and those made afterward with other nations, and if, in the exercise of these rights, they happen to find ships acknowledged as enemies of the integrity of the territory, they will take them to port for the consequent legal investigation and trial.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

Affidavit of I. M. Mestre.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, *ss:*

I. M. MESTRE, being duly sworn, says: I am a native of the island of Cuba; a lawyer by profession. For several years, until the beginning of the present year, I was the professor of jurisprudence in the University of Havana. I am now the secretary of the Cuban Junta in New York, and reside at No. 135 West Twenty-first street, in that city. As such secretary it is my duty to be informed from time to time, as communication is practicable, of the actual state of the revolution in Cuba, and all the circumstances connected with the struggle now going on there. I have read the affidavits of Aldama, Tinker, Cesineros, Loinaz, and Coppenger, and the statements therein concerning the

resources and operations of the revolutionary party, their organization and administration of civil government, the sentiments and purposes of the people, the closing of ports by the Captain General, are true, within my own knowledge, as derived from my own observation and official communications received by the junta. I concur in Mr. Aldama's statement, that, according to all the information in the possession of the junta, the revolution has constantly gained strength and ground, and has never lost any of either from the first uprising in October, 1868. It is my solemn belief, and I know that that belief is concurred in by the junta, and by all persons who are in the way of receiving any information from that part of the island controlled by the republic, that the revolution is stronger to-day than ever before, and in a fair way to achieve independence and the liberty of all persons, according to the twenth-fourth article of its constitution adopted on the 10th day of April, 1869, as follows:

"XXIV. All the inhabitants of the republic of Cuba are absolutely free."

At the time of the late revolution in Spain, it was the desire of a large part of the people of Cuba to participate in the blessings of liberty which the Spanish people claimed for themselves, and for this purpose a number of prominent persons, some of whom were officials, solicited an audience with the Captain General, at his palace in Havana, in order respectfully to petition for the granting of certain rights, without which they believed it impossible to restrain a popular outbreak. Their appeal, which was made with the hope of saving bloodshed, was insolently received and repelled, and all hope that Cuba would benefit by the revolution forbidden to them. I was present as one of this deputation, and the account of that interview, hereto annexed, is correct.

Communications with and from the government of the republic are necessarily unfrequent and irregular. But it is well known, however, that there is no serious difficulty in making a port in Cuba in which free communication can be had with the revolutionary government; the only real difficulty consisting in departing from or coming to adjacent neutral ports.

I attach hereto a true copy of a proclamation by the Captain General, issued July 9, 1869, containing the blockade of domestic ports against neutral countries, which was first decreed by the proclamation attached to Mr. Adams's affidavit.

I. M. MESTRE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of December, 1869.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS,
Notary Public, County of New York.

Memorandum of the incidents of a meeting held at General Lersundi's palace, of several respectable and worthy citizens of Havana, on the 24th of October, 1868.

The telegraphic news of revolutionary movements in Spain was naturally sympathized with by a majority of the people in Cuba, whose sentiments are decidedly liberal; and the principles there proclaimed deeply agitated the public mind, inspiring the wish to participate in similar advantages. The desire was evident to obtain a guarantee, an assurance or a direct promise, that the island was not to be cut off as before from the national progress, nor its inhabitants despoiled of the rights of Spanish citizens, much less be left under the imputation of being obdurate partisans of the fallen dynasty. The desired promise not being made, nor the guarantee obtained, fears were entertained as to the policy contemplated, and many suspected that Cubans would not be allowed the exercise of the rights acknowledged for the rest of the nation; and not a few imagined that in the incipient stage of the revolution a decree might be received from the metropolis ordering the sudden abolition of slavery, thereby imperiling the social existence of the country. It is proper to add that this last idea was artfully suggested by the enemies of free institutions, with a view to preserve the *regime* of Isabel in these distant regions.

Notwithstanding the efforts made to keep order and peace, the masses were excited, and a rising took place far away from the capital, the leaders yet invoking in their war cry, "Spain, Cuba, and Freedom!"

Thus, expectancy, anxious doubts, and alarming fears produced an extraordinary and indescribable situation, while the impatient could not be restrained and would claim what they feared would be denied; the over cautious, little pleased with the glorious revolution of Spain, were a subject of annoyance to the former, who in them saw a powerful obstacle to their aspirations. Addresses were therefore made by one party to maintain *statu quo*, while the other rose in arms, the last resort of oppressed nations. Hence originated the thought of allowing a certain expansion by frank adherence to the principles of the provisional government of Madrid.

* * * * * * * * * * *

On Friday, 23d October, Messieurs Rato, Zuleta, Pelligero, Fernandez Bramosio, Mestre, and other aldermen, were discussing the subject in an extra official and friendly manner in the recess-room of the city council of Havana. It was generally granted that meetings of citizens should be authorized by the government to soothe public anxiety, quell disturbances, and discuss the slavery question; a few hours later invitations were received to a meeting at the Captain General's palace. The gentlemen mentioned at the bottom of this memorandum, and others whose names are not remembered, appeared on the 24th October at the palace, and were shown into the private apartment of Lersundi, who, in a tone of evident displeasure, said he had no idea the meeting was to be so large, but since it was so, they could pass into the parlor, where there would be room for all. Once there, he said he had been told that several residents desired to address him; he had agreed to hear them, and though not expecting so many, the number only added to the honor and pleasure with which he ought to hear them.

These remarks were calculated to embarrass the invited party, who had come to hear the suggestions of the government rather than to initiate the subject themselves, and a profound silence followed. This being noticed by Lersundi, he required Rato, who had been one of those proposing the invitation, to state the object of the meeting.

Señor Rato said that in the grave circumstances the island was going through several persons had wished to express to the Captain General sentiments of adhesion and personal respect. Lersundi seemed disposed then to hear others.

Señor Mestre then spoke. He said that his individuality was of little account, and that he should rather be the last than the first to speak, but the remarks of Senor Rato forced him to precede gentlemen with better right to take part in the conference; he would speak in perfect frankness, because there are moments when all should be frankly told; he had conversed with Senor Rato and others, to the purpose that it was expedient to authorize or tolerate meetings for the discussion of public matters interesting to all, and therefore he thought it incumbent on him to make certain explanations; he said the serious events happening in Spain had produced excitement and trouble easy to understand; the government in power having proclaimed the most advanced political creed, every Spaniard, no matter in what part of the world he found himself, should feel he was entitled to the enjoyment of the acknowledged rights of the revolution, therefore the inhabitants of Cuba could but believe that they would be extended to this province as an integral part of the nation. He would ask what should be done? We should doubtless adopt an open and decidedly liberal course in harmony with the established and legal *régime* of the peninsula. He said that the meetings he had referred to were expedient as well as to give greater scope to the press in order to furnish public sentiment with safety valves; that when these were closed the expansion would burst through clandestine issues, the danger of which it was needless to explain. He enjoined to take care that no disunion should ever exist between the property holders and the advocates of advanced freedom; that the latter should never notice disagreement between these two elements, which would cause great mischief. By the means he proposed, a proper expansion of feeling within reasonable bounds would be harmless, and important changes would be accomplished with no danger; he said the most liberal policy should be held as the most conservative. This was the motive for asking meetings. He thought it calculated to prevent present as well as future evils. At these meetings honest and patriotic men would investigate the serious points now pending, would infuse a spirit of unity, and carry to the furthest ends of the province hope and a feeling of security in the future, and thereby exercise a salutary influence all around.

Señor Modet* said he adhered to all the remarks of Senor Mestre. He said that as a member of the Cortes he had advocated the extension of political rights to the inhabitants of Cuba and Porto Rico. In his opinion the country would become quiet if the legitimate hope were in any way expressed that this province would be assimilated to those of Spain, that the liberties gloriously conquered would be enjoyed here, since it was known from reliable accounts that a provisional government existed in Madrid accepted by all the provinces, although temporary in its character. He said that by such means union, tranquillity, confidence, and order among the inhabitants of Cuba would be established. Should a doubt arise as to the proper course, he proposed the home government to be consulted by telegraph.

The Captain General then suspended the conference, saying he had understood that some residents desired to offer him their support, and found the contrary that they had come only to show mistrust, to censure his acts and address him charges to which he would briefly refer. It had been insinuated that the revolution had acknowledged certain rights to all Spaniards—that persons having constituted a provisional government at Madrid desired to make those rights extensive to this island; that some one was in the way between the mother country and this province, and that such party was him-

*This gentleman, a native of Spain, and colonel of engineers, was sent to Spain by Lersundi, in consequence of this speech; he returned under Dulce, and has now been sent back, frightened away by the volunteers.

self. For his part he had received no direct communications from that government, not even by telegraph, excepting one from the new minister of the colonies, which had been published entire by his order. What else could he do in favor of the island in the fulfillment of his duty than overlook his own personal views and sympathies? He would obey orders that might arrive from the Madrid government, the government, he added, of the Duke de La Torre, the government of General Serrano. He was determined to resign his command when the time came, handing over the island in the condition he had received it. But he would in no way express adhesion, as would be intimated by the gentlemen who had spoken, because his loyalty rose as high as the throne of God. He said the remarks of Senor Mestre were analogous to those made by the insurgents of Yara in arms, whose conduct he seemed to excuse; he said that such had been the commencement of insurrections in the Spanish countries now republics in America. He discussed these topics at large, and stating that the government counted on means adequate to suppress and punish the rebels and agitators, he remarked that the answer he had thought proper to give Messrs. Mestre and Modet being ended, he would close the conference, which ought by no means to be held longer.

Señor Modet asked to be allowed to speak, and was refused.

The vehemence of gesture, tone of voice, and unexpected severity of Lersundi, naturally left a most disagreeable impression on all present. They began to retire with evident discontent, when Señor Morales Lemus told the Captain General how much he regretted that his excellency should have interpreted as accusations the suggestions made with the best intentions; the general insisted on the impropriety of the meetings asked for, saying it would be more useful if the newspaper, El Pais,* should pointedly and energetically condemn the movement of the insurgents, or if two commissioners were sent to obtain their surrender. His experience taught him that no convictions were ever gained by debating. Sometimes, he added, as it were casually, it is unquestionable that timely severity produced the best results; the sacrifice of a few lives at a proper moment will save from greater and more painful losses.

Those yet remaining at the palace departed after this effusion, and thus ended a scene, initiated under favorable auspices, which might have exercised a beneficial influence on the destinies of Cuba. This new page of its history needs no comment.

NAMES OF THOSE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN PRESENT.

Conde Canongo,	Juan Modet,	Juan Ariza,
Apolinar Rato,	Gonzalo Jorriu,	Antonio Gonzalez Mendoza,
Manuel de Armas,	Ramon Herrera,	
Conde San Ignacio,	Marques Aguas-Claras,	Francisco Duran Cuervo,
José Morales Lemus,	José Villasante,	Adolfo Munoz,
Julian Zulueta,	José M. Morales Cerro,	Sabino Ojero,
Antonio Fernandez Bramosio,	Nicolas Martinez Valdivieso,	Francisco Acosta,
Francisco Ibanez,	Domingo Guillermo Arozarena,	José Pelligero de Lama,
Pedro Martin Rivero,	José Ruiz de Leon,	Enrique Farres,
Eduardo Alonso Colmenares,	Juan Poey,	José Antonio Echeverria,
Conde Pozos-Dulces,	Nicanor Troncoso,	Pedro Sotolongo,
José Suarez Argudin,	Miguel Antonio Herrera,	José Caraza.
José Manuel Mestre,	Hilario Cisneros,	Antonio Mora.

Affidavit of Emilio F. Cavado.

[The affidavit of Emilio F. Cavado is omitted at the suggestion of Mr. G. P. Lowrey, for satisfactory reasons stated by him.]

Affidavit of William C. Tinker.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, *ss:*

WILLIAM CLARENCE TINKER, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: I am a native of the city of New York, and have lived in Cuba from the year 1852 up to April, 1869. I am extensively acquainted with the Island of Cuba and the people there, both the Spaniards and the native Cubans. I am related by marriage to Spaniards holding official positions; one brother-in-law of mine is colonel of engineers in the Spanish army, and another a commander in the navy. I was educated in a military

* El Pais, organ of the Cubans.

school at the city of Lippstadt, in Westphalia, and have some acquaintance with military affairs. In April last, I was forced to leave the city of Havana, on account of my well-known sympathy with the Cuban revolution, my house having been three times violently searched, and myself fired upon in the streets seven times in one evening. The circumstances of this outrage to me, personally, are stated in the correspondence of the then consul general of the United States, which I suppose is on file in the State Department. On the 14th day of May last, I landed at Nuevas Grandes, from the steamer Salvador, together with one hundred and fifty men, and from that time until the second day of August I was in the Island of Cuba, within the district thereof which is controlled by the insurgent government. During this time I had frequent and continuous meetings with the various officers of the republic, and had ample opportunity to see the men under arms, the military disposition of forces, the civil departments of government, and all the operations, civil and military, of the government of the republic of Cuba. Upon landing, I took eight men and went forward into the country; I had proceeded about twelve miles when I came to the first encampment of Cuban troops, at San Martin. There were about eighty men there, under command of a captain; they were armed and uniformed; those men were placed there to act as a *posse comitatus*, or guard to the civil court, which was then in session at that place, the judge, M. C. Juan Salvador, being appointed, as I was then informed, and afterward learned to be true, by the supreme court of the republic of Cuba, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws enacted by Congress. These men were, upon my representation, sent down to the coast to assist in landing the cargo; and I proceeded on and found several encampments of men, about the same size, all uniformed and armed, and in direct communication one with the other, by couriers. On arriving at Guaimaro, which is about thirty-six miles from the coast, I found that the capital had been removed the day before, to Berrocal, six miles from Guaimaro. When I arrived, the inhabitants of Guaimaro were in the streets, singing revolutionary songs, and setting fire to their own houses, it having been decided by the republican government to burn the town, as, in case it should be taken by the Spaniards, it afforded an advantageous shelter and strategical point for them. I followed on to Berrocal, where I found the President, the Congress, and the principal officers of the civil and executive government. I found that the constitution had been adopted. It had not at that time been printed, and a copy was made for me in writing, by order of the President, which copy is hereto annexed, marked A. The translation annexed is a true translation. I found there many persons, officers of the government, with whom I had been previously acquainted, and I had facilities of learning all that had been done. I found the government completely organized—the various officers performing the duties and functions belonging to their offices. There were the departments of war, of finance, of the interior, and department of public instruction. The Congress was then in session; I attended several of its sessions; it was proceeding according to the rules by which deliberative bodies are usually governed. It was presided over by a Cuban, who had formerly been a Spanish nobleman, but who had yielded his rank, under the constitution. He was a person of large wealth; his title was Marquis St. Lucia. The Congress had enacted laws, and while I was there I heard debates upon matters relating to laws which were under consideration, and in my presence several enactments were voted upon and became laws. I remember a question of the distribution and separation of civil and military power being discussed in Congress. A general, whose name I have forgotten, had claimed to exercise certain civil powers, and his right to do so was disputed in the Congress; and I remember, particularly, the speech of one member, M. Mendoza, formerly an editor of the Siglo, in Havana, who maintained that from the very beginning of the government in Cuba it was necessary that we should avoid the error of the Spanish government, and separate distinctly civil from military power. The discussion was very full; and finally an act was passed, clearly defining the power of the military and civil officers. I was not present, but I know, by common report, that the Congress had passed, also, an act making civil marriages lawful, all marriages, before, having been necessary to be made before a priest.

While I was there, there was an issue by the government, of paper money. I, myself, put the stamp of the government upon the first series of notes, by direction of the President and secretary of the treasury. This money was similar to American money, and by it the Cuban republic promised to pay to the bearer certain sums named thereon. I afterward had occasion to use this money, and saw it used. It was freely received by all at par, and change given back in gold or silver, as the case might be. The civil administration of justice was going on while I was there, but I did not attend any of the sessions of the courts. A man under my command was accused, before the civil court, of having stolen some property from a farm-house, and, upon complaint of the owner, a warrant was issued for him, and certain civil officers, corresponding to constables in this country, came to my camp and demanded the man, exhibiting the warrant and a letter from the judge, in which he notified me that one of my men had been accused of an offense against the civil law. I rendered the man up and he was taken to answer the charge. I have still with me the letter of the judge, a correct

translation of which is annexed, marked B. During the time I was in the island, I visited a considerable number of the encampments of the republican army, situated between Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba. I found, in the district which I visited, about twelve thousand men under arms, of which one-half were thoroughly armed with Springfield, Enfield, and various other kinds of muskets, and the other half imperfectly armed, but all carrying the *machete*, which is a long sword. I found that all the people in this district were apparently engaged in the revolution, and yielding obedience to the republican government. The entire country, with the exception of garrison towns, was in the possession, almost undisputed, of the revolutionists. I found that the slaves had all been liberated within this district. They were as free as any white citizens, to choose what they would do, or where they would go. Large numbers of them were in the army, and proved to be very good soldiers. I talked with numbers of them. They understood that they were free, and that their freedom had been given to them by the republic of Cuba and their former masters, and they understood that their freedom had resulted in some way from the emancipation of slaves in the United States. They had pictures of Abraham Lincoln, and spoke of him familiarly as the *emancipador*, or emancipator. I have seen them fight, under the command of white officers and under the command of black officers, and one black man, named Cintra, particularly distinguished himself in the action at La Cruz and Aurora. These were two battles at which I was present. The forces on the Cuban side at La Cruz were about eight hundred. It was fought in July. There were actually engaged about three hundred Cubans, against one hundred and fifty Spanish, who were intrenched in a position of their own choosing. The Spanish lost their commander, their second in command, and several others killed and wounded. On that day we lost none, having attacked them while they were moving from one part of their intrenched position to another. At Aurora there were about five hundred Cubans actually engaged against the Spanish, whose number I am unable to judge of, fortified in a stone building, with out-houses of stone made into block-houses. I should think there were one hundred men. We succeeded in capturing a neighboring encampment, and a large quantity of war material and stores, and afterward destroyed the encampment. I heard the day afterward that the Spanish lost about twenty men. Our loss was seven killed and twelve wounded. In each of these engagements the Cubans made the attack and gained their object. They were conducted under the immediate command of Generals Jordan, Marmol, and Gomez. The troops were maneuvered and fought under their respective captains, majors, and colonels.

I was acquainted with General Dicente Garcia, commanding the department of Las Tunas, who informed me, (and I believe it to be true,) that he had exchanged a flag of truce with the commander of Las Tunas, for the purpose of exchanging Spanish officers captured in a battle fought a few days previously, for Cubans, in possession of the Spanish, and for his wife and children, who were in the town. He was unable to negotiate the exchange, and it did not take place. I was at the battle of Las Calabayas and several others. All these military operations were conducted under the supreme control of one man, who was the commander-in-chief, and whose name is Manuel Quesada. He had been a military officer in Mexico, fighting against Maximilian, and is a Cuban by birth. I found several persons there as officers who had seen military service in the army of the United States and in England. In traveling through the country, I carried with me two passports, which commanded all persons to allow me to pass. One was issued by the President, and the other by the commander-in-chief. They commanded all persons to respect me, and to assist me, and whenever I showed them they were universally obeyed. I had frequent occasion to use them. On leaving the country, I was only able to get out by means of the passports. At the time I left, the revolution was in successful operation, and had lost nothing from the time it had begun, but had continually gained, and was then gaining both territory and force. It needed nothing to be perfectly successful, in my opinion, to the entire exclusion of the Spanish rule from the island, but arms and ammunition. In the interior, I traveled with perfect safety, carrying a large amount of money for government use. The people who could not be armed were about their ordinary avocation, but were all included in some military company or organization, and were ready to be called upon whenever arms should arrive. The number in the army was only limited by the amount of arms. I found the people exceedingly enthusiastic, apparently everywhere devoted to the government of the republic, and I was everywhere entertained hospitably by them, it being understood I was in the service of the republic. I conversed freely with all classes of persons concerning the future of the republic of Cuba, and I found that almost unanimously they looked to the United States for recognition as soon as it could be given, and after that, to annexation. It was their expressed hope, and a part of the plan of the revolution, as understood by the people at large. A petition for annexation was, as I understood, adopted by the Congress and approved by the secretary of state, and forwarded to the Department of State at Washington. The people were depending very largely for the final success of the republican government in Cuba upon the friendship and support of the people of the United States, and the wish most

frequently expressed was, that they should be permitted to become a part of this country. It was common for officers of the government to wear upon their hats the stars and stripes on one side, and on the other the Cuban cockade. To my knowledge, a very great number of the officers of the government were persons who had been educated in the United States, who were well acquainted with their institutions, and who had been for years anxiously desiring to bring about this revolution and obtain annexation. They were well acquainted with the American form of government, and avowed that they had inaugurated this revolution to obtain such a government for Cuba.

Soon after I arrived there the capital was permanently located near Sibanicu, at a place to which the government had removed, because they found there ample buildings and accommodations for all the departments of government. Sibanicu is the general name of the locality. From that place there is direct communication by high roads with several parts of the island, and it is on the main road from Puerto Principe to Santiago de Cuba, both of which places were in the hands of the Spaniards. Sibanicu is only forty-eight miles from Puerto Principe, on a good road. The country about it is all open and cultivated. There was but a small military force there; the main forces being thrown further out. There are certain lines of defense which had been assumed before I arrived, and which were maintained up to the time of my leaving, and which, from late reports, I know to be still held. These lines of defense were, from Nuevitas on the north to Puerto Principe, a distance of about eighty-five miles, and from Puerto Principe to Santa Cruz on the south. There is also a line of communication which has been held uninterruptedly from the beginning, from Puerto Principe to Ciago de Avila. Uninterrupted communication is kept up along the different roads leading to the Five City district. That line is about one hundred and eighty miles long from Puerto Principe westward. The military encampments were all in communication with each other by couriers and a regular system of communications. Postal arrangements had been perfected by the republican government throughout all the region controlled by it, which is about two-thirds of the whole island, and I myself sent and received communications through this post. There was no difficulty in communicating by post anywhere through that part of the island. I left the island on the 2d of August. I have received communications from the island up to within about ten days ago, and I believe that the revolution has been in no way retarded since that time, except from scarcity of powder and arms, and that it has continually gained in numbers and territory. There was a government printing office at the capital, and two papers were published there.

I annex hereto a paper which contains a copy of the constitution and the debates in Congress, which is marked Exhibit C. I also annex a proclamation (marked Exhibit D) abolishing slavery, issued by the government of the republic before the adoption of the constitution. I also annex hereto two proclamations (marked Exhibits E and F) issued by the President of the republic, to the people. Bulletins of war were issued from time to time for the information of the people. There were numerous ports to which the Cubans had access at any time, and in which they received such supplies as had succeeded in getting away from the United States, Jamaica, and other places; but they made no efforts to hold those ports, because they had not the means of resisting the artillery of ships, and it was their policy to go from port to port, so as not to attract the attention of Spanish cruisers. They relied upon the signals of their cordons of sentinels to inform them when it was necessary to concentrate upon any one point for the purpose of receiving arms or ammunition. I am not aware of any function or power ordinarily exercised by a government for which provision was not made, or which was not exercised, within the district controlled by the republican government, so far as there was any call or occasion for such exercise. The republican government had all the paraphernalia, accompaniments, and incidents of a regularly organized government. The President executed the laws simply, and did not interfere in military matters. The commander-in-chief had entire control of the armies, and did not in any way interfere with the civil administration. The general division of powers and duties was very similar to (and copied after) that in the government of the United States, and was strictly observed so far as was compatible with a state of war. A stranger coming into the district lying south of a line drawn from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe and Santa Cruz, excepting within the walls of four or five garrisoned towns, would have, in my opinion, no reason to suppose that any other government prevailed, or had ever prevailed, there than the government of the republic of Cuba. The people were engaged about their ordinary avocations, and no government was spoken of or admitted except the government of the republic of Cuba, and no laws were or could be enforced there, unless by the aid of overwhelming military force, except those of the republic. The part of the country of which I have spoken is principally devoted to grazing, but is in a very considerable degree cultivated, only about one-sixth of it being wild land; and throughout that district every right of private persons was provided for and protected solely by the laws and power of the republic. There were certain special enactments intended to do away with abuses of power which had been common on the part of the Spanish soldiery

before the revolution. These special enactments of which I speak instructed the people as to their rights, and advised them, in case of any infringement of those rights by the military, to apply immediately to the nearest court. These enactments were posted in different places for the information of the people, and particularly in the court-rooms.

I know that the Cuban Republic has also issued letters of marque and reprisal, and commissions for the Cuban navy. I have seen several of such commissions, and I know also that the officers in command in Cuba were acting under commissions issued by the war department. I saw several of their commissions, and the officers exercised command and control according to the rank mentioned in their commissions. Rank was acknowledged according to established military usage. To my knowledge, the republic of Cuba has purchased a number of vessels, with the view of constituting a navy.

WILLIAM C. TINKER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this eleventh day of December, 1869.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS,
Notary Public, County of New York.

Affidavit of Francis Coppinger.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York, ss:*

FRANCIS COPPINGER, being duly sworn, says: I am a native of Cuba, born at Havana, and have lived there all my life, until about the beginning of this year, when I came to New York, by order of the President of the republic of Cuba. I reside at present at the St. George Hotel, corner of 20th street and Broadway, New York.

In May last I returned to Cuba, and engaged in the military service of the Cuban government. I was at first in active service, in command of a company, with the rank of lieutenant; and, as such, between May and August, took part in several battles and skirmishes; of the former the three most important were those at Ramon, Cuaba, and Calabazas, in each of which the Cuban force engaged numbered from five hundred to seven hundred men. I was afterward attached to the staff of General Peralta, with the rank of captain. Each state of the Cuban territory had been divided into military districts, each under command of a general, and General Peralta was such general in command of the military district of Holquin, in the State of Oriente.

It was the duty of the staff officers to carry on communication between their general and the next superior military authority, and I was thus engaged, while on staff duty, in carrying dispatches and instructions between General Peralta and General Jordan, who was, at that time, in command of the whole State of Oriente. The organization of the Cuban army, and all departments of the military service were, at the time to which I refer, similar in all the States to that in Oriente.

While I was in the island I traveled from Holquin to Las Tunas, through the center of the island, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles. In all this territory I found the civil department of the revolutionary government, the State governments, the prefectures, the constabulary or civil police, the postal service, and all the ordinary civil administration fully organized, and in regular and systematic operation. The military occupation of the country was complete, and all the separate camps and bodies of soldiers of the Cuban army, however separated from each other, were all parts of one military system, and all under commands, subordinate, in different grades, to the commander-in-chief, who received his authority immediately from the Congress.

I would like to add, that when I was in the island the former slaves were all free, having been made so by virtue of that clause of the Cuban constitution which secures freedom to all inhabitants of the State. The negroes were enrolled in the Cuban army, and were armed, equipped, and uniformed, like the Cubans, and held in equal respect in the service. There were, in my company of sixty men, several negroes, who had been slaves up to the time of their emancipation by the Cuban government.

As to the celebration of marriages in that part of the island which was controlled by the revolutionary party, it came under my notice that marriage was no longer regarded by the Cubans as a sacrament, nor was the ceremony performed, as it had always been under the Spanish dominion, by the priesthood exclusively; but, by virtue of the constitution, it was regarded as a civil contract, and the rite was performed by civil officers. I attended, myself, the celebration of such a marriage according to the new Cuban laws.

Deponent further says, that he has heard read the depositions of William C. Tinker and Enrique Loynaz, and that the statements contained in them, respectively, as to the civil and military affairs of the Cuban government, and their administration, coincide

with deponent's own experience and knowledge on those subjects, and that the statements made by said Tinker and Loynaz in regard to them are true.

F. COPPINGER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this eleventh day of December, 1869.

ARCHIBALD F. CUSHMAN,
Notary Public in and for City and County of New York.

Affidavit of Enrique Loinaz.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, *ss:*

ENRIQUE LOINAZ, being duly sworn, says: I am a native of Puerto Principe, in the Island of Cuba. I joined the revolution in Cuba on the 25th of December, 1868. I left the Island of Cuba on the 8th of September last, and am now remaining here under orders from the President. For some time I commanded a company of volunteers in the republican army, and afterward was promoted to the staff of Manuel Quesada, and held, and now hold, the rank of major. I have participated in about twelve actions of considerable importance, besides many skirmishes. The largest number of men which I have ever known to be engaged on the Cuban side was at the battle of Las Tunas, at which I was present, and which took place at the town of Las Tunas, about the 16th or 17th of August last—I do not remember which. In that battle there were four brigades, of one hundred and seventy-five men each, engaged, besides thirty, the escort of the general-in-chief, and forty men of the President's escort. The President was present at the battle. The Cubans attacked the Spanish forces, consisting of about six hundred line troops and two hundred volunteers, who were intrenched in the center of the town, in the plaza. The combat lasted from four o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon. The Cubans drove the Spaniards into their intrenchments in the church, a building in the square, and held them there, sacking the town and capturing the medicines, clothing, some guns, military stores, and other things. The attack was made for the purpose of rescuing families of Cubans that were perishing in the town, and these families being removed, the Cubans retired. We captured fourteen standards or battle flags. Our loss was forty dead and eighty-five wounded. I do not know the Spanish loss, but it was reported by a captain, whom we captured, to be about two hundred. This battle, and all the others in which I have participated, were conducted under military orders and under the control and management of officers of different rank, each yielding obedience to the other, and the troops engaged were disciplined troops, who had been trained and accustomed to military movements, and who were held, in all their operations, in strict military discipline. They are never permitted to engage, and have never engaged, in any fighting except under military orders, discipline, and subject to the plans of the commander-in-chief. At the time I left, the government of the republic held exclusive control of all the Island of Cuba lying south of a line drawn from Nuevitas, on the Atlantic coast, to Puerto Principe, and thence to Santa Cruz, on the Caribbean Sea, except a few garrrison towns and encampments along the railroad established from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe. All the rest of the country, which is mostly an open, cultivated, inhabited country, was exclusively occupied or controlled by the republican government, and no Spanish laws were, or could be enforced, except by the presence of overwhelming military force. The laws of the republic were voluntarily obeyed by the people, or executed by simple civil force, such as by constables or prefects. Throughout this district complete postal arrangements were established by the republic, and regular service of mails kept up by its officers. Post offices were established at villages and farm-houses on the public high roads. The Spaniards were under great difficulties to hold their position in the garrison towns, and we were constantly occupied in attacking their convoys, and many combats ensued in this way, and we were able to capture, and did capture, frequently, their convoys and appropriated their material of war. This was particularly the case as to the town of Las Tunas. The town of Las Tunas was an important station for them, was situated about thirty-six miles from the north coast, and connected by three high roads with three forts, only about thirty-six miles distant. I have often heard it estimated, and believe it to be true, that since the breaking out of the revolution the Spaniards have lost over two thousand men in maintaining this communication, and have frequently lost their convoys. These circumstances have come to my knowledge in the performance of my duties as staff officer. The Spaniards have never been able to penetrate the surrounding country from these towns more then two or three miles. They have never made the attempt, except in one or two cases, when they have been driven back. The people in the country are all loyal to the republic, and immediately give information of any movement among the Spanish troops. The negroes in that district have all been freed. They understand that they are free, and it is so understood by all persons, and they are given by the constitution and the laws all the rights and privileges of citizenship that are given to

white persons. Even in addressing them the former owners of slaves address them by their names as citizen so-and-so.

At the time I left Cuba the revolution had been constantly gaining, and had never lost anything, either in force or in territory. The army was increasing in numbers as fast as they could be supplied, and persons, who, at the beginning, had been wavering and doubtful, were giving their adhesion to the government of the republic. I have not seen or heard anything since leaving there to induce me to suppose that the revolution is in any less forward condition than when I left, but on the contrary, I believe that it is able to hold its own for a long time without any more succor, and that, with a few more arms and with sufficient ammunition, the Spanish authorities could be entirely driven from the island by the forces now here. We need nothing from outside the island except arms and munitions. I know from my experience that the Cubans, almost without exception, are for the republic. On the other hand, native Spaniards on the island are almost without exception against the republic. The lines of defense which were held, and, according to my information, are still held by the republican forces, were taken up by them about February last, and have been maintained uninterruptedly ever since. I have read the affidavit of Mr. William C. Tinker, who is known to me, and who was with me in Cuba. The facts stated by him concerning the condition of the country, the action of the government, the administration of the law, and the amount of forces are true, within my own knowledge. In the entire island there are over thirty thousand men in the republican army. In the central department, with which I had more immediate connection, there were over ten thousand, organized and under discipline. Of these, three thousand were armed with all sorts of guns, carbines, muskets, and rifles; the others were all armed with the machete, a long sword, and frequently went into action with only this weapon. Of the fire-arms in that department, about one-third had been captured from the Spaniards. There are about eighty thousand men remaining, ready to take arms as soon as arms can be procured. I was commanding the siege of Nuevitas, in January last. During that siege, I received and entertained a flag of truce from the Spaniards, and twice after that, having occasion, I sent flags of truce to them, which were received and entertained. The communication sent by me was from General Quesada to the governor of Nuevitas, and the communication was replied to by him. The flag of truce which they sent to me accompanied three commissioners who were appointed by the Spanish authorities to communicate with the Cuban committee, which, at that time, had charge of the Cuban affairs, that being before the election of Congress. These commissioners were given a safe-conduct, and passed on through our lines to communicate with our committee. One of the communications under flag of truce by General Quesada, sent by me, related to an exchange of prisoners, which exchange was finally refused by the Spaniards. By proclamation of the Captain General, issued in January last, six large ports, which were formerly ports of entry, have been closed to commerce, and all intercourse with those ports forbidden. The civil government has made arrangements, which are now in operation, by which the local constabulary and prefects of each county are charged with the distribution of rations to the families of persons who are in the field and the persons who are discharged and unable to support themselves. This distribution of rations takes place extensively and constantly, and is sufficient for the wants of the people. The inhabitants are perfectly united in support of the revolution, and seem willing to devote, and have devoted, their entire time and property to its success, without any complaint or objection, and, in my opinion, it would be impossible to find a population more united and determined than is this population in its determination to throw off Spanish tyranny. The commander-in-chief has been named by Congress, and is under the same control by the President as are generals of armies of the United States. The troops are all organized into companies, battalions, and brigades, and are not permitted to go upon any roving expeditions, or to separate themselves in any way from their commands; and property captured by them is always turned over to the commander of the district, for the republic.

ENRIQUE LOINAZ.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of December, 1869.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS,
Notary Public, County of New York.

Affidavit of Francis Xavier Cisneros.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, *ss:*

FRANCIS XAVIER CISNEROS, being duly sworn, says: I am a native of Cuba, having been born at Santiago de Cuba, and for the greater part of the last fifteen years, and until recently, have been a resident of Havana. I was by profession a civil engineer in that city. I am living for the present in the city of New

York, at No. 254 West Twenty-fourth street. In May, of this year, I left New York for Cuba, and arrived there about the eleventh day of that month. Upon my arrival I communicated with the republican general, in command of the district, General Peralta, and then with the commander-in-chief, General Quesada, and then went to the seat of government, at Sibanicu, and communicated there with the secretaries of the Cuban government, whom I found in the active administration of the business of their several departments. From that time up to the first of August I was constantly traveling in the island, and especially traversed that part of it which lies between Santo Espiritu, about the central portion of the island, and Santiago de Cuba, near the eastern extremity, a distance of about three hundred and fifty miles. I made this journey at the instance of the government of Cuba, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of affairs under the government, and the progress of the revolution. This I was instructed to do, in order to make a report of my observations to the Cuban Junta, at New York. This district to which I have referred is only a portion of the territory which is occupied and controlled by the revolutionists, and which is more than two-thirds of the area of the island. This republican territory is bounded by lines extending from Santiago de Cuba, on the Caribbean Sea, near the eastern part of the island, to Baracoa, on the Atlantic Ocean; from Baracoa to Sagua la Grande, along the northern coast; thence across the island to the Bay of Broa, on the Caribbean Sea; and thence along the southern coast to Santiago de Cuba. The total extent of the island is about thirty-six thousand square miles, of which the republican territory, just described, embraces about twenty-four thousand square miles. This territory includes some wild tracts, but for the most part is open, cultivated country. It embraces some of the considerable cities of the island—say nine or ten—which were then in the possession of the Spaniards; but a larger number—say twenty or thirty—of the considerable towns, with numerous smaller villages and all the open country to which I have referred, were occupied and controlled by the republicans. The occupation of these large towns by the Spaniards compelled them to withdraw large bodies from their fighting force for garrison duty. This district, also extending to the sea, on both the northern and southern sides of the island, embraces many ports to which the Cubans had free access; but having as yet no means of fortifying those places, they had made no attempt to hold exclusive possession of them. Within this district, between May and August, I visited almost all the military encampments of the revolutionists, about thirty in number. At some of the camps there were as many as two thousand men, and at none less than two hundred and fifty. To the best of my judgment and belief, there were in all those camps, in May, about fifteen thousand well-armed soldiers; and in August, when I left the island, there were, I should think, about twenty thousand. The Cuban forces were encamped around most of the principal towns occupied by the Spaniards, and prevented communication by the Spaniards between those towns. Besides the force of regular soldiers in camp, the entire male population throughout the district I have described was organized as a volunteer military force, but, being without arms, could not be brought into actual military service.

The Cuban republic was divided into four States, and each of those States was subdivided into districts, each district being placed under the command of a general, appointed by the government. Each of these generals had control of all the forces in his district, subject to the commander-in-chief; so that all the forces of the revolutionists were under the supreme command of General Quesada, the general-in-chief who was appointed by the Cuban Congress.

During my stay in the island there were frequent conflicts between the Cuban and the Spanish forces, in many of which I participated; in the most important of those in which I took part, which took place on the 18th of June, at Calabazas, the Cuban forces numbered about seven hundred. The Spaniards had attacked, but were repelled, and retreated. A few days before, a fight had taken place, in which, as I was then informed, and believe, the Cubans numbered fifteen hundred. Many other combats took place with various results. The condition of the country was one of constant fighting between considerable forces, and, on the part of the Cubans, all of the battles were conducted under the control of the commander-in-chief.

At the time of my visit to the island, the Cuban revolutionary party had already adopted a constitution embodying a republican form of government, guaranteeing the liberty of the press, of religion, and education, and abolishing slavery; it had also a completely organized government, represented by a President and Congress, and secretaries of state, war, treasury, and interior, and other officers and bodies. The Congress was composed of eighteen delegates, elected by the people from all parts of the island; it was, at the time to which I refer, in session, and I attended many of its meetings. The elections for governors of the States took place during my stay on the island, and were participated in by all the inhabitants of the district described by me, except of the towns garrisoned by the Spaniards.

The capital of the republican government was at Sibanicu, a town situated in the interior, in an open plain, on the great central highway of the island, and approached by good roads from all directions.

The island had then also been divided by the Congress into four States, namely, Oriente, Camaguay, Las Villas, Occidente; governors of each of these States had been elected by their inhabitants, and they had assumed and were administering their offices. The government had also established and maintained regular postal service throughout all its territory; had created courts and appointed judges and sheriffs or prefects; the local judges had opened and were holding their courts; the supreme court of the state was not yet convened; the court administered laws which had been enacted by the Cuban Congress, and which were universally recognized and enforced throughout the territory of the Cuban government which I have described.

F. J. CISNEROS.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 11th day of December, 1869.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS,
Notary Public, County of New York.

III.—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN CUBA.

No. 122.

*Mr. La Reintrie to Mr. Seward.**

No. 105.] HAVANA, *October* 17, 1868.

SIR: Rumors are prevalent in this city, to which many attach credit, that the telegraph wires beyond Puerto Principe have been cut, and the insurgents (progressive party of Cuba) are rising in various parts of the island, with the view of asserting their independence from the mother country.

It is even said that movements are now on foot on this end of the island to proclaim the independence of Cuba, and the friends of liberty would rejoice to see the United States come to their aid in some shape.

The Catalans in Cuba are opposed to slavery, and it is expected they will unite with the native Cubans and negroes in declaring themselves free.

The arrival of the next mail steamer from Spain, expected on or about the 25th of this month, is looked to with great anxiety, and the reticence of the Captain General on the subject of the political situation in Spain is a cause of great discontent among the people.

I have understood, to-day, that the fortifications around and about this city are being strengthened and put in fighting condition.

Several domiciliary visits were made last night, and the houses of persons suspected of republican proclivities were searched by the police; among those so visited was Mr. Posada, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

In view of this probably approaching crisis, it would be well to have a squadron here.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship Favorite, with a strong battery, arrived here three days ago, and salutes were interchanged between her and the city.

As I have so little time to run about I give you the news as it is brought to me at the office.

* These dispatches (122, 123, and 124) precede the correspondence sent to the Senate December 20, 1869.

No. 123.

Mr. La Reintrie to Mr. Seward.

No. 107.] HAVANA, *October* 24, 1868.

* * * * *

Since my dispatches treating upon the political situation of this city and island, the excitement has been steadily increasing in all directions, and consequently the most active and stringent measures have been adopted by the Captain General to suppress any movement of a revolutionary character.

The national guard has been called out, say some five thousand men, to preserve order, while the regulars are sent out in various directions to put down the insurgents.

The authorities here inform us *officially* that the revolt in Manzanillo, Tunas, Gibara, and Zarra has been put down, while the opposition claim to have defeated the government troops; but the fact that more troops have been sent to the support of the government forces would suggest that the insurgents are still in arms.

It is said that the revolutionary forces now amount to four thousand men of all arms in the district embracing the towns above mentioned.

On Monday, the 19th instant, I called on General Lersundi to ascertain, if possible, the truth. His replies to me generally tended to assure me that he was amply prepared to face all opposition, from whatever quarter it might come. I suggested the propriety of my telegraphing to the Secretary of State for a naval force for the protection of our citizens and interests in this quarter. He assured me that he deemed it unnecessary, and would give me notice whenever the emergency arose to warrant my telegraphing to Washington.

He desired to know of me whether any filibuster expeditions were likely to come from the United States. I replied that I believed it was not likely; but certainly not with the consent of our government—that he might rely upon. He expressed himself highly gratified, and alluded to his sending Santa Anna off as a proof of his good faith in preventing like organizations. On the termination of our interview he informed me that his object and desire was "to preserve to Spain the Island of Cuba"—"Conservar la Ysla de Cuba para la España."

Yesterday, 23d instant, rumors were thick throughout the city of an intended rising of the republicans and negroes in this city for a general massacre and pillage. The excitement consequent almost paralyzed all commercial transactions.

A run was made upon the Banco Español, and their notes to-day are at a discount of some three per cent.

Numerous arrests have been made, among them some naturalized citizens of the United States, but as they have not called upon me for redress or protection, I shall await their complaints before taking any action.

In view of the situation, and deeming it critical, I request the presence of a strong naval force.

I inclose the programme of the republican committee of Havana, printed, I think, at Matanzas, and the extra of the "Diario de la Marina" of yesterday, which will give you additional information respecting the political views of the two parties now contending for political supremacy in Cuba.

At Bayamo the government troops have been defeated, and the city

of Puerto Principe is said to have pronounced and risen against its authorities.

It is also probable that a declaration of the independence of Cuba from Spain may be issued from Puerto Principe. The people of the interior will accept nothing short of entire separation from Spain, and if their movement be successful they will proclaim either their independence as a separate state or annexation to the United States. Should a government *de facto* be established there, I should like to have instructions how to act in that case. Perhaps instructions may be also given to the commanding naval officer sent here, to consult and act in harmony and conjunction with me in the emergency indicated.

No. 124.

Mr. La Reintrie to Mr. Seward.

No. 119.] HAVANA, *December* 14, 1868.

I have only time to inclose to you a copy of a letter I have this moment received from Mr. Gibbs, the United States consular agent at Nuevitas, which gives you the latest news from that quarter.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Nuevitas, December 11, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your very esteemed favor of 2d instant duly received.

I notice that you have asked for a squadron, and hope it will soon arrive, as American interests want it badly. As I understand, Spanish gunboats have boarded American vessels and searched them, to the eastward of this island, when they were out of sight of land. The gunboat Africa has been employed in this service for some time, and arrived here on the 8th. I was also informed that an American schooner from St. Thomas, bound to Baracoa, was hove-to, and the said gunboat sent aboard a boat's crew and took possession of her, overhauling papers and cargo, and after detaining her some time let her pass on her voyage. This has come indirectly to me from persons on board.

I have tried by all possible means to get true information of the affairs around here, but it is difficult.

Since I wrote on the 3d the troops of Valmaseda have remained at San Miguel; from all that I can find out by different channels of information, his loss of killed and wounded on his march from Puerto Principe amounts to one hundred and fifty men; he brought here in the afternoon of the 3d, per gunboat, about forty wounded, most part from waist upward; several have died since their arrival here, and more are expected to die.

By all accounts the insurgents on the 1st instant fought with desperation, and harassed the troops from ten in the forenoon until night. I cannot find out anything about the losses of the insurgents, but from all sides that I can learn I infer that they were few. To persons who have passed through their lines they positively state that in the attack of the 28th ultimo there was only one killed and four wounded, and that the attacking party were only sixty. They stated that they buried about forty of the troops.

Some three or four days ago two young men, insurgents, were shot in Principe, names Padillo and Barroso, about seventeen and eighteen years of age. They were taken prisoners on entering the town, and there was found on their persons a pass or safe conduct, signed by one of the chiefs or commanders of the insurgents, that they might go to Principe and return. Great efforts were made by all classes in town to save their lives, but useless.

I greatly fear that this department will be laid waste and devastated. I am informed on good authority that Valmaseda destroyed everything on his march twelve miles before he entered San Miguel. He burned two sugar estates, the Isabel and La Union, and a small one, El Destino; fences were destroyed and cut down, and all kind of live stock shot and left to rot on the road.

After he took possession of San Miguel it appears that a corporal of a guard was treacherously shot, and the infuriated soldiers sacked the town, with the exception of three houses. Yesterday forty negroes from plantation St. Linus, about twelve miles from here, came in and presented themselves to the government of this town, stating that their master wanted them to take arms, and they refused. This I know to be untrue, as I am well acquainted with the owners and know that they have nothing to do with this insurrection, one of them having last October purchased over thirty thousand dollars' worth of machinery in the United States, and sent it here for his estate.

Here a deadly hatred exists between the Spaniards and Cubans that is growing stronger day by day. There is no half way, no room for compromise; ninety-five out of every hundred of the natives are heart and soul in the rebellion, if not bodily. I don't care how neutral a man may be, how loyal he may be, how his interests may incline him to peace, the very fact of his being a native-born is enough in the eyes of the bigoted Spaniard to make him an enemy; and it can be plainly seen, as they are impotent to cope with the rebellion, they are determined to ruin the island and leave it withered and destroyed.

If this thing spreads it must have a great effect to the injury of the United States. I suppose Cuban produce pays over twenty-five millions of dollars into the United States treasury yearly, for imports. American merchants must have some millions advanced to planters on this island; I know one house in Brooklyn which has advanced alone in this district nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Up to the 1st of December the insurgents held all the country in every direction, excepting the cities and seaports. No outrages were committed; every thing and person were respected; only demands were made on planters and cattle farms for beef for their maintenance. The field hands were not molested, but on account of Valmaseda's behavior and actions, attacking the estates and carrying off the negroes, all is changed. Three days ago two farm-houses, some three or four miles from here, belonging to Spaniards, were burnt and destroyed, and all their stock carried off by the insurgents. To the south of this, on the night of the 9th, a large light was seen, and it is supposed some other estate or farm was destroyed. Guamaja, a small town to the westward of this some twenty-five miles, was taken possession of by the insurgents. A small force of troops and sailors were dispersed, two killed, two wounded, and nine prisoners; the rest escaped in a boat belonging to the government.

From officers who have been with the troops between Mariti and Las Tunas I learn that they have to be in large bodies to convey the provisions, and are continually harassed by guerillas.

I am very sorry to report as yet I have not had the great pleasure of seeing an American man-of-war in this harbor this year.

Yours, respectfully,

RICHARD GIBBS,
United States Consular Agent.

H. R. DE LA REINTRIE, Esq.,
Vice-Consul General, Havana, Cuba.

A true and correct copy of the original.

LA REINTRIE.

HAVANA, *December* 14, 1868.

No. 125.

Mr. de La Reintrie to Mr. Seward.

No. 130.| HAVANA, *January* 29, 1869.

The inclosed copies and translations of a correspondence between this consulate general and the Captain General of this island, under date of the 25th instant, will bring to you the sad news of the murder of Mr. Samuel Alexander Cohner, a citizen of the United States, and, so far as I can learn, a native of the State of New York. He was also at one time an employé in the navy of the United States.

Although I have not been thus far enabled to ascertain the name of the assassin, it is generally thought that he met his death at the hands of some one of the volunteers, recently organized in this city with the view of maintaining the public peace and order by General Lersundi.

These volunteers are displeased with the new system inaugurated here by General Dulce, and for the past two weeks had roamed about the city at will, and without their officers, uttering threats of vengeance against all Cubans and foreigners who did not agree with them in political opinions.

As the nights set in their demonstrations were more open, hailing and stopping all passers, with bayonet to their breasts, and compelling them to cry out "Viva España." The freedom of the press having been granted by General Dulce, it extended to the theaters where new local and other piquant plays were presented to the public.

This occurred particularly at the Villanueva Theater in this city, where, on Thursday, 21st instant, the performance was of a very liberal character, and elicited repeated bursts of applause from the audience. I was myself present, with my family, by invitation of the manager, and the entire play passed off without any incident to mar the pleasures of the evening. The next day, Friday, 22d instant, reports of the character of the performance spread in every direction, and a very large concourse of pleasure seekers attended. In the mean time a large body of the volunteers, without orders to that effect, gathered in the vicinity of the theater, and, as the applause arose from the audience, surrounded the building and commenced firing upon the assembled audience.

The military governor and chief of police, after great exertions, and aided by a few of the troops which were still under their control, succeeded finally in preventing the infuriated and riotous volunteers from firing the building, a perfect tinder-box; and after ordering them to their quarters, the audience were enabled to return to their houses. The result, seven killed and many others wounded.

The next day, Saturday, the 23d instant, General Dulce issued a brief address severely condemning the conduct of the volunteers, but in such vague terms that it would be difficult to say whether he meant the actors and audience, or the riotous volunteers. He may possibly have desired to address both. This, however, seemed to have no effect upon the volunteers, and on Sunday morning, 24th instant, it was publicly said they would attack the Louvre, the largest public café and restaurant in this city, kept by a Spaniard (native of Spain) universally esteemed as a good citizen by all classes. Accordingly the volunteers of the fifth and sixth battalions, and of others, on Sunday night collected around the Louvre, and, as it is said, a shot from a revolver was fired upon them from the roof of said building; whether true or not I have no means of ascertaining. This was about 9 p. m., and in less than *thirty seconds* after the firing of this shot the volunteers began shooting into the building and upon the persons there present; also, at all passers-by and in the vicinity of the Louvre. Mr. Cohner was killed at the corner of Consulado and San Miguel streets, full six hundred yards in a *diagonal direction* from the Louvre, which occupies one of the corners of the large block of buildings erected near and fronting the prado or main public park of this city.

It is clear to me that he could not have been shot by any of those immediately engaged in the assault upon the Louvre, as the distance was great and the intervening walls and masonry would naturally forbid such a presumption.

This being the case, and the firing by volunteers upon Mr. Tinker, in the same street where Mr. Cohner's dead body was found, leads to the inevitable conclusion that he met his death at the hands of a portion of said volunteers; and further, as the owner himself, Mr. Payret, of the Louvre, has informed me he was forewarned full 12 hours, and by seve-

ral of his friends, previous to the attack upon his premises, I must also conclude that the outrage was a premeditated one on the part of these lawless volunteers, and that they were posted around and about the block with the purpose and intent to attack all persons attempting to evade their murderous designs. In this connection it must also be borne in mind that the Louvre is resorted to by both Cubans and foreigners, and of the most respectable classes. Fortunately, and at the time, and the public notoriety given to the intended attack, kept many from resorting to the Louvre that evening. The result of this brutal act of vandalism is the cold-blooded murder of Mr. Cohner, an American citizen, both peaceful and respectable, a photographer by profession and in which he had acquired a competent fortune, and of seven other persons, including also many others severely wounded; of the latter two are Prussians.

Having accomplished their fiendish act of brutality and vandalism, the cry was raised of death to the Aldamas, and the crowd of soldiers and others aiding them made for the palatial mansion of Mr. Miguel Delmonte y Aldama, a gentleman of large wealth in this city, who in September, 1868, forswore his allegiance to the Queen of Spain, and made his declaratien of intention to become a citizen of the United States before the superior court of common pleas of the city and State of New York. Fortunately, both for Mr. Aldama and his family, he, having had previous notice of an intended attack upon his elegant premises, had gone to the country; otherwise they would have all been murdered. The mob of soldiers, however, found ingress to his mansion, and committed every species of vandalism possible to imagine.

I myself visited some twelve of his rooms yesterday and can speak of my own knowledge.

These rooms were completely ransacked, valuable jewelry stolen, furniture destroyed, shots fired into the ceilings, &c., objects of *vertû* carried off or destroyed, wine cellars and pantries broken open, and of which these villains amply partook.

Finally, the torch was applied, but the fear of self-destruction and the instinct of preservation induced some of their least inebriated comrades to extinguish it.

This was not enough to satisfy their fury and madness. A young negress, 13 years of age, was forcibly violated, and a middle-aged Irish woman also shared the same fate.

After four hours of riotous, brutal, and inhuman conduct, the chief of police made his appearance, and with some of the civil police, more through persuasion than force, induced them to leave the building. The result has been the loss to Mr. Aldama of some $30,000, to say nothing of the destruction of pictures and other objects of *vertû*, impossible to replace. General Dulce himself has visited Mr. Aldama's premises, at his request, to see the damage and injury perpetrated, and has expressed his deep condemnation of the outrage. I beg herewith to inclose a protest addressed to me by citizens of the United States, both natives and naturalized, in which you will find their just complaints fully set forth.

I must here remark that, previous to its receipt, on the 26th, I had already addressed my remonstrance to the Captain General.

Of his reply you will yourself be enabled to judge. In my opinion it does not come up to the demand.

He seems to treat the murder of Mr. Cohner as an accidental affair. Such is not my opinion.

It is an open outrage to our country, which must receive ample and full reparation.

I have hitherto applied for a naval force for the protection of citizens of the United States and their interests. I have received your answer and that of the Secretary of the Navy. I now, through you, would appeal directly to the Congress of the United States at Washington and in session, and say to them that "at this time the lives and property of citizens of the United States are not safe here."

The proof is in that large numbers of persons, of both sexes, are fleeing hence for safety elsewhere. The landing nightly of marines and seamen from the Spanish naval squadron here to guard the city amply attests, also, the fact that General Dulce cannot rely upon the volunteers to protect himself and the people of Havana.

I would most earnestly recommend that when a force does come here for the purpose of rendering protection to our people and their interests its commanders receive instructions, at their discretion and sound judgment, to use that force effectively, and give them the protection which the law of nations guarantees to them.

This is the beginning of these outrages, and you may rely upon it that the end is not yet, and until Cuba shall be free.

I leave to your able hands the case of Mr. Cohner, as my position as a vice-consul general of the United States does not permit me to pursue it further for the present, and until your further instructions shall have been received. The reply of General Dulce is by no means satisfactory to me, and I could well have answered it. The fact is, however, that he has not sufficient force within his immediate reach to compel the disarming of these volunteers, and he is compelled to temporize.

The threat has openly been made that Dulce must be forcibly removed from office, and Lieutenant Genaro Solorzano, of the first battalion of volunteers, a native of Vizcaya, is now in prison under suspicion of attempting the life of General Dulce.

The inclosed extras of the 25th, 26th, and 27th instant will give you the accounts which are furnished by the press of the city touching these occurrences.

Referring again to the attack on Mr. Aldama's house, I desire your instructions as to how far in his case (as he is in a transitory state) I can extend to him the protection which would inure to a *naturalized* citizen of the United States.

He left the United States with the intention of returning after closing his business affairs here, and under the advice of Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Co., eminent lawyers of the city of New York.

No. 126.

Mr. Phillips to Mr. Fish.

[Extract.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Santiago de Cuba, January 3, 1870.

* * * * * * * * *

The political state of affairs at this consular district is in a most deplorable condition. The assassination at Bayamo of the citizens sent from this city by order of Count Valmaseda, which fact I have already

communicated to the department, was nothing more than what is daily perpetrated. It is well known that Valmaseda aspires to the position of Captain General of the island, and in order to increase his popularity among the blood-craving Catalans, who are operating in his behalf, both in this island and in Spain, gives imperative orders to make this a war of extermination, and we daily learn of peaceful citizens residing in the country assassinated by the mobilized Spanish troops. These orders are probably carried to an extreme, from the fact that those commanding such troops are constantly supplying some Catalan produce dealers of this city, and whose object is to suck the country and forward to their agents such portions of the crop as may fall into their hands. The planters are persecuted to such a degree as to be compelled to flee from their estates, whose crops are immediately sequestered and appropriated to private purposes.

Very little credit can be placed upon the Spanish press, being a government organ, which maintains that the insurrection is finished in this department, which is far from the truth. The insurrection continues in full force, and frequent encounters take place, as is seen by the frequent arrivals of wounded Spanish soldiers. The Cubans, being better armed and disciplined than formerly, in many cases take the offensive, and, having had their ranks increased by desertion from the Spanish army, are becoming bold and fight well. Much sickness prevails among the newly arrived Spanish troops, who find it impossible to endure the climate. It is estimated that fifty per cent. of the Spanish volunteers from sickness are put *hors du combat;* the hospitals are full to overflowing. Much anxiety has been felt by the Cubans respecting the position of our government in the Cuba question, and I am inclined to believe, unless some action is taken upon the matter, the insurrection will continue for a long time, as it is impossible for any force that Spain can send to exterminate the rebel force, owing to the climate and topography of the country, while both contending parties destroy every vestige of agriculture. It is generally known and admitted by the liberal minded Spanish officers, who do not conceal the fact, that it is impossible to suppress the insurrection, and the only inducement offered for the continuance of the same is that the commanding officers are filling their pockets at the expense of the country.

The above is the actual state of the country, founded upon a long residence and thorough knowledge of the people and country.

The health of the city continues in an abnormal condition; small-pox, endemic fevers, and misery to an alarming extent prevail.

* * * * * *

No. 127.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Davis.

JANUARY 31, 1870.

The accompanying is a slip from the New York Sun of October 5th ultimo, containing a statement in regard to the murder of one Robert Wells at Cienfuegos. The statement appearing to be based upon evidence, I thought it my duty to make inquiry in regard to its truth, and with that view I transmitted it to Mr. Morris, the United States consular agent at Cienfuegos. To-day I have received the following reply:

I have received your official note to me of 20th ultimo; it has not been answered in course, owing to my illness.

* * * * * * *

The paragraph in the slip you sent me, relating to Mr. Robert Wells, is pure invention; no such person was ever known here. I return the slip as requested.

[From the New York Sun, October 5, 1869.]

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA—THE UNITED STATES EXCHANGING DIPLOMATIC NOTES—MEANTIME THE SPANIARDS WANTONLY MURDERING CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES—NO CESSATION OF SPANISH ATROCITIES IN CUBA—HOW LONG, OH, HOW LONG?

[Correspondence of the Sun.]

HAVANA, *September* 25.

The situation in Cuba becomes more and more painful to contemplate. Each month ends with its new lists of infamous, more than semi-barbarous deeds at Spanish hands. No little interest is evinced by our sugar dealers regarding the next crop. What do the insurrectionists propose to do with the ripening cane? is now the question. They have already disabled some three hundred engines of so many sugar cane mills, and rendered useless for this year as many steam boilers. I have heard sugar merchants say within the last few days that if the revolution could not be suppressed by December 1, only a one-third crop could be gathered. The amount on hand in the five large sugar warehouses of this city is 192,500 boxes, against 237,000 this time last year.

FORTIFYING THE RIVERS.

Count Valmaseda, since he received absolute command in the Eastern department, has ordered that the Rio Salado, at its junction with Rio Canto, be fortified with earthworks and cannon. Also, he orders that Rio Canto be fortified at its mouth on the coast. It is the largest river on the island. Valmaseda also has directed that Gibara, Puerto Padre, Nuevitas, and Trinidad be doubly fortified by additional lines of earthworks. The rumors recently received of piratical vessels, and the frequent mention made of the Hornet, have awakened the Spaniards to a sense of threatening dangers. One vessel, well manned and armed, and commanded by a brave, wise commander, would be able to well nigh ruin the coast trade of Cuba, and interrupt the arrival and departure of Spanish mail steamers.

ANOTHER AMERICAN ASSASSINATED.

How easily Americans are murdered in foreign lands and their assassinators escape punishment or even reproof, has been exemplified so frequently that it seems useless even to chronicle their death. Not many weeks ago Mr. Robert Wells, a citizen of the United States, and of late years a foreman in a Jersey City machine shop, came to Cuba to arrange the settlement of his father's estate or property, left him at his death. From this city he went to Cienfuegos, where his father left some unsettled accounts. Himself and two friends were walking by the Spanish barracks one evening about three weeks since, when the sentinel on duty called his "*Quien vive*"—who comes there—in a smothered tone. Neither he nor his friends hearing the call, they walked on. The sentinal, enraged at having no response, rushed upon the three gentlemen and gave Mr. Wells a bayonet thrust, from which he died three days afterward. His brother-in-law arrived here day before yesterday from New York, expecting to carry his body back. His family reside in Lawrence Street, Brooklyn. Nothing to be done, we find on making inquiry at the consul-general's office. The great United States does nothing but exchange consular notes when an American is murdered in a foreign land. How different with the Britons! When young Ferguson was arrested at Manzanillo, the English consul there chartered and sent a sailing vessel to Nassau to inform the British commander there that a British subject was in danger. The result was that two British men-of-war were sent to Manzanillo to take Ferguson, either peaceably or forcibly. He was taken away. When the Spanish commander there hesitated to surrender him, the commander of the English frigate sent him word he must do so or he would bombard the city.

No. 128.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Davis.

No. 47.] HAVANA, *February* 5, 1870.

I am unable for want of time to give the department a full account of the events that have transpired here and at Matanzas during the past week, and since the news of the assassination of the editor of a paper of this city at Key West.

There have been popular demonstrations in many places, growing out of the affair at Key West on the 31st ultimo. At Matanzas these demonstrations culminated in a riot, in which, fortunately, no lives were lost. On the 2d instant a person by the name of Dr. Vicente Dawney, or Dauni, was shot in an affray with some volunteers at a coffee-house in the city. It is stated that he attempted to give his own version of the assassination, reflecting upon the conduct of the deceased Castañon. He arrived in the same steamer that brought the remains.

It is also said that Dauni was a citizen of the United States, although a native of this island; but I have not yet been able to obtain any positive evidence of the fact. The affair is now undergoing judicial investigation, the result of which will be communicated to me by the political secretary, to whom I have applied for information.

It is possible that there may be, as there have been on other occasions, efforts made to create the impression that the lives of American citizens are in jeopardy here. In my judgment, they are as well protected here at present as any other class; in fact, I do not remember that, at any time, there has been less evidence of jealousy or prejudice toward them, and it is to be hoped that nothing will occur to disturb the existing harmony.

By the earliest opportunity I shall communicate further to the department in reference to the affair at Key West.

No. 129.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Davis.

No. 52.] HAVANA, *February* 9, 1870.

Following upon the news received here of the disastrous retreat of General Puello from Guaimaro, which, with the elation of the Cubans, perhaps foolishly manifested, caused much excitement and bad feeling among the lowest and worst class of Peninsulares, was announced on the 31st ultimo by the cable that Don Gonzalo Castañon, editor of the Voz de Cuba, of this city, had been assassinated at Key West.

The news was communicated by several dispatches, among them one to the office of that paper, which was immediately published in the form of a handbill, and circulated all over the city. An impression was created that he had died a martyr, and all the excitable passions of the class referred to were directly appealed to.

On the 2d instant the funeral of the deceased Castañon was celebrated with great pomp, during which, and up to the 5th instant, everything had passed off much more quietly than was expected, and it was confidently hoped that order would continue.

But it would seem that in permitting and encouraging the demonstrations that have been made over the remains of the deceased Castañon, the authorities have unconsciously caused an excitement that they cannot control. They promise protection to all, native as well as foreign, and their earnest desire and anxiety to comply cannot be doubted; but their inability to protect the lives of peaceable inhabitants, or to punish the atrocities that are being daily committed, is evident.

It is probable that the present excitement will quiet down; but a similar one, with like results, may at any time be aroused by events that cannot be foreseen, and which the authorities will be found equally powerless to prevent.

At present there are none of our vessels of war in any of these ports, and, in view of the facts above recited, I beg leave to repeat the suggestion made in my No. 50 of the 7th instant, as the presence of national vessels may be needed for the purpose of offering a refuge to our citizens in the event of popular outbreaks, against which, as I before stated, there appears to be little security.

No. 130.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Davis.

No. 53.] HAVANA, *February* 11, 1870.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of an interesting communication addressed to me from Matanzas, narrating the recent occurrences at that place, referred to in my despatch No. 47, of 5th instant.

MATANZAS, *February* 7, 1870.

I beg leave to report the following facts in connection with the disturbance which occurred in this city on the night of the 1st instant:

The killing of Don Gonzalo Castañon in Key West was known here, through the Havana papers, received on the morning of Tuesday the 1st instant, and naturally caused profound indignation. It was the topic of excited conversation during the day, and threats were uttered against many prominent Cubans. Nothing occurred, however, to disturb the public order, and the day passed without any incidents of importance.

At about six or seven o'clock in the evening the second battalion of volunteers, which had been occupying and protecting the Aldama estates for the past month, returned to the city, having been relieved by the third battalion. As usual, they were paraded through some of the principal streets, and were then dispersed to their respective houses. There was no demonstration beyond the accustomed "Vivas" to Spain, the Captain General, and the volunteers, and they separated in perfect order and quiet.

Notwithstanding the apparent tranquillity, a plan had been formed in the morning, so it is now said, to take from the jail during the night certain Cuban prisoners, who were held there under charges of having concealed weapons on their estates, and to put them to death in revenge for the murder of Castañon. I am convinced that if such a plan existed it was known to very few volunteers, as the subsequent results indicated a want of system and order in carrying out their intentions.

In the first part of the night nothing unusual occurred, and very few had any apprehensions of trouble or disturbance. The streets and plaza were frequented, and private houses, stores, and public buildings open, indicating either perfect ignorance or a sense of security.

At about 11¼ o'clock the trumpets of the different battalions were heard, and afterward drums were beaten, and the calls sounded through the streets requiring the volunteers to come out and assemble. Nearly all did so.

The companies were formed at the usual places of rendezvous, and were then marched to the Plaza de Armas, where the battalions were formed. By 12¼ o'clock almost the entire volunteer force of the city was under arms, and assembled in the plaza in front of the palace. Each company was commanded by its officers, and the battalions by their chiefs, so that the crowd had the semblance of organization, though there was no apparent uniformity of wish or purpose. It was evidently a demonstration set on foot by a few evil-disposed persons, and the majority of the volunteers had come out merely in answer to the call, and without knowing the object of their being brought together.

Assembled in front of the palace loud cries were at once raised, "Death to traitors,' "Death to the prisoners," "To the jail," and similar cheers and violent shouts. The governor came down and met them in the portico of the palace, asking what they wanted and what they meant by such a disorderly proceeding and such violent language. One or two of the boldest came out then and told him openly, that they had come to demand the prisoners who were in jail, to shoot in revenge for the death of Castañon. He replied firmly that they could not have them; that the prisoners were charged with a crime against the state, that they would be tried by the proper tribunal, and if found

guilty would be put to death; if innocent would be released. To this they replied with vile abuse directed against the governor and against their field and line officers, all of the former and most of the latter endeavoring to restrain the men and induce them to desist from their purpose.

The real commotion commenced at this time, and the rioters became frantic in their shouts and cries for vengeance, and in their vituperation and scandalous abuse of their officers; some twenty or thirty shots were fired into the air and threats were freely made against some prominent Cubans of the place. Maddened by the refusal by the governor to give up the prisoners, they sent ten men to the jail to force a way in, and subsequently sent some twenty more. These fellows presented themselves at the gate and demanded the keys, which were refused. The guards were turned out under arms and were ready to resist an entrance, which the rioters seemed determined to force, when the governor rode up with his staff and succeeded in allaying the excitement, sending the men back to the plaza.

This want of success still further influenced the volunteers, but they seemed to content themselves with seditious cries, and with hurling insults at their officers. Many shots were fired, some at private houses. Two balls entered the house of D. Ramon Binfau, breaking the stained glass over the windows, and the houses of D. Pablo Maria Gracia and D. Benigno Gener were fired into.

On the return of the governor from the jail he again harangued the assembled crowd, stating in plain terms that they were guilty of criminal disorder; that if Spain should ever lose the island of Cuba, it would be due to their excesses; that many of the disturbances that had occurred had been promoted by them, and that instead of a support to the government they were a continual source of anxiety from their unrestrained, lawless tendencies. Meantime, while these matters were going on at the plaza, the battalion of marines, two companies, were forming at the wharf, and the governor galloped down and addressed them a short speech, asking if they were disposed to assist him in the maintenance of order. A unanimous cry of "yes" was the response, and he at once marched them up to the plaza and formed them in line in front of the palace.

By this time the disorder had somewhat abated; the day was dawning, and an order was issued for a general review at eight a. m., in the Plaza de Vigia. The efforts of the officers began to have effect; the peaceable volunteers found that they were the victims of a lawless plot of the violent ones; and these latter saw themselves baffled in their schemes and had no other recourse but to yield.

The review was held, and the governor made an energetic and decided speech to the volunteers, repeating the substance of his previous remarks, and stating further that he intended chastising with the utmost rigor of the law the promoters and ringleaders of the riot, and called on the peaceable men to come forward and disclose to him the authors of the scandal.

During the above affair there were but sixty veteran soldiers in the place. These were in the barracks, and were kept under arms during the night, an extra supply of ammunition being issued and decided orders given for any emergency.

The conduct of the governor during the affair is deserving of high praise, and his determination and courage cannot be too highly eulogized.

After the review the troops dispersed and the trouble for the time ended.

In pursuance of his promise to seek out and punish the instigators of the riot, the governor on Friday night last arrested and placed in the Castillo de San Severino six individuals, who were especially prominent in the affair. On Sunday morning these men were carried, tied or in hand-cuffs, to Havana, and, I am told, were shipped to Spain by the steamer which sailed on that day.

This last proceeding has excited almost as much commotion as the previous one, except that in this instance the indignation is against the governor and the officers of police who executed the order. Last night rumors were rife that another demonstration was to take place, but the governor, apprized of the fact, called together the commanding officers of the volunteers and warned them against any disorderly proceeding, stating further that he had given orders that the battalion Napoles, now in Colon, should be ready to move, that a train was prepared for them, and that in three hours after the first symptoms of the trouble they would be under arms in the city of Matanzas.

The night passed without disturbance.

P. S.—The town is full of rumors. The volunteers are terribly excited against the governor and Ibañez, the chief of police. They say that to-night Ibañez is to be ousted; also, they say that the Napoles battalion will arrive in town to-night; also, that the six men who were arrested are coming back, and that they are to be feted; also, that they want to oust the governor; also, that a large number of telegraphic dispatches have passed to-day between the governor and the Captain General; also, that three men were killed in Havana to-day; also, that a number of Cubans

have been killed in Key West, in an attempt to rescue the prisoners detained for the murder of Castañon.

And lastly, brings the news from Havana that they are talking of inviting Rodas to resign.

MATANZAS, *February* 8, 1870.

The volunteers last night at nine o'clock informally, and not in uniform, assembled in front of the palace, and required that the chief of police tender his resignation. He did so and it was, of course, accepted. There was no row, no violence nor trouble. Last night the governor had a double guard posted at the palace, and though the turn to do guard duty there fell to the first battalion, it was given to the marines. This excited a little comment, but nothing occurred. No veteran troops have arrived here. To-day the weather is stormy, but all else is quiet.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 161.

CENSUS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

Draught of a bill amendatory of the act to take the seventh and subsequent censuses, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives.

FEBRUARY 22, 1870.—Referred to the Select Committee on the Ninth Census and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication dated the 17th instant, from Francis A. Walker, esq., Superintendent of Census, submitting a draught (copy herewith) of an act amendatory of an act entitled, "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States," approved May 23, 1850.

The draught has been prepared to cure certain obvious defects in the existing law, and to render its execution more efficient and economical. It meets fully the views of the department, and I earnestly recommend it to the favorable consideration of Congress.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in entering on the work of the ninth census, under the act of May 23, 1850, it appears practicable, by some slight changes in the law, to save a considerable expenditure, and to give the first results of the enumeration to Congress and the country at a much earlier date than could otherwise be expected; perhaps, also, to improve the character of the service rendered in enumerations. I beg, therefore, to submit the changes in the detail of administration which appear to be most desirable, with the reasons therefor.

Firstly. The law of 1850 requires that two copies be made from the original returns of the assistant marshals. The experience of two censuses has shown no occasion for the second copy, and it is difficult to detect any reason for encountering the expense involved in this duplication. The original returns, which are now required to be deposited with the county clerks of the respective counties, are not only not needed there, but any use which may be made of them is likely to be improper. The very fact that the returns are deposited so near to the parties affected is inconsistent with a popular belief in the confidential character of disclosures made in the course of enumeration.

The deposit of the original returns in the office of the secretary of the State or Territory, in lieu of the copy now required, would amply provide against the contingency of the loss by fire of the material in the Census Office at Washington.

By thus dispensing with the third set of returns a saving will be effected of nearly one-third of the paper required in the work, as well as of the cost of copying, which at eight cents a page for a million and a quarter pages would amount to one hundred thousand dollars. I would therefore recommend that legislative authority be asked for the discontinuance of the second copy from the original census returns.

Secondly. It appears entirely possible to have the returns made to the Census Office earlier than is at present provided. The desirableness of this may be assumed. It may be effected by requiring that returns of population and mortality, that is upon schedules numbered 1 and 6 in the law of 1850, be rendered on or before the 15th of August next, and the complete returns upon all the schedules in the law(excepting, as matter of course, schedule No. 2, the slave schedule) be rendered by the first of October following, provided that authority be given to extend the time for returns upon schedules other than those of population and mortality, where in any case it shall be found desirable; and upon the schedules of population and mortality, but not later than the first of October next, if from the loss or destruction of papers, or from other causes beyond the control of the marshal or assistant marshal, it shall be shown to be impracticable to comply with the requirement of an earlier return.

Thirdly. The penalty provided in the fifteenth section of the act of May 23, 1850, appears to extend only to a refusal to answer inquiries contained in schedules numbered, respectively, 1, 2, and 6, and annexed to that act. It *is undoubtedly proper* that the penalty should extend to a refusal to answer inquiries on any and all the schedules contained in the act, and it seems to be desirable that it should be so provided.

Fourthly. I desire respectfully to suggest whether some check might not be imposed upon the appointment of incompetent or unworthy persons as assistant marshals to take the census, by requiring appointments to such position to be confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Especially in the southern States there is reason to apprehend that the enumeration will be greatly embarrassed by the disturbances and changes in industrial character and in social relations, consequent upon the war. It is therefore peculiarly desirable that all should be done which can be done to insure a higher degree of competency and fidelity in the persons charged with this delicate and difficult duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Superintendent.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States," approved May 23, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That, in lieu of the two copies required by sections five and eleven of the act of May 23, 1850, to be made of the original returns of the assistant marshals, there shall be required of such returns one copy only, which shall be forwarded to the Census Office at Washington, and the original returns shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of the State or Territory, instead of being deposited with the county clerks of the respective counties, as provided in the said eleventh section of said act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the time allowed for transmitting the said copy of the returns of the assistant marshals to the Census Office is hereby further limited, so that the returns of population and mortality, upon schedules numbered, respectively, one and six, in the act of May 23, 1850, shall be sent to that office on or before the fifteenth day of August next, and the complete returns upon all the schedules annexed to and made part of that act, excepting upon the schedule therein designated as number two, which schedule is hereby revoked, canceled, and declared to be no longer a part of said act, shall be forwarded to the Census Office before the first day of October following: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall be authorized to extend the time allowed for returns on the schedules, other than those of population and mortality, in any case where it shall appear to him to be necessary: *Provided further*, That whenever, from the loss or destruction of returns, or from causes beyond the control of the officers charged with the enumeration, it shall be shown to be impracticable to comply with the requirements of this section, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to extend the time allowed for rendering returns of population and mortality, not beyond the first day of October next.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every owner, part owner, overseer, officer or agent of any shop, factory, fishery, mine, plantation, or farm, who, if thereto requested by the marshal or his assistant, shall refuse to answer, to the best of his or her knowledge, all the inquiries authorized by the act of May 23, 1850, and the several acts in addition thereto, shall be subject to the penalty provided in the fifteenth section of said act of May 23, 1850.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all appointments of assistant marshals under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of May 23, 1850, shall require confirmation by the Secretary of the Interior; and that until notification of such confirmation shall have been received by the marshal of the district, such appointments shall be void and of no effect.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 162.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

Estimates of appropriations required to carry into effect the law authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations.

FEBRUARY 22, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 19, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the request of the Committee on Appropriations, an estimate of the amounts required to carry into execution the provisions of the recent law authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations, &c., and to invite attention to the accompanying report of the Chief Signal Officer of the army upon the subject.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of communications, of date February 9, instant, from the Hon. H. L. Dawes, Chairman Committee on Appropriations (House of Representatives,) and from the Hon. H. E. Paine, M. C., addressed to the honorable Secretary of War, requesting estimates for the amounts required for the current and next fiscal years, to carry out the provisions of the act (joint resolution No. 143) just approved, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations, &c."

The object of the joint resolution is to enable notice of the approach and force of storms to be given by the electric telegraph and by the marine signals, for the benefit of commerce on the northern lakes and sea-coast.

The communications are referred to this office for report.

In obedience to this reference I have the honor to state, that the execution of the duties contemplated by this joint resolution ought to be entered upon with a full understanding of the fact, that the meteorological knowledge of the present day will necessitate that the undertaking be at first rather a well-advised effort to benefit the commerce of the country, than a work of fixed extent, which can be entered upon with assurance of constant and positive success. The effort is, however, not only warranted, but demanded, by results already had in other countries, and apparently by an almost universal feeling among commercial men in the United States. Since the approval of the act, the favorable proceedings of six boards of commerce, including that of New York, have been received at this office.

In view of the novelty on this side of the Atlantic of such combined duties of meteorological observation and telegraphic report as are contemplated by the enactment, it would be a labor of extreme difficulty, and require more time than can well be given, to prepare extended estimates in detail. It is, perhaps, not desirable that such estimates be attempted. The determination of the details themselves will be properly arrived at, it is probable, only after careful study of the modes already tested in other countries, and consultation with experienced observers, telegraph companies, boards of commerce, and business men, as to their application or improvement in our own. There will need to be the study and determination of the points for observation; the supply of instruments, and the facilities for their use; the exact observations to be made; the exact form and times in which, when made, they are to be reported; the points at which reports are to be collated, and deductions from them had; the places at which, and the modes by which, these deductions shall finally be announced, by telegraph and signal, and so made useful to the public, for the benefit of commerce, by the warning they may give or the aids they may offer. It is this branch of the proposed duty—that of systematizing, transmitting, and so publishing as to make them useful, by means of the electric telegraph and by storm signals, the reports obtained at different stations—in reference to which this office is, at this time, perhaps best informed. The plans of every kind must be formed, and they will vary, to some extent, with experience.

In the construction I have been able to put upon the joint resolution, (No. 143,) it seems evident that it has been carefully worded with a knowledge of these facts, and with provision for them.

The execution of the resolution has been wholly confided to the discretion of the honorable Secretary of War. It may be limited by him as his judgment may dictate, as to the extent to which it is to be applied. The powers placed in his control will enable the officers and enlisted men of the army to aid largely in the discharge of the duty indicated, and for their service additional appropriation is not necessary. It is a wise provision of the act, and one which will permit it to be effective, with an outlay comparatively trivial, that it enables the army to be thus extensively utilized in the interest of commerce, by the exercise of duties already established, and which will require but little additional outlay. It would be needless and unwise to enter upon large expenditures by attempting, at the beginning, too extended a scope for the endeavor. The duty to be well done, as it ultimately will be, throughout a country of such vast extent as our States and Territories, must be the growth of years. I would suggest, therefore, that action under the resolution be limited, until the best modes for its execution shall have been wisely determined. It can be expanded as its utility causes it to be sustained.

I would recommend that, for such duties as are likely to be called for under the act, at the outset, the following sums be estimated under the following heads of appropriations, viz:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

"For expenses for the observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce on the northern lakes and seaboard," fifteen thousand dollars, ($15,000.)

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871:

"For expenses for the observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce on the northern lakes and seaboard," twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYERS,

Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,

Washington, D. C.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 163.

PILOT-BOAT A. T. STEWART.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 13 in relation to the wreck of the pilot-boat A. T. Stewart, recently sunk by collision in the main channel-way of New York harbor.

FEBRUARY 25, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 24, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in answer to its resolution of January 13, 1870, the accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers, from which it appears that the wreck of the pilot-boat A. T. Stewart, recently sunk by collision in the main channel-way of New York harbor, is not an obstruction to navigation, and that the said wreck cannot, in fact, be found, after careful search.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., February 22, 1870.

SIR: The resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th ultimo, calling upon the Secretary of War for report as to whether the wreck of the pilot-boat A. T. Stewart is an obstruction in the main channel-way outside of Sandy Hook, and if so, the cost of removing the same, is herewith respectfully returned, together with a copy of a report upon the subject from Brevet Major General John Newton, lieutenant colonel of engineers, to whom it was referred.

It will be observed that careful and repeated examinations having failed to discover the wreck, the belief is entertained that it has been broken up by collision and carried away, and that it is no longer an obstruction in the channel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP, *Secretary of War.*

NEW YORK, *February* 17, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, inclosing a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1870, to wit:

On motion of Mr. CALKINS:

Whereas the steamer Scotia, on the 29th of November, 1869, ran into and sunk the pilot-boat A. T. Stewart in the main channel outside of Sandy Hook, being the main channel-way entrance to the port of New York;

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this house whether the wreck of the pilot-boat A. T. Stewart is an obstruction in said channel-way; and if so, the cost for removing the same.

After the receipt of your instructions, I obtained a pilot from Mr. G. W. Blunt, commissioner of pilotage, to locate the place of sinking of the vessel.

Mr. John Meechan, civil engineer in charge of the surveying party, placed buoys over the spot indicated by the pilot, but was compelled to refrain from further work on account of the heavy sea, and returned.

Subsequently, a further trial was made with a drag by Mr. Meechan, but he was unable to find the wreck.

In the mean time I had an interview with Mr. Blunt, who expressed his belief that the wreck had broken up by collision, pieces of it having been picked up.

Mr. Meechan made a third trial, without success; his report is presented herewith. You will perceive that the pilots entertain the same opinion as that expressed by Mr. Blunt.

Until something may develop in the future to fix the position of the wreck, I think it useless to attempt a further search, as a very large area in the vicinity of the spot where it was known to have been, has already been dragged over without success.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,
Brt. Maj. Gen., Lieut. Col. Engineers.

HALLET'S POINT, *February* 17, 1870.

SIR: I returned last night, after sweeping Monday, Tuesday, and yesterday, for the A. T. Stewart. I examined the main channel where she went down, and she is no longer there nor in its vicinity. The diver reported her decks gone the day after she sunk; and it is supposed by the pilots that when a European steamer subsequently struck the wreck, she broke up and washed away.

One thing is almost certain—she has left the south and main channel, where she sunk.

Respectfully, yours, obediently,

JNO. MEECHAN.

Major General NEWTON,
United States Engineers.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 164.

SITES FOR NATIONAL WORKS OF DEFENSE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

A proposed bill to facilitate the acquisition of sites for national works of defense and to protect the public treasury.

FEBRUARY 25, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 12, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives the accompanying proposed bill designed to facilitate the acquisition of sites for national works of defense and to protect the public treasury against the combinations sometimes formed by the owners of real estate which may be required for public uses, for the purpose of extorting from the United States an exorbitant price for the private property so required.

Inasmuch as the erection of additional batteries for the defense of important points on the coasts of the United States is a pressing necessity, early and favorable consideration of the subject is recommended.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

AN ACT in regard to sites for forts, batteries, and other military structures.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any appropriation shall have been made by Congress for the construction, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of any fort, battery, arsenal, or other military structure, and for the purchase of such real estate as may be required therefor, and the Secretary of War shall not be able to agree with the owner or owners of such real estate upon the price or prices to be paid for the same, or to obtain from such owner or owners title in fee simple therefor, then, and in every such case, the Secretary of War is

hereby authorized to proceed to acquire such real estate in the same manner as is provided by section four of an act approved February 22, 1867, entitled "An act to establish and to protect national cemeteries." And in every such case the requirements and provisions of sections five and six of the said act shall be observed and complied with in regard to the appraisement of said real estate, and the payment therefor, and the said sections, and all the requirements and provisions of the same, are hereby re-enacted for the purposes of this act and made a part thereof.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 165.

FLATHEAD INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, submitting an estimate of appropriation for the purchase of mills and construction of buildings for the benefit of the Flathead Indians, to replace those destroyed by fire.

FEBRUARY 25, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 24, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication dated the 23d instant, and accompanying papers from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, submitting an "Estimate of appropriation required for the purchase of mills and construction of buildings for the use and benefit of the Flathead Indians, to replace those destroyed by fire," amounting to $7,800, to which the attention of Congress is respectfully invited.

Very respectfully,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, herewith, a copy of a letter from Agent Galbreath, dated the 26th of August, 1869, and referred to this office by General Sully, superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana Territory, relative to the destruction, by fire, of the mills, barn, and stables at the Flathead agency, on the 1st and 2d of said month; also of one from the superintendent, dated the 24th of October last, submitting an estimate of funds required for the purchase of machinery, and the construction of a steam saw and grist mill for said agency.

The facts and circumstances connected with the burning of said build-

ings are fully set forth in Agent Galbreath's letter, and it is, therefore, unnecessary for this office to make any explanation in regard to the matter. The superintendent recommends the rebuilding of the mills, and says he does not look for a favorable settlement of the existing difficulties between the Flatheads and white settlers, until the agency is placed in good working order.

There can be no doubt of the necessity of replacing the mills and other buildings destroyed as aforesaid, or that the placing of said agency in good condition would have a great tendency to bring the Indians there, and remove them from the vicinity of the settlers; but as there are no funds at the disposal of the department applicable for the purchase of the mills, and the construction of a suitable building therefor, it will be necessary for Congress to appropriate the requisite amount for that purpose.

The superintendent estimates the cost of the mills and machinery at $4,800, and of constructing the buildings at $3,000. These items are not considered too large for those objects. He also estimates for $4,000 to transport the mills from Chicago to the agency; but this will not be required, as there are sufficient funds now on hand, appropriated for transportation of goods, &c., for said Indians, that can be used to pay for transporting the mills to the agency.

After the saw-mill has been put in operation, timber can be sawed for the other buildings, and it is thought they can be constructed by the employés without any extra expense. It is the opinion of this office, therefore, that the sum of $7,800 is all that will be required to replace the mills and buildings destroyed at said agency.

In view of the foregoing, I have caused to be prepared, and inclose herewith, an estimate of an appropriation required for the purchase of a saw and grist mill, and for the construction of a suitable building therefor, for the use and benefit of the Flathead Indians, and to replace those destroyed by fire on the 1st and 2d of August, 1869, and I respectfully recommend that the same be submitted to Congress for its action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

Estimate of appropriation required for the purchase of mills and construction of buildings for the use and benefit of the Flathead Indians, to replace those destroyed by fire, on the 1st and 2d of August, 1869.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary for purchasing a saw and grist mill for the Flathead agency, Montana Territory, and for constructing the necessary buildings therefor, to replace those destroyed by fire in August, 1869, $7,800.

OFFICE FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY,
Missoula County, Montana Territory, August 26, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following additional report and information regarding the destruction by fire of the mills, barn, and stables of this agency on the 1st and 2d of the present month.

On the night of my arrival here, the 29th of last month, the prairie lying between the buildings surrounding the agency office and the mills

was set on fire. These mills were situated from the office about two miles and a half. Fearing that the fire might extend to them, every available person on the place was ordered to assist in suppressing it and protecting the property. This work was continued, and a vigilant watch kept up until the fire was successfully put out, and no further danger to any part of the property apprehended. But on the night of the 1st instant fire was communicated to the mills, and they were destroyed, whether from the fire breaking out anew in the cañon where they were situated, and sparks being carried to them, or by the hand of an incendiary, I am unable to say. When I visited the mills the day after they were burnt, I could discover no fire that could possibly have communicated itself to them.

The only report I have received of the origin of the fire in the prairie is, that an Indian boy was fishing in the Jocko River, that he built a fire for the purpose of cooking some fish he caught, and that the fire extended to the tall grass on the plain. Further than this I can ascertain nothing. I am informed that this boy will soon return to the agency, so I will get all the information possible to obtain from him regarding this matter.

The burning of the barn is still a greater mystery, as there was no possibility of fire getting to it without being carried there by some one with the object of destroying the barn and stables, or carelessly going into them with a lighted pipe or cigar. Every possible effort was employed to save these buildings, and it was only through the greatest exertions that I succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading to others and destroying all.

I have heard many rumors and expressions of opinion regarding this matter, but the majority of them are so foolishly absurd that I give them no credence whatever. One is that the Indians, being dissatisfied with the late changes, and the policy of the government in the assignment of army officers to duty in the Indian Department, are provoked to commit these acts in order to make their dissatisfaction the more apparent. But it is my opinion, if this property was destroyed by incendiaries, that it was done at the instigation of men more deeply interested in breaking down this policy than are the Indians. And further, if it was the result of accident, it was certainly a strange combination of unfortunate circumstances that seldom occurs.

I respectfully state that it is the desire of the Indians located on this reserve to have the mills rebuilt, and I recommend that it be done at as early a period as possible after a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties is effected now existing between the Flathead Indians in the Bitter Root Valley and the white settlers there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. GALBREATH, U. S. A.,
Indian Agent.

Bvt. Brig. General ALFRED SULLY, U. S. A.,
Supt. of Indians for Montana, Helena, M. T.

[Indorsement.]

SUPERINTENDENCY MONTANA,
Helena, Montana, September 25, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded. I would recommend the rebuilding of the mills if an appropriation can be made for that purpose. I think I can rebuild suitable mills for $7,000.

ALF. SULLY, U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indians.

SUPERINTENDENCY INDIANS OF MONTANA,
Helena, M. T., October 24, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with your communication, I have the honor to inclose you an estimate of the cost of erecting a saw and grist mill in the Mission Valley, the valley where I propose to move the agency now on the Jocko to, as I suggested in a former letter, where all the Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays live and farm.

In this estimate I give a large margin for transportation. I did not take this into consideration when I wrote you I could replace the mill at $7,000, for I was told that there was a considerable sum on transportation account for Flatheads not used, and I supposed the transportation could be paid out of that fund.

The prices of the engines and mills are taken from the prices at the Eagle Works, Chicago.

I do not look for a favorable settlement of the Flathead and white settlers' difficulties till the agency in the Mission Valley is placed in good working order; then, I believe, the Flatheads, or part of them will be glad to move there.

I have made out the transportation by rail; by water, perhaps, it would be nearly one-half, provided the articles were shipped by the first boats in April, instead of waiting till late in July, as was the case this year with the Indian goods. I would also state I could purchase here a new 12-horse power engine for, I think, $1,000, if purchased now.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY, U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indians.

HON. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

Estimate of funds required for erecting buildings, purchasing machinery, &c., for Flathead Agency.

For the purchase of one 15-horse power engine and machinery for a saw-mill complete	$2,800
For the purchase of one grist-mill, to be worked by steam engine, capacity, 75 bushels daily	2,000
For the erection of suitable buildings for the saw and grist mills, and putting up machinery	3,000
For transportation of saw and grist mills and engine, about 20,000 pounds, from Chicago, Illinois, to Corinne, Utah, by rail, and from Corinne, Utah, to Flathead Indian agency, Montana, 700 miles, by team, at 20 cents per pound for the entire distance	4,000
	11,800

ALF. SULLY, U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indians.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 166.

JURISDICTION OVER SANDY HOOK.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

The resolution of the House of February 2, 1870, transmitting copies of all papers on file in the War Department relating to the jurisdiction of the United States over Sandy Hook, New Jersey, and adjoining land.

FEBRUARY 25, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 24, 1870.

The Secretary of War, in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives dated February 2, 1870, has the honor to submit copies of all papers on file in the War Department relating to the jurisdiction of the United States over Sandy Hook, New Jersey, and adjoining land; also, of the agreement entered into with the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad Company of New Jersey, by which the said company was authorized to construct a railroad over the public lands at Sandy Hook.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

AN ACT for vesting in the United States of America the jurisdiction of a lot of land at Sandy Hook, in the county of Monmouth. Passed the 16th of November, 1790.

Be it enacted by the council and general assembly of this State, (and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,) That the jurisdiction of this State in and over a lot of land situate at the point of Sandy Hook, in the county of Monmouth, containing four acres, on which a light-house and other buildings are erected, shall be, and the same is hereby, ceded to and vested in the United States of America forever hereafter.

True copy from 1 L. N. J., 107.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, New Jersey, March 13, 1846.

SIR: I herewith transmit to the Hon. Secretary of War a certified copy of "An act to vest in the United States of America jurisdiction of

Sandy Hook," in accordance with your communication of the 14th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES C. STRATTON.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

AN ACT to vest in the United States of America jurisdiction over Sandy Hook.

Be it enacted by the senate and general assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the jurisdiction in and over all that portion of Sandy Hook, in the county of Monmouth, owned by the United States, lying north of an east and west line through the mouth of Young's Creek at low water, and extending across the island or cape of Sandy Hook from shore to shore, and bounded on all other sides by the sea and Sandy Hook Bay, be, and the same is hereby, ceded to the said United States for military purposes; and the said United States shall retain such jurisdiction so long as the said tract shall be applied to the military or public purposes of said United States, and no longer.

And be it enacted, That the jurisdiction ceded in the first section of this act shall not prevent the execution on the said tract of land of any process, civil or criminal, under the authority of this State, except so far forth as such process may affect any of the real or personal property of the United States of America within the said tract; nor shall it prevent the operation of the public laws of this State within the bounds of the said tract, so far as the same may not be incompatible with the free use and enjoyment of the said premises by the United States for the purposes above specified.

And be it enacted, That all the lands and tenements within the aforesaid boundaries, so long as the same shall continue the property of the United States and be used for the purposes expressed in this act, shall be and remain exempted from all taxes, assessments, and other charges which may be imposed under the authority of this State.

And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 12, 1846.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, Charles G. McChesney, secretary of state of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of this State and approved by the governor on the 12th of March, 1846, as taken from and compared with the original now on file in my ——.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Trenton, in said State, this thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

[SEAL.] CHARLES G. McCHESNEY,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, Charles C. Stratton, governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that Charles G. McChesney, esq., who hath signed the preceding certificate, and whose official seal is thereto annexed, is secretary of

state of the State of New Jersey, duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn, and that full faith and credit are to be given to his official attestations; that the said signature is in the proper handwriting of the said Charles G. McChesney, and the seal his seal of office; and that the said certificate is in due form of law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed, at the city of Trenton, in said State, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States the seventieth.

[SEAL.] CHARLES C. STRATTON.

By the governor:

CHARLES G. MCCHESNEY,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *May* 26, 1865.

SIR: I wish to obtain the revocation of an order issued from the department stopping work on the Long Branch and Sea-shore railroad, on government property at Sandy Hook.

My impression is that the order was issued without a knowledge of all the facts and reasons for commencing that work. I would like to explain the matter to the department, in order that such course may be taken as a view of all the circumstances shall render proper and right.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BRADLEY,
Attorney for said Company.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Indorsement on the foregoing letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1865.

Application for revocation of order stopping work on the Long Branch and Sea-shore railroad on government property at Sandy Hook.

Referred to the Chief of Engineers for report.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 29, 1865.

SIR: On the subject of the application of 26th instant of J. P. Bradley, esq., attorney for the Long Branch and Sea-shore railroad on the government property at Sandy Hook, referred by you to this office for report, I have the honor to submit the following remarks:

The construction of this road is one of the greatest facilities which an enemy could have prepared for him to insure successful progress in transporting guns and munitions of war wherewith to attack the fort now being built at Sandy Hook. It secures to an enemy the same objects as the railroad from City Point through General Grant's lines to the Hatchie Run, and the same facilities as those by which the English army transported its supplies for the allied armies that enabled them to reduce Sebastopol. The operations of this company destroy the harbor

of the Cove, the only one a vessel can resort to that may be discharging material for the fort, and passes over ground that must be occupied by advance posts and batteries for the efficient land front of the forts.

The property was purchased expressly for the defenses of the harbor of New York and sea-coast, and was taken possession of, without any authority known to this department, by a railroad company. On this fact being communicated to the Secretary of War, he directed that General Dix eject the workmen and employés of the railroad company. The engineer officer, Major Prime, was directed by this department at the same time to notify the individuals engaged on this work that they were trespassers on the public domain, and take witnesses to establish such notification. These orders of the Secretary of War remain in force so far as this department is informed.

I have recently been shown a coast survey map on which President Lincoln's authorization is written for the occupation of this property by the railroad company, and which the counsel of the company informed me last week he intended to forward and place on file in the War Department.

I may further add that the Cove Harbor closed and shut up by the works of this company was the secure anchorage of our gunboat flotilla during the war of 1812–'15, and would still be useful for iron-clad and torpedo vessels watching a blockading fleet off the harbor of New York. I should not omit to state that the object of this railroad company is to reach Long Branch, a pleasure resort in summer, to which place a rival road exists at this time, with a depot and landing on the New Jersey shore a few miles west of the government lands not affording any facilities to an enemy, and that the grant of lands and other facilities to one road is the prejudice of the rival interest.

I return herewith the communication of Mr. Bradley, and inclose, as suggested, the papers on the subject, being Major Prime's letters of 6th, 20th, 22d, and 27th of October, 1864, and May 20th, 1865.

Respectfully, &c.,

RICH'D DELAFIELD,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FORT AT SANDY HOOK,
October 6, 1864.

GENERAL: In answer to department letter of 20th ultimo, I would state that a small force is still at work on the railroad on the United States reserve.

The engineer was verbally informed that further operations on the United States lands would be at the risk of the company. In answer to a written application, the engineer has promised me a certified copy of the authority under which the company is acting. As soon as received it will be sent to the Engineer Department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK E. PRIME,
Captain of Engineers.

Brigadier General R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

FORT AT SANDY HOOK, NEW YORK HARBOR,
October 20, 1864.

GENERAL: In answer to department letter of the 10th instant, I would respectfully submit the following report of Mr. Bothfield, and state that I have notified through Mr. Cook, the engineer of the railroad, all parties concerned in its construction, that they are trespassers on the United States lands, and must stop operations at once. Mr. William Cook is chief engineer of the railroad, and resides in New Jersey. Mr. Fielder is the contractor, and resides at Jersey City.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK E. PRIME,
Captain of Engineers.

Brigadier General R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

FORT AT SANDY HOOK, NEW JERSEY,
October 18, 1864.

SIR: I herewith submit the following report and sketch, in reference to the actual state of the works on the Shore-line railroad, as far as it enters the United States lands.

From the southern boundary line, previously (17th May last) established and staked out by me in conformance with the words of the title deed, a single rail track, with small ditch on both sides, sleepers and rails laid throughout, runs north-northwest for a distance of about one and one-fourth of a mile, and curving gradually and crossing the high-water line at D, enters into the cove. From D to point C on sketch, viz.: for a length of about five hundred and thirty feet, the railroad track rests on piles, filled in solid between with sand; the rails are all laid. At B on the design, a canal-boat has been sunk, between which and point C a gap exists of about two hundred and fifty feet in width; another gap of less width is between the finished wharf A and the canal-boat. The length of this wharf (piles cross-tied) I estimate at about seven hundred feet; a shed has been built thereon, and a windlass established. The depth of water around the wharf (end of wharf) is nine by ten feet at mean low water. A boarding-house, tool-shed, and oven have been built for the accommodation of the workmen. (See sketch E.) I found about twenty men employed with digging ditches and filling in sand between rails. Neither at the railroad nor at the Highlands could I find a responsible person having charge or control over the workmen; the foreman over the laborers having just left before my arrival. I noticed a number of dummy cars on the track near the boarding-house, and a pile-driver lying on the wharf.

I was told at the Highlands that Mr. Stevens, of Hoboken, and General Cook, of the Perth Amboy railroad, were looked upon as the heads of this railroad enterprise. Mr. Allen, lawyer, of Red Bank, New Jersey, Henry Howland, hotel-keeper at Long Branch, Frank Corliss, civil engineer, were mentioned to me as directors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. BOTHFIELD.

Major F. E. PRIME,
Corps of Engineers.

NEW YORK, *October* 22, 1864.

GENERAL: I send herewith a coast survey chart, having a certified copy of the authority under which the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad Company have been building a railroad wharf on the United States lands at Sandy Hook.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK E. PRIME,
Captain of Engineers.

Brigadier General R. DELAFIELD,
Chief of Engineers U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

NOTE.—See just forward a copy of the authority referred to in Captain Prime's letter (copy above) of October 22, 1864, and a map will be found further forward, having upon it the information contained upon the coast survey chart, referred to in Captain Prime's letter of October 22, 1864. This map has upon it, also, other later information connected with the same subject.

Office of CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
February 23, 1870.

The Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad Company is hereby authorized to make and use a railroad track on the land of the United States, conforming to the curved dotted lines on this map; which line commences at the figure eight and runs southward, nearly touching the right hand ends of these written lines, and on till it passes off the government lands, upon condition that said railroad track and all possession of the ground shall be removed, surrendered by force, if necessary, upon either the order of the President of the United States or a joint resolution of Congress, so requiring.

A. LINCOLN.

JULY 21, 1864.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original.

WM. COOK,
Engineer of the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad.

NEW YORK, *October* 22, 1864.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original, except a red line extending from the Cove to the Horseshoe.

FREDERICK E. PRIME,
Captain of Engineers.

NEW YORK, *October* 22, 1864.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
October 24, 1864.

Received with Major Prime's letter of October 22, 1864.

NEW YORK, *October* 27, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter from William Cook, esq., chief engineer of the Long Branch and Sea-

shore railroad, in answer to one warning him that the construction of the railroad must be stopped.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK E. PRIME,
Major of Engineers.

Brigadier General R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY,
October 22, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with your request I herewith acknowledge the receipt of your communication of October 14, 1864.

"The parties concerned in the construction of a railroad on the government lands at Sandy Hook" cannot imagine how they can have subjected themselves to be termed "trespassers," and notified "to discontinue all operations without loss of time," while acting under the immediate authorization of his excellency the President of the United States, of which you have been already notified.

We place before the department the exact words written by himself on map of New York bay and harbor and the environs, made under the direction of F. R. Hassler, superintendent of the survey of the coast of the United States, published in 1844:

The Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad Company is hereby authorized to make and use a railroad track on the land of the United States, conforming to the curve dotted line on the map, which line commences on the figure eight and runs southward, nearly touching the right hand ends of these written lines, and on till it passes off the government land, upon condition that said railroad track and all possession of the ground shall be removed and surrendered by force, if necessary, upon either the order of the President of the United States or a joint resolution of Congress requiring.

A. LINCOLN.

JULY 21, 1864.

Trusting that this authorization of the President will furnish the Engineer Department with ample evidence the railroad has not proceeded to occupy the lands belonging to the United States without full legal right and title,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. COOK,
Engineer of the Long Branch and Sea-shore railr

FREDERICK E. PRIME, *Captain U. S. Engineers.*

A true copy.

FREDERICK E. PRIME,
Major of Engineers.

NEW YORK, *May* 20, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of department letters of 18th (two) and of 20th instant; also, letter of 19th May, with tracing of centre-pintle platform for eight-inch and ten-inch guns and large Parrott guns.

I enclose copy of a communication from post adjutant at Sandy Hook.

I have also to acknowledge receipt of department letter of 16th May, and the drawings therein referred to, which will be laid before the board on the 23d instant.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK E. PRIME,
Major of Engineers.

Brigadier General R. DELAFIELD,
Chief of Engineers U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FORT AT SANDY HOOK,
NEW YORK HARBOR,
May 19, 1865.

MAJOR: I am directed by the commanding officer to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th instant, inclosing a copy of Major General Dix's order to stop any constructions or operations of the railroad company on government grounds at this post.

I yesterday served an official copy of the order upon James Neofie, the overseer of the workmen on the road, who promised an immediate compliance with its terms.

I shall visit the place again in a day or two, and will inform you if anything has been done.

I am, major, with great respect, your obedient servant,

IRA W. STEWARD,
First Lieut. 28th Battery New York Volunteers,
Post Adjutant.

Major F. E. PRIME,
Corps of Engineers.

A true copy:

FREDERICK E. PRIME,
Major of Engineers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 17, 186.

In the matter of the Long Branch railway.

This case having been considered by the Secretary of War, he declines to make any order therein without special instructions from the President, for the reasons following:

1st. The license or permission of President Lincoln, dated July 21, 1864, was not accompanied by any order or direction to the War Department requiring its action.

2d. The Chief of Engineers, General Delafield, and the General-in-Chief, report adversely to the request as injurious to the public interest. This action can only be overruled by the President's special order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Indorsements on the foregoing letter:

The Secretary of War will direct the military authorities not to interfere with the order of President Lincoln of July 21, 1864, in the within case.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

JULY 17, 1865.

Referred to General Delafield, Chief of Engineers, to issue orders in conformity with the President's direction.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

JULY 17, 1865.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 17, 1865.

MAJOR: The Secretary of War having directed that orders be issued in conformity with the President's directions of this date in the case of the Sea-shore and Long Branch railroad, and the President of the United States having ordered as follows:

The Secretary of War will direct the military authorities not to interfere with the order of President Lincoln of July 21, 1864, in the within case.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

JULY 17, 1865.

And the orders of President Lincoln in the case, indorsed on a map on file in the office, being as follows:

The Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad Company is hereby authorized to make and use a railroad track on the land of the United States, conforming to the curved dotted line on this map, which line commences at the figure 8 and runs southward, nearly touching the right hand ends of these written lines, and on till it passes off the government land, upon the condition that said railroad track and all possession of the ground shall be removed and surrendered by force, if necessary, upon the order of the President of the United States, or a joint resolution of Congress so requiring.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

JULY 21, 1864.

You will conform with the regulations of President Johnson of this date, as set forth above.

Respectfully, &c.,

RICH'D DELAFIELD,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 27, 1865.

SIR: Your letter of the 27th instant accompanying a map of the harbor of New York and environs, on trigonometrical survey of F. R. Hassler, Superintendent Coast Survey, with indorsement of the late President of the United States thereon in the following words:

The Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad Company is hereby authorized to make and use a railroad track on the land of the United States, conforming to the curved dotted line on this map, which line commences at the figure 8 and runs southward, nearly touching the right hand ends of these written lines, and on till it passes off the government land, upon the condition that said railroad track and all possession of the ground shall be removed and surrendered, by force if necessary, upon either the order of the President of the United States or a joint resolution of Congress so requiring.

A. LINCOLN.

JULY 21, 1864.

Has been received, and in accordance with your request has been placed on the files of this department. In further compliance with your wishes verbally expressed to me, I now forward a copy of the map and the President's indorsement above referred to, and in behalf of the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad, for whom you act as counsel in this transaction. I shall not omit to state that the War Department has never authorized my entry upon the government lands at Sandy Hook for the purpose stated, to this date, and that the employés of the company have been notified by the United States Superintending Engineer Major F. E. Prime, at Sandy Hook, of their being trespassers on the United States property.

Respectfully, &c.,

RICH'D DELAFIELD,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

G. W. HARDING, Esq.,
Counsel, &c., Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICE LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE RAILROAD CO.,
Hoboken, July 15, 1869.

SIR: The Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad Company have for some years had the terminus of their road at Spermicity Cove, as shown on the accompanying coast survey chart and on the property of the United States.

The value of their line is seriously affected by the shoalness of the water at their pier; which trouble has been gradually increasing from year to year.

They propose to apply to the proper authorities for power to extend their road as shown on this chart, and before doing so desire to be informed as to what the engineer department would think of such extension.

If consistent with your views you would greatly oblige this company if you would authorize them to say, that having a railroad connection from the immediate vicinity of the fort on Sandy Hook via the Long Branch and Sea-shore railroad and the Raritan and Delaware Bay railroads of the same gauge, and at the depots at Long Branch, within about six hundred feet of one another, thus making a railroad connection with New Jersey and Pennsylvania, would be of advantage to the government, or at least that the proposed extension of the railroad would be of no disadvantage, you would place us under many obligations.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Engineers.

The following is a copy of indorsements on the foregoing letter:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 24, 1869.

Respectfully referred to Brevet Major General J. Newton for report.
By command of Brigadier General Humphreys.

THO. LINCOLN CASEY,
Major of Engineers and Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
New York, July 26, 1869.

Respectfully returned. The proposed terminus railroad as delineated in the red and blue lines upon the map would be about one and a third miles from the walls of the fort at Sandy Hook. It does not appear that there would be any disadvantage in granting the permission asked under the usual restrictions for such cases, while on the contrary the advantage of a railroad connection might be important.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut. Col. Engineers and Bvt. Maj. Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 30, 1869.

Respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of War.

Unless the recent decision of the Attorney General, that no usufructuary interest in land belonging to the United States can be conveyed except in pursuance of act of Congress, shall prevent the granting of the privileges asked by the Sea-side Railroad Company, I see no objections to the proposed extension of this road, provided a small annual compensation is paid for these privileges, and a distinct agreement is made that all the establishments of the company shall be removed from the United

States premises upon notice from the duly authorized agents of the government to that effect.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Approved by the Secretary of War, except that no compensation be exacted.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector General.

AUGUST 10, 1869.

OFFICE HOBOKEN LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Hoboken, August 4, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I write in reference to the application of the Long Branch and Sea-shore railroad for permission to extend the line to the Horseshoe Cove. I had a conversation with President Grant on Monday, and showed him the original map with Mr. Lincoln's indorsement on it, and the proposed extension. He expressed himself as entirely satisfied that the proposed change would be to the interest of the national government. He also said that I might use his name in writing to you, and say to you that he expected to be in Washington on Tuesday next, and he would like to have the papers in this matter laid before him so soon as you could do so.

By thus hastening the matter you would confer a very great favor upon us, as it will be necessary for us to make a great part of our preparation for altering our line this fall.

Very respectfully yours,

S. B. DOD.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS.

Copy of indorsement on the foregoing letter:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1869.

Respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of War for such action as he may be pleased to direct.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1869.

GENERAL: There is sent herewith a copy of the communication from the office of the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad Company, of the 15th ultimo, proposing a further extension of their road over government grounds to the Horseshoe Cove, as indicated on the Coast Survey chart of New York bay and harbor, a copy of which is also inclosed, as well as copy of the letter of S. B. Dod, of the 4th instant.

You will communicate to the president of the road the decision of the Secretary of War as indorsed on the original papers and copied on the papers herewith, and enter into written agreement with the company in accordance with the views of the Chief of Engineers as modified by the approval of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

By command of Brigadier General Humphreys,

THOMAS LINCOLN CASEY,
Maj. of Engs. and Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

Brevet Major General J. NEWTON,
Lt. Col. Engineers, Army Building, N. Y. City.

[The following appears on the face of the map of New York Bay and harbor and environs, for which map see original MSS.]

I hereby certify that the dotted lines on this map, together with the lines signed A. Lincoln, and the certificate of General Delafield, are true copies of lines and writings on maps on file in the office of the Engineer Department, and also on file in the office of the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad Company.

ALBERT B. DOD, *Engineer.*

The point marked . on this map will be the terminus of the Long Branch and Sea-shore railroad.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.
HENRY HOWLAND,
President of Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad Company.

Witnesses—
H. M. MEEKER.
FRANCIS CORLUS,
As to HENRY HOWLAND.

The Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad Company is hereby authorized to make and use a railroad track on the land of the United States, conforming to the curved dotted line on this map, which line commences at the figure 8 and runs southward, nearly touching the right hand ends of these written lines, and on till it passes off the government lands, upon the condition that said railroad track and all possession of the ground shall be removed and surrendered by force, if necessary, upon either the order of the President of the United States or a joint resolution of Congress so requiring.

A. LINCOLN.

True copy of the original on file in this department forwarded to the Long Branch and Sea-shore railroad, with my letter of this date, through Mr. Geo. Harding, counsel of the company. The original was first filed in this department on the 26th of June, 1865.

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brigadier General and Chief Engineer U. S. A.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *June* 27, 1865.

NEW YORK, *August* 20, 1869.

GENERAL: I have respectfully to forward two copies of quadruplicate indenture and agreement with the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad Company for the action of the proper authorities.

The terminus of the proposed extension is officially marked and attested by the signature of the parties upon the map herewith sent.

The course of the extension will, of course, vary, owing to accidents of the ground between the two extremities, from the line laid down upon the map, or will probably vary somewhat.

The government has reserved the right, however, to look into the entire location between the extreme points of the extension should probable necessity arise.

Very respectfully, general,

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Copy of indorsement on the foregoing letter of Brevet Major General John Newton, lieutenant colonel of engineers, of August 20, 1869:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, August 24, 1869.

Respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of War. The action taken by General Newton in the matter is believed to be in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of War, and his action is approved by this department.

In the absence of the Chief of Engineers,

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers and Brevet Brigadier General.

Approved by the Secretary of War, August 27, 1869.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector General.

This indenture, made this nineteeenth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, between the United States of America by their duly authorized agent, Brevet Major General John Newton, lieutenant colonel corps of engineers, of the first part, and the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad Company, of the second part,

Witnesseth: That the said party of the first part hereby gives permission to the said party of the second part to make, extend, and use a railroad track on the land of the United States, conforming generally to the red and blue lines drawn upon the accompanying map, and approved by the authorized agent of the United States, said map being a chart of New York Bay and Harbor from the United States Coast Survey Office.

The said party of the second part shall have the use of the land for the said purposes, and upon the same conditions from year to year hereafter, so long as it may be considered expedient and for the public interest by the Secretary of War or other proper officer of the government in charge of the United States lands at Sandy Hook, New Jersey.

The premises shall not be used for any other purpose than for a railroad and terminus for the same. No refectories or buildings of any description shall be erected or maintained, except a shelter for passengers and freight, at the terminus at the Horseshoe; no trees or bushes shall be cut from any part of the public grounds other than may be absolutely necessary for the passage of the railroad; no animals shall be kept thereon, and no part of the premises aforementioned, or appurtenances thereto belonging, shall at any time be sub-let or applied for the use of any other parties, or to any other purposes than those abovementioned, by the said company or their agents; and the party of the second part, in occupying the premises, shall be at all times bound by such other restrictions as the said Brevet Major General John Newton, or any duly authorized agent of the War Department, may deem it necessary to impose for the protection of the public interest. And it is hereby further specially understood and agreed that this permission, and the privileges granted hereby, shall continue in force only during the pleasure of the party of the first part and no longer, and that the said Brevet Major General John Newton, or any duly authorized agent of the War Department, may, at any time subsequent to the signing of this agreement, terminate and put an end to the same by serving a written notice upon the president, secretary, or superintendent of the com-

pany, the party hereto of the second part declaring that this agreement is at an end.

And the said party of the second part further promises and agrees that the said railroad track and establishments of the railroad company aforesaid, and their possession of the ground, shall be given up, and the buildings and structures removed from the lands of the United States at their own expense by the company, upon notice to quit by any duly authorized agent of the United States as aforesaid, and within the time specified by such notice, and in case of refusal to obey such notice to quit, or of unwarranted delay in obeying the notice, or in the event of a public emergency rendering an immediate notice and removal, and even a destruction of the track and establishments of the company expedient, then the said party of the first part shall be authorized to remove by force the railroad track and other establishments of the company, and shall not be held liable for damages done to the said railroad company by such forcible removal or destruction of their property.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written, to four instruments of the same tenor and date.

JOHN NEWTON, [SEAL.]
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.
HENRY HOWLAND, [SEAL.]
President Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad Company.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of
H. M. MEEKER.
FRANCIS CORLUS,
As to HENRY HOWLAND.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 167.

ARMY RECRUITING SERVICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

RECOMMENDING

An appropriation to continue the army recruiting service for the remainder of the present fiscal year.

FEBRUARY 25, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 23, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, with his approval, the accompanying recommendation of the General of the Army that an appropriation of $50,000 be made to continue the army recruiting service for the remainder of the present fiscal year, and to invite attention to the urgency of the subject, as set forth in said recommendation.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1870.

GENERAL: I beg you will ask a special appropriation of $50,000 to keep up the general recruiting service until July 1, the beginning of the next fiscal year.

In the last appropriation bill the amount for recruiting was cut down from $300,000 to $50,000, on the supposition that the breaking up of the twenty infantry regiments, and transferring their enlisted men to the other twenty-five regiments, would supply men enough for the current year; whereas the fact was that the great mass of enlisted men in the army was entitled to discharge last year and this, having been mostly enlisted in 1866 and 1867, for three years.

It is with the utmost difficulty that we can get men now; and if the exhaustion of the appropriation forces the breaking up of the several

recruiting stations, I fear the result will be that some of our regiments will be so reduced that public property and great public interests will be jeopardized.

I inclose an application for recruits for the 22d Infantry, Colonel D. S. Stanley, occupying the important and exposed posts on the Missouri River, in contact with the Sioux, with whom the Indian Department is now earnestly engaged in trying the new system of feeding and moral suasion. Similar applications come daily from Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Montana.

The appropriation should be earnestly asked for before the end of March, otherwise the various rendezvous will have to be broken up because of the want of money.

With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

General W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DISTRICT,
Fort Sully, D. T., January 14, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders No. 105, Department of Dakota, December 10, 1869, I have the honor to forward report of the number of recruits that will be required to fill this command to the maximum standard, on the 1st day of April, 1870, and the number that will be required on the 1st day of May, 1870, as over two hundred men will be discharged by expiration of service in April.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Col. 22d Inf., Brt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
St. Paul, Minn., February 4, 1870.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri. I think it important that the number of recruits required for the 22d Infantry be sent to it as early as practicable in the spring. In my opinion they should be at Sioux City, Iowa, about the 15th of April, to take advantage of the earliest boats up the river.

WINF. S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Illinois, February 11, 1870.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army. In absence of the Lieutenant General commanding,

GEO. S. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Report of what will be the total number of enlisted men, present and absent, belonging to the companies of the 22d Infantry and posts of the middle district, department of Dakota, on the first day of April, 1870, and on the first day of May, 1870.

Posts.	Companies.	Total enlisted, present and absent. April 1, 1870.		May 1, 1870.	
Fort Randall, D. T	C	87		87	
	D	95		93	
			182		180
Fort Sully, D. T	(*)	16		7	
	A	57		57	
	H	57		56	
	I	95		57	
			225		177
Fort Rice, D. T	B	45		45	
	G	77		36	
	K	73		36	
			195		117
Fort Stevenson, D. T	E	82		52	
	F	104		50	
			186		102
Total			788		576

* Non-commissioned staff and band.

D. S. STANLEY,
Col. 22d Infantry, Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

FORT SULLY, D. T., *January* 13, 1870.

Report of the number of recruits that will be required to fill the companies (22d United States Infantry) serving at the posts in the middle district, department of Dakota, to the maximum standard, (one hundred and nineteen men to each company,) on the first day of April, 1870, and on the first day of May, 1870.

Posts.	Companies.	April 1, 1870.		May 1, 1870.	
Fort Randall, D. T	C	30		31	
	D	24		26	
			54		57
Fort Sully, D. T	(*)	...		2	
	A	61		61	
	H	62		63	
	I	23		62	
			146		188
Fort Rice, D. T	B	73		74	
	G	40		82	
	K	45		83	
			158		239
Fort Stevenson, D. T	E	35		66	
	F	14		69	
			49		135
Total number required to fill the 22d Infantry to 1,195 enlisted men			407		619

* Non-commissioned staff.

D. S. STANLEY,
Col. 22d Infantry, Brevet Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

FORT SULLY, D. T., *January* 13, 1870.

C

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 168.

FIXTURES FOR TREASURY BUILDING.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TRANSMITTING

An estimate for the cost of cases and fixtures for the Treasury building.

FEBRUARY 25, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 23, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith an estimate for the cost of cases and fixtures for the Treasury building. The cases and a portion of the repairs are absolutely necessary for the proper arrangement and preservation of the records and files of the department, and the security of the public funds. The necessity for these expenditures is largely due to the recent reorganization of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the transfer of that portion of it occupying the basement to the fourth floor of the building, in order to consolidate and provide the proper security for the work of that bureau, and also to provide for the safe deposit and issue of revenue stamps, which are now distributed directly from the department. The total amount asked for is $56,700 22. In explanation of the expenditure for cases, vaults, and other fixtures without a specific appropriation to meet the charge, I ought to say that orders were issued upon requisitions by the bureau officers with the understanding that the expenses could be met from the loan fund. It is not clear that these expenses are not properly chargeable to that account, but acting upon the opinion which I have had the honor to express to the committee in reference to the pay of clerks, I respectfully submit a recommendation for a specific appropriation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL.
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Special estimate of appropriations which will be required for the service of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

CASES AND FIXTURES FOR TREASURY BUILDING.

For file cases, shelving for vaults, permanent counters, desks, tables, and other necessary fixtures, and renovation of walls and floors, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

Finished work:		
For cases and shelving for vault No. 1, office of Comptroller of the Currency	$2,028 84	
For cases and shelving for vault, office of Treasurer United States	3,763 50	
For cases and shelving for stamp-room, Bureau of Internal Revenue	2,041 51	
For cases and shelving for files-room, office of Treasurer United States	3,615 34	
For cases and shelving for files-room, office of Fourth Auditor	3,387 59	
For cases and shelving for files-room, office of Commissioner of Customs	929 72	
For shelving and finishing files-room, revenue marine division, office of Secretary of Treasury	300 00	
For heating apparatus for basement of west wing of Treasury building, vacated by Bureau Engraving and Printing	3,943 01	
For six drawing tables and one large drawer case for Light-house Board	3,825 71	
		$23,835 22
Work commenced and unfinished:		
For fitting, putting up, and casing old vault, redemption division, office of Treasurer United States	3,450 00	
For fitting, putting up, and casing vault No. 2, office of Comptroller of the Currency	3,450 00	
For cases and shelving for files-room, Bureau of Statistics	1,000 00	
For shelving for blank-room, office of Commissioner of Customs	220 00	
For shelving for files room, office of Register of the Treasury	200 00	
For six book-cases for library, Light-house Board	3,215 00	
For book-case for records of office of Secretary of Treasury	2,500 00	
		14,035 00
Work required but not commenced:		
For taking up brick floor, putting down new floor, plastering, painting, new door and lock for room assigned to note division, office of Secretary of the Treasury	625 00	
For furring, ceiling, painting, and fitting up room 28, third floor, office of First Auditor	600 00	
For plastering, repainting, and refitting room of Third Auditor, and panel partition for same	450 00	

For plastering, repainting, and refitting room for foreman of laborers of general superintendent Treasury building	$200 00	
For plastering, repainting, and refitting room for captain of watch, Treasury building	180 00	
For vestibule with two fly doors and side lights, northeast entrance Treasury building	1,300 00	
For mahogany counter for office for delivery of moneys from Treasury vaults	1,475 00	
For large cases for record books, papers, and blanks, warrant division, office of Secretary of Treasury	2,000 00	
For ventilating attic room in west wing of Treasury building, occupied by Bureau of Engraving and Printing	12,000 00	
		$18,830 00
		56,700 22

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 169.

HARBOR-MASTERS' FEES.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 27, relative to harbor-masters' fees exacted under the statutes of the State of New York.

MARCH 1, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 26, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 27th of January, 1870, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House, as soon as practicable, why he allows the harbor-master fees, health officer fees, and State hospital fees to be collected in the custom-house at the port of New York, when a decision has been made by the Supreme Court of the United States that said fees are illegal.

The resolution states that the fees mentioned therein have been adjudged illegal by the Supreme Court of the United States, but this view has not been taken by the department, and I have the honor to transmit herewith the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury, which seems to me to be a satisfactory statement of the law, and to furnish sufficient reasons for the course to be pursued by the collector of customs at New York.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Solicitor's Office, February 24, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, inclosing a copy of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives directing the Secretary of the Treasury to

inform the House, as soon as practicable, why he allows the harbor-master fees, health officer's fees, and State hospital fees to be collected in the custom-house at the port of New York, when a decision has been made by the Supreme Court of the United States that said fees are illegal.

It is to be observed that exception is taken only to your allowing certain illegal State fees to be collected by the collector of customs at New York, and in answering the resolution it might be necessary to consider but the single question whether it has been decided that these fees are illegal.

But there is another question behind this, viz., whether the collector should be allowed to collect any fees imposed by the State, however legal, which it seems to me must be first considered; for although such a practice may have been sanctioned by long usage, the practice itself may not be founded upon any law.

In point of fact it appears that from time immemorial it has been the custom for the collector at the port of New York to collect the fees complained of, and that as early as the year 1855 the question arose for the first time as to the right to collect them. It was then alleged that the custom was one of great convenience to ship-owners and masters, and had its origin, probably, in this fact, recognized by the State officials, who requested the collector to make the collections, allowing in the case of harbor-masters' fees a commission of 5 per cent.; for the collection of health officers' fees, 3 per cent., and for the collection of seamen's retreat hospital fees, 2½ per cent.

In justification of this practice the act of 1799 is relied upon.

This act evidently contemplates that no vessel shall be cleared from any port of the United States until all legal State fees accruing thereon shall have been paid. The language of section 93 is, "that the collector and other officers of the customs shall, and they are hereby directed, to pay due regard to the inspection laws of the States in which they may respectively act, in such manner that no vessel having on board goods liable to inspection shall be cleared out until the master or other person shall have produced such certificate that all such goods have been duly inspected as the laws of the respective States do or may require to be produced to collectors or other officers of the customs, and provided that receipts for the payment of all legal fees which shall have accrued on any ship or vessel shall, before any clearance is granted, be produced to the collector or other officer aforesaid."

By the strict letter of the law the collector must have a receipt of payment of all legal fees accruing upon any vessel (of the legality of which he is constituted by the act the judge in the first instance) before he can clear her. He can in no case, under the section, demand himself the payment of these fees, (and I do not understand a demand is ever made;) but granting they are legal, I do not think the practice of voluntary payment to the collector, which has grown up at the port of New York, contravenes the spirit of the law, if it does not conform to its exact letter. Payment itself to the collector is the best evidence to him that the exactions of the State laws have been complied with, and when so made, at the request of the State officials, and at the desire of the ship-owners, as a matter of convenience, may well be permitted by the Secretary, if the fees themselves are legal.

They must be considered legal unless their imposition, being in the nature of a restriction upon commerce, conflicts with the clause of the Constitution of the United States which gives to Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several

States, or with the one which provides that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage."

Let us consider first the harbor-masters' fees, so called. It appears from an act of the State of New York, regulatiing the powers and duties of harbor-masters of the port of New York, that certain officers were to be appointed to be called "harbor-masters," whose duties were to assign and provide suitable accommodations for all ships and vessels; to regulate their position at wharves and in the stream; to remove vessels not employed in receiving or discharging cargoes, to make room for others, &c., for which duties vessels were to pay fees at the rate of one and one-half and three per cent. on the tonnage according as they were American or foreign.

It will be seen at once that harbor-masters are in the nature of a police of the harbor, and that their duties are absolutely necessary in a port like that of New York to the protection and benefit of commerce. Some power, either the State or the United States, must regulate this matter. If a State has the power to create such a police, then it has the power to prescribe the fees for the service of its officers within the limits of the Constitution.

The case which it is claimed has settled this question adversely to this power is that of the Steamship Company *vs.* Port Wardens, 6 Wallace, 31. But it will be seen on examination that this case only decides the simple question before it, viz, that a State statute enacting that masters and wardens of a port could demand and receive in addition to their other fees the sum of five dollars, whether called upon to perform any service or not, is void. And the reason is, it was a tax laid "where there were no services and no offer to perform any, and that therefore it is a regulation of commerce, and also a duty on tonnage." The court, however, at the same time declares that these clauses in the Constitution "were not intended to interfere with the exercise of State authority upon subjects properly within State jurisdiction. The power to enact inspection laws is expressly recognized as not affected by the grant of power to regulate commerce. And some other powers, the exercise of which may in various degrees affect commerce, have always been held not to be within the grant of Congress. To this class, it is settled, belong quarantine and other health laws, laws concerning the domestic police, and laws regulating the internal trade of a State."

While, therefore, this case recognizes the general doctrine that States have a right to enact quarantine, health, and police laws, it only decides that a fee demanded by a port warden where no services are performed is void. I do not think the authority of the case can be questioned upon this point, and there is no necessity to do so; but the point decided will not establish the ground that all laws relating to, and all fees demanded by health, quarantine, and port officers, by reason of the performance of their duties, are void. On the contrary, the power in the State to pass such laws and to collect fees for services performed by its officers under these laws seems to me to be well settled by a large number of decisions.

In the case of Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, 9 Wheat., 201, the court in speaking of inspection laws say "they form a portion of that immense mass of legislation which embraces everything within the territory of a State not surrendered to the general government, all which can be most advantageously exercised by the States themselves. Inspection laws, quarantine laws, health laws of every description, as well as laws for regulating the internal commerce of a State, and those which respect roads, turnpikes, ferries, &c., are component parts of this mass. No

direct general power over these objects is granted to Congress, and consequently they remain subject to State legislation."

Again, in the case of the City of New York *vs.* Miln, 11 Peters, 139, which arose under a statute passed concerning passengers in vessels arriving in New York, the court says in relation to the matter "that a State has the same undeniable and unlimited jurisdiction over all persons and things within its territorial limits as any foreign nation, where that jurisdiction is not surrendered or restrained by the Constitution of the United States; * * * * that all those powers which relate to merely municipal legislation, or that may perhaps be more properly called internal police, are not thus surrendered or restrained, and that consequently, in relation to them the authority of State is complete, unqualified, and exclusive."

In the case of Cooley *vs.* Board of Wardens, 12 How., 326, the court, speaking of the power of Congress to regulate commerce, say that this power "relates properly to terms on which commercial engagements may be prosecuted, the character of the articles which they may embrace, the permission or terms according to which they may be introduced, and do not necessarily nor even materially extend to the means of precaution or safety adopted within the waters or limits of the States, by the authority of the latter, for the preservation of the vessels and cargoes, and the lives of navigators or passengers. These last subjects are essentially local; they must depend upon local necessities which call them into existence; must differ according to the degrees of the necessity; * * * * they belong to the same conservative power which undertakes to guide the track of the vessel over the rocks or shallows of a coast or a river, which directs her mooring or her position in port for the safety of life or property, whether in reference to herself or to other vessels, their cargoes, or crews, which for security against pestilence subjects vessels to quarantine, and may order the total destruction of the cargoes they contain. This is a power which is deemed indispensable to the safety and existence of every community. It may well be made a question whether it could, under any circumstances, be surrendered."

In the case of the Steamboat New York, &c., *vs.* Rea, 18 How., 226, the court held that police regulations for the accommodation and safety of vessels in a harbor may be enacted by the local authorities, and that the States have a deep interest in providing such regulations in aid and furtherance of commerce, to be carried into effect by the local authorities who have a knowledge of the wants of the locality.

But a case directly in point arose in the Supreme Court in the year 1858, 21 How., 185. An ordinance of the city authorities of Charleston prescribed where a vessel may lie in the harbor, how long she may lie there, what light she must show at night, and other similar regulations. While these were in force the brig James Gray was run into by the ship John Fraser. Upon suit brought the defense was, that the brig was lying in the harbor in violation of the ordinance referred to. It was contended by the plaintiffs that the ordinance was void. The court say, "The power of the city authorities to pass and enforce this ordinance is disputed, but regulations of this kind are necessary and indispensable in every commercial port for the convenience and safety of commerce, and the local authorities have a right to prescribe at what wharf a vessel may lie, how long she may remain there, where she may unload or take on board particular cargoes, where she may anchor in the harbor and for what time, and what description of light she shall display at night to warn the passing vessels of her position, and that she is at anchor

and not under sail. They are like to the local usages of navigation in different ports, and every vessel, from whatever part of the world she may come, is bound to take notice of them and conform to them; and there is nothing in the regulations referred to which is in conflict with any law of Congress regulating commerce."

See also to the same effect Worsley *et al. vs.* Second Municipality of New Orleans, 9 Rob. La., 333; Wardens of Port of New Orleans *vs.* Prats, 10 Rob., 459; Port Wardens *vs.* Ship M. J. Ward, 14 La., 293.

From a close examination of the statute of New York, defining the powers and duties of harbor-masters, I am clear that it falls entirely within the case in the 21st Howard, and that some such statute is absolutely necessary as a police regulation of the port. The statute relates entirely to the moving of vessels in the harbor, and to their position at the wharves and in the stream. It undertakes to regulate the numberless minor details in this regard, which no general law of Congress has ever attempted to do, and which, it is manifest from the varying necessities of different ports, no general law could do.

It follows that if a State has a right to make such laws, it has a right to appoint officers for their enforcement and establish their fees, provided in doing so they do not violate the provision in the Constitution which prohibits a State from laying a "duty of tonnage." The law under consideration authorizes the collection, as fees, of one and a half per cent. per ton on all vessels of the United States of one hundred tons or over, and three per cent. a ton on foreign vessels. I do not think this is a duty of tonnage. It is true that the amount of the fee depends upon the tonnage of the vessel benefited by the law and receiving the care and oversight of the harbor master, but the provision relates only to the mode of getting at the amount to be collected; it is but the measure of the fee, and is no more within the prohibition of the Constitution than if this amount was expressed in dollars and cents. It is the thing and not the name which is to be considered. "An import tax or duty must be confined to the idea which they commonly present to the mind, exactions to fill public coffers for the payment of the debt and the promotion of the general welfare of the country, not to a retribution provided to defray the expenses of building bridges, erecting causeways, or removing obstructions in a watercourse, to be paid by such individuals only who enjoy the advantage resulting from such labor and expense." 11 Martin's (La.) Rep., 324.

In the case of Cooley *vs.* Board of Wardens, 12 How., 314, Judge Curtis, speaking of this provision of the Constitution, says that "it was intended to operate upon subjects actually existing and well understood when the Constitution was formed. Imports and duties on imports, exports, and tonnage, were then known to the commerce of the civilized world to be as distinct from fees and charges for pilotage, and from the penalties by which commercial States enforced their pilot laws, as they were from charges for wharfage or tonnage, or any other local port charges for services rendered to vessels or cargoes, and to declare that such pilot fees or penalties are embraced within the words imposts or duties on imports, exports, or tonnage, would be to confound things essentially different, and which must have been known to be actually different by those who used the language."

In view of this direct authority, the sums exacted by the harbor-masters, though measured by the tonnage of the vessel, must be regarded simply as fees and not as duties, and being collected only as a recompense for services performed do not fall within the objection of the case of the Steamship Company *vs.* Port Wardens, 6 Wallace, before referred to.

I have thus far considered only "harbor-masters' fees," but two other charges are objected to, viz, "State marine hospital fees," and "health officer's fees." These taxes are collected by virtue of the State laws of New York, one providing that the health officer shall be entitled to receive from the master for visiting and examining vessel in the discharge of his official duties, six dollars and fifty cents, if the vessel is from a foreign port, and one and two and three dollars, according to tonnage, if from a port in the United States, south of Cape Henlopen; and the other providing that the health commissioner shall be entitled to receive for the use of the State marine hospital from the master of every vessel from a foreign port, one dollar and fifty cents for himself, two dollars for every cabin passenger, fifty cents for every steerage passenger, for each mate one dollar, and for each sailor fifty cents, and from the master of each coasting vessel for each person on board twenty cents.

It will be seen from this statement that these laws are strictly health laws, prescribing the duties of the health officers in the examination of vessels, and establishing on Staten Island a hospital for sick and disabled seamen, and together with the quarantine laws making a code of precautionary regulations designed to prevent vessels engaged in commerce from introducing disease into the port of New York.

In this view, on the authority of the decisions I have already cited, they do not conflict with the power of Congress to regulate commerce, or with the prohibition upon the States to lay a duty on tonnage.

In the "passenger cases" so called, 7 How., 414, Mr. Justice Wayne says upon this precise question, that in the opinion of the court "the States of this Union may in the exercise of the police powers pass quarantine and health laws, interdicting vessels coming from foreign ports or ports within the United States from landing passengers and goods, prescribe the places and times for vessels to quarantine, and impose penalties upon persons for violating the same, and that such laws, though affecting commerce in its transit, are not regulations of commerce, but precautionary regulations to prevent vessels engaged in commerce from introducing disease into the ports to which they are bound, and that the States may in the exercise of such police power, without any violation of the power of Congress to regulate commerce, exact from the owner or consignee of a quarantined vessel and from the passengers on board of her such fees as will pay to the State the cost of their detention, and of the purification of the vessel, cargo, and apparel of the persons on board."

Chief Justice Marshall also on this subject says, "It seems to be well settled that a statute health law, which may in its consequences impede or impair the navigation of a stream which had previously been navigable, is not within the restriction contained in this clause of the Constitution, unless Congress shall have enacted some law regulating the navigating of such stream."

Congress has, however, instead of prohibiting the State from legislating upon this subject, on two occasions recognized the validity of State quarantine and health laws, and directed them to be duly observed. See acts of March 27, 1796, and February 25, 1799.

The act of 1799 specially empowers and directs the officers of the general government to observe quarantine and other restraints established by the health laws of a State, and to aid in their execution. It is therefore to be regarded as a declaration by Congress that such laws are within the power of the States to enact.

With regard to both police and health regulations the action of the several States has been uniform. They seem with great unanimity to have

claimed that legislation upon these subjects is within their province, and the consequence is that a large mass of laws exists, (see 11 Peters, 115, for a partial list of these laws,) beneficial to the States themselves and acquiesced in by the people for the most part, and when called in question, regarded by the courts, in the cases which I have referred to, as legislation in which the States have a deep concern, protecting interests which they, and not the general government, could protect.

In view of these decisions, I am of opinon that the laws of the State of New York to which reference is made in the resolution of the House of Representatives are legal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. C. BANFIELD,
Solictor of the Treasury.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 170.

AMERICAN CITIZENS PRISONERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 15th ultimo, relative to American citizens, native or naturalized, who may be confined in jails or prisons in Great Britain.

MARCH 2, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State upon the subject, and the papers by which it was accompanied.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, *February* 28, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 28th February, 1870.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, requesting the President to communicate to the House, "if not incompatible with the public interest, any information which may have come to his knowledge concerning American citizens, whether native or naturalized, who may be at this time confined in the jails or prisons of Great Britain for political offenses, and any facts in relation to the treatment of such prisoners which he may feel at liberty to communicate," has the honor to lay before the President the following papers, viz:

I. Correspondence between the Department of State and the diplomatic representatives of the United States at London.

II. Letters addressed to the President by Mr. Savage, and referred to this department.

III. A letter from Mr. Paul Bagley to the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State also refers in this connection to additional correspondence and documents on this subject already published, which relate to the cases of American citizens who yet remain confined in prison in her Majesty's dominions, as follows:

In the case of Robert B. Lynch, to the Diplomatic Correspondence for

1866, Part I, pages 260, 262, 262, 263, and 265; for the year 1867, Part I, pages 36, 38, 181, and 193; for the year 1868, Part I, pages 159, 422, 425, 425, 432, 434, 434, and 435; to the Senate Executive Document No. 42, fortieth Congress, second session, pages 53, 75, 78, 79, 81, 82, 84, 92, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 100, 108, 113, 116, 117, 119, 123, 131, 131, 132, 156, 156, 157, 160, 161, 161, 162, and 162.

In the case of Charles Underwood O'Connell, to the Diplomatic Correspondence, 1867, Part I, pages 55, 62, 64; to the House Executive Document No. 157, Part II, fortieth Congress, second session, pages 125, 129, 130, 130.

In the case of John McCafferty, *alias* William Jackson, to the Diplomatic Correspondence, 1867, Part I, pages 87, 88, 91, 94, 95, 98, 106, 108, and 131; Diplomatic Correspondence, 1868, Part I, page 338; to the House Executive Document No. 157, Part I, fortieth Congress, second session, pages 304, 308, and 318; and to the same document, Part II, pages 10, 10, 30, 70, 70, 136, 136, 141, 393, 393, 394, 395, 395, 396, 398, 412, 413, 414, 414, 415, 417, 417, 422, 423, 427, 428, 429, 442, 442, 443, 443, 445, 445, 448, 449, 450, 452, 454, 464, 466, 466, 476, 481, 481, 482, 483, 485, 487, 487, 488, 493, and 498.

In the case of John McClure, Diplomatic Correspondence, 1867, Part I, pages 91, 96, 99, 106, 125, and 131; for the year 1868, Part I, page 187; to the House Executive Document No. 157, Part I, fortieth Congress, second session, pages 303 and 307, and to the same document, Part II, pages 71, 72, and 435.

In the case of William G. Halpin, to the Diplomatic Correspondence, 1867, Part I, pages 164 and 174; for the year 1868, Part I, pages 323, 341, 352, and 388; to the House Executive Document No. 157, Part I, fortieth Congress, second session, page 334, and to the same document, Part II, pages 78, 86, 142, 546, 552, and 559.

In the case of Edward Shore, *alias* Edward O'M. Condon, to the Diplomatic Correspondence, 1867, Part I, pages 175, 176, 176, 177, 177, and 179; for the year 1868, Part I, page 37; and to the House Executive Document No. 157, Part I, pages 340 and 340.

In the case of Richard Burke, *alias* Ricord O'S. Burke, to the Diplomatic Correspondence, 1868, Part I, pages 31, 44, 130, 132, 133, 136, 143, 152, 188, and 192.

Respectfully submitted.

HAMILTON FISH.

The PRESIDENT.

SYNOPTICAL LIST OF PAPERS.

No.	From whom and to whom.	Date and No.	Subject.	Page.
1	Mr. Seward to Mr. Johnson.	Feb. 12, 1869, No. 75.	Relating to petition of members of Congress on behalf of Paul Bagley. It cannot be complied with. President will be pleased to see clemency exercised toward those persons.	5
2	Mr. Johnson to Mr. Seward.	Feb. 20, 1869, No. 2.	Discharge of Warren and Costello. Believes it will soon be followed by discharge of others.	5
3	.....do.....	Feb. 23, 1869, No. 3.	Forty-nine other Fenians released. This owing to amiable spirit shown by American government in protocol and conventions then before the Senate.	6
4	.....do.....	Mar. 1, 1869, No. 126.	Acknowledges Mr. Seward's No. 75, (above.) Government would prefer official application. Lord Clarendon to furnish a list of discharged Fenians.	6
5	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1869, No. 128.	Inclosing note from Lord Clarendon, thanking the United States government for its course in the matter of Mr. Bagley, and saying that her Majesty's government are considering the propriety of releasing all Fenians who can safely be set at liberty.	7
6	Mr. Washburne to Mr. Johnson.	Mar. 10, 1869, No. 85.	Directs him to bring to notice of her Majesty's government an application for the discharge of Robert Lynch, and to say that it will be gratifying to this government if her Majesty's government will release all citizens of the United States held in confinement for similar offenses. Incloses letters from Mr. King and Miss Lynch.	8
7	.....do.....	Mar. 12, 1869, No. 88.	Acknowledging Mr. Johnson's No. 3, (above.) The information gratifying.	9
8	Mr. Johnson to Mr. Seward.	Mar. 13, 1869, No. 134.	Inclosing a list of Fenian prisoners to be released. Warren and Costello the only citizens of the United States.	10
9	Mr. Johnson to Mr. Washburne.	Mar. 24, 1869, No. 145.	The conduct of Warren and Costello, after their release, so imprudent that Mr. Johnson doubts whether further discharges will be made.	10
10	Mr. Fish to Mr. Johnson.	Apr. 13, 1869, No. 10.	Receipt of Mr. Johnson's No. 145, (above.) Speeches of Warren and Costello to be regretted. Clemency of her Majesty's government invoked for Colonel Halpin.	11
11	Mr. Johnson to Mr. Fish.	Apr. 20, 1869, No. 159.	Inclosing correspondence with Lord Clarendon, in which he declines, on behalf of the government, to recommend the Queen to exercise the royal clemency on behalf of the Fenians. Incloses list of those who are to be released.	11
12	.....do.....	Apr. 26, 1869, No. 161.	Acknowledges Mr. Fish's No. 100. Fears the royal clemency will not be extended.	14
13	.....do.....	Apr. 28, 1869, No. 163.	Inclosing correspondence with Lord Clarendon.....	15
14	Mr. Fish to Mr. Motley.	June 8, 1869, No. 7.	Case of Robert B. Lynch. His release to be asked for.....	15
15	Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.	June 17, 1869, No. 15.	Lord Clarendon can see no grounds for interfering on behalf of William G. Halpin.	16
16	.....do.....	June 26, 1869, No. 29.	Case of Robert B. Lynch. Lord Clarendon will consider it..	18
17	.....do.....	July 3, 1869, No. 34.	Forwards a letter from Captain Ricord O'S. Burke	18
18	.....do.....	July 8, 1869, No. 40.	Release of Robert B. Lynch.....	22
19	Mr. Davis to Mr. Motley.	July 21, 1869, No. 33.	Inviting clemency in the case of William J. McClure, in view of his youth.	23
20	Mr. Fish to Mr. Motley.	Aug. 10, 1869, No. 41.	Widespread and deep feeling that prisoners are treated with unnecessary harshness. Her Majesty's government may now gracefully release these prisoners. Offer the good offices of United States to bring about release. They have been severely punished for the indiscretion of Warren and Costello.	23
21	Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.	Aug. 31, 1869, No. 94.	Correspondence with Lord Clarendon on the release of Rev. John McMahon.	24
22	.....do.....	Sept. 13, 1869, No. 101.	Refers to Mr. Fish's No. 41, (above, No. 20.) No official correspondence as yet. Incloses note to Lord Clarendon about John McClure and of the reply. No disposition to respond to request for clemency.	25
23	.....do.....	Sept. 16, 1869, No. 102.	Transmitting an account of an interview between Mr. Moran and Colonel Halpin.	27
24	.....do.....	Sept. 29, 1869, No. 110.	Transmitting correspondence between Mr. J. S. Merriman, solicitor for Captain Burke, and Mr. Moran, writing under instructions from Mr. Motley.	30

Synoptical list of papers—Continued.

No.	From whom and to whom.	Date and No.	Subject.	Page.
25	Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.	Oct. 5, 1869, No. 114.	Interview with Lord Clarendon to carry out instructions in Mr. Fish's No. 41, (*ante*, 20.) Lord Clarendon denies that any prisoner has been subjected to harsh or cruel treatment. Men committing crimes against British law, on British soil, cannot claim impunity on the ground that they are Americans. Copy of Mr. Motley's official note inclosed.	33
26	Mr. Fish to Mr. Motley.	Oct. 5, 1869, No. 26.	Release of McMahon has afforded satisfaction. Hoped that release of Lynch and others may follow.	35
27	.....do.....	Oct. 12, 1869, No. 77.	Mr. Moran's answer to Mr. Merriman is approved.....	35
28	.....do.....	Oct. 19, 1869, No. 81.	Mr. Motley's Nos. 113 and 114 received, and his course approved.	35
29	Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.	Oct. 19, 1869, No. 123.	Lord Clarendon's answer to Mr. Motley's note, asking release of Fenian prisoners. The courteous representation of the views of the United States has received careful attention. Impossible to overlook the fact that some of the worst cases in the whole list are American citizens; will not feel justified in recommending such to clemency. The conspiracy is still active. Nothing in the official correspondence to account for misapprehension of United States government as to purposes of her Majesty's government toward prisoners.	36
30	.....do.....	Oct. 19, 1869, No. 124.	Fulfills instructions as to case of Robert B. Lynch and as to other prisoners.	37
31	.....do.....	Feb. 8, 1870	Government wishes to do justice in Ireland. Ministers declare it to be without foundation that prisoners are treated with revolting cruelty.	38
32	Mr. Savage to the President.	June 20, 1869	Concerning the Fenian prisoners.....	38
33	.....do.....	Feb. 6, 1870	Same subject.....	39
34	Mr. Bagley to Mr. Fish.	Feb. 18, 1870	Same subject.....	43

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Johnson.

No. 75.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 12, 1869.

SIR: A large number of members of Congress of high standing, and of all parties, have signed a petition to the President requesting him to give such moral support or letter to you in behalf of Paul Bagley, a missionary, as may enable him favorably to present to the British government such petition as he may desire in behalf of citizens of the United States held as Fenians, so called, in British dominions. Mr. Bagley has himself brought the petition to this department, and this day delivered it to me.

Your predecessor and yourself have repeatedly, from time to time, been authorized and instructed to exert your good offices toward obtaining the release of Fenians, and they have in many instances been successful. It is not deemed compatible with the dignity of this government, or with due respect for her Majesty's government, to act upon a supposition that our interposition through private individuals, however zealous or worthy, would receive consideration in preference to those of regularly accredited agents. The petition above referred to cannot, therefore, in the opinion of the President, be properly complied with. You may, however, take occasion to mention to her Majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs the facts in regard to it above adverted to, as a proof of the interest taken in the fate of those unfortunate persons by gentlemen in high station in this country. The President would be gratified if the British government could see, in any of the representations which have been made, proper grounds for exercising its clemency in regard to those persons.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., *&c.*

No. 2.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Seward.

No. 118.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, February 20, 1869.

SIR: I have great pleasure in handing you the inclosed copy of a private note just received from Lord Clarendon, giving the gratifying intelligence that Messrs. Warren and Costello have been discharged from imprisonment. I believe that this will be soon followed by the

release of all the other citizens of the United States who, upon the same charges, are suffering imprisonment in this country.

I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Johnson.

[*Private.*]

FOREIGN OFFICE, *February* 19.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: I have just heard from the Irish officer that orders have been given for the release from custody of Augustine Costello and John Warren, who were convicted of treason felony, and with respect to whom the government of the United States had taken an interest.

Yours, very truly,

CLARENDON.

No. 3.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Seward.

No. 120.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, February 23, 1869.

SIR: I am glad to be able to inform you that this government have discharged from imprisonment Messrs. Warren and Costello, and that last evening notice was given by the secretary of state for Ireland that forty-nine of what are called Fenian prisoners would also be immediately released. These acts of clemency, I believe, are owing to the amicable spirit manifested by our government, as exhibited in the protocol and conventions now before our Senate. It is a source of personal gratification to me to have reason to think that the course which I have pursued since my arrival here has in some measure assisted in bringing about this result.

I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 4.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Seward.

No. 126.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, March 1, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 75, of the 12th ultimo, and will, at the first moment, make its contents known to Lord Clarendon.

This government would, I am sure, not only prefer being applied to in such cases as you mention by the public representatives of the United States, but would be unwilling to receive an application from any other

parties. As I have already advised you by telegraph and mail, Messrs. Warren and Costello have been discharged from imprisonment, and the government have determined to release forty-nine others of the prisoners known as Fenians, among whom, I suppose, are some Americans. I have already requested Lord Clarendon to furnish me with a list of this last number, and, as soon as obtained, I will forward it to the department.

I am glad to be able to add that this government have exhibited a strong desire in all those cases to comply with the wish of the President and people of the United States whenever they were satisfied that this could be done with safety to the quiet of this country.

I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 5.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Seward.

No. 128.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, March 4, 1869.

SIR: As I advised you I would do in my dispatch No. 126, of the 1st instant, I communicated to Lord Clarendon the contents of your dispatch to me, No. 75, of the 12th of February, or such parts of it as I deemed it proper to lay before him. On yesterday, the 3d instant, I received a reply from his lordship, in which he requests me to convey to my "government the thanks of her Majesty's government for the course pursued by the President of the United States in regard to the petition in question, and that you will inform your government that her Majesty's government, as you are aware, have under their consideration the cases of all Fenians now under sentence, with a view of releasing those of them who can, with reference to public safety, be set at liberty."

Copies of my letter to his lordship, and of his reply, accompany this dispatch.

I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Johnson to the Earl of Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, March 1, 1869.

MY LORD: I have just received a communication from my government, informing me that "a large number of members of Congress of high standing and of all parties have signed a petition to the President, requesting him to give such moral support or letter to you in behalf of Paul Bagley, a missionary, as may enable him favorably to present to the British government such petition as he may desire in behalf of citizens of the United States held as Fenians, so-called, in British dominions."

This request, however, the President declines to comply with, because, as the Secretary of State advises me, it was "not deemed compatible with the dignity of this government, or with due respect to her Majesty's government, to act upon a supposition

that our interposition through private individuals, however zealous or worthy, would receive consideration in preference to those of regularly accredited agents."

But the Secretary of State requests me to apprise you that such a paper was signed, as above stated, "as a proof of the interest taken in the fate of those unfortunate persons by gentlemen in high station in this country."

I am instructed also to say "the President would be gratified if the British government could see in any of the representations which have been made proper grounds for exercising its clemency in regard to those persons."

And hoping that this may be the case, I beg to renew the assurance of the highest consideration with which I have the honor to remain, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

The Right Honorable the EARL OF CLARENDON, *&c.*

[Inclosure.]

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Johnson.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *March* 3, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st instant, informing me that you have received a communication from your government to the effect that a large number of members of Congress have signed a petition to the President of the United States, requesting his support to enable Paul Bagley, a missionary, to present a petition to her Majesty's government in behalf of certain citizens of the United States who are held as Fenians in British dominions.

You further inform me that the President has declined to comply with this request, but has instructed you to state that he would be gratified if her Majesty's government could see in any of the representations which have been addressed to them proper grounds for exercising clemency toward these Fenians.

I now beg to request that you will convey to your government the thanks of her Majesty's government for the course pursued by the President of the United States in regard to the petition in question, and that you will inform your government that her Majesty's government, as you are aware, have under their consideration the cases of all Fenians now under sentence, with a view of releasing those of them who can, with reference to public safety, be set at liberty.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

CLARENDON.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

No. 6.

Mr. Washburne to Mr. Johnson.

No. 85.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 10, 1869.

SIR: With reference to your dispatch of the 20th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a private note from Lord Clarendon announcing the discharge of Messrs. Warren and Costello, I inclose a copy of a letter of the 1st instant, addressed to my predecessor by Rufus King, esq., inclosing one of the 22d ultimo to him from Maria Anna Lynch, concerning the confinement and sufferings of her brother, Robert Lynch, now imprisoned at Kingston, Canada, on charge of complicity in the Fenian movements.

Much earnest representation of this case has been addressed by this department to the British legation here, which it is presumed is duly reported to the home government.

You are requested to make known to her Majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs the fact that this renewed application for clemency has been made to the department; and you will inform that minister that it would be gratifying to the government and people of the United States if her Majesty's government would adopt the course indicated in

your dispatch, of releasing all other citizens of the United States, whether native born or naturalized, who may be held in confinement on account of similar offenses, those offenses being of a political character, and the danger arising from them having passed away.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., *&c.*

[Inclosure.]

Mr. King to Mr. Seward.

NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE, *March* 1, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY; May I ask the kind attention of the State Department to the inclosed letter from a sister in behalf of a suffering brother. Robert Lynch, the party in question, is one of our Irish adopted citizens, imprisoned in the Kingston (Canada West) penitentiary on the charge, I think, of Fenianism. As the home government has just pardoned all the Fenian prisoners in the British Isles, I should think the Canadian authorities might easily be induced to follow so good an example. With kind regards to your father and other members of your household,

Always truly yours,

RUFUS KING.

[Inclosure.]

Miss Lynch to Mr. King.

72 WEST TWELFTH STREET,
Chicago, Illinois, February 22, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor of again addressing you with a few lines in the hope that you will be pleased to renew your kind intercession in behalf of my poor suffering brother, Robert, with Mr. Seward.

When last I heard from him he said he was confident you would not forget him when an opportunity should offer. From friends who have visited the Kingston penitentiary, I have heard them say that he is a mere shadow, and often in the hospital sick. In November last, I addressed a letter to Mr. Seward to do something for him; he kindly answered my letter and forwarded a copy of my letter to the British authorities. I then mentioned of his being so often sick in the hospital. Mr. Seward, very humane and good, wished I would send him from the penitentiary a certificate of Robert's health, which I could not by any means procure, not even if he were at the point of death.

As I must not now trespass on your valuable time longer, I have only to say you will have the blessing and prayers of myself and widowed sister, during our lives, for your long life, and every happiness to attend yourself, Mrs. King, and your dear children.

I have the honor to remain, your very obedient, humble servant,

MARIA ANNA LYNCH.

General the Honorable RUFUS KING.

P. S.—Since I had the honor of addressing you before, poor dear Robert was, for breaking silence, removed to hard labor in the lock factory, papering and packing locks, having to stand ten hours every day packing them. He says in his letter it is more than he can very long endure.

I hope your kind and good feelings for him will not be forgotten this time, and beg that a broken-hearted sister will be excused. Three years next June, and has never seen a member of his afflicted family.

No. 7.

Mr. Washburne to Mr. Johnson.

No. 88.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 12, 1869.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 23d of last month to my predecessor, stating that in addition to the discharge

of Messrs. Warren and Costello, notice of an official character had been given by the secretary of state for Ireland for the unconditional release of forty-nine other persons, coming under the category of Fenian prisoners.

The department is not informed as to what number, if any, of these forty-nine persons are citizens of the United States, but their release is a source of satisfaction to this government upon grounds of humanity and clemency toward persons whose offenses were of a political character.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., *&c.*

No. 8.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Seward.

No. 134.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, March 13, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a printed authentic list of prisoners known as Fenians "now proposed to be released" by her Majesty's government.

I cannot ascertain whether there are any naturalized or native American citizens among them except Messrs. Warren and Costello. I will continue on all proper occasions to intercede in behalf of such citizens as may still be under sentence.

I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

FENIAN CONVICTS.

Return to an address of the honorable the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1869, for "return of the names and sentences of the Fenian convicts now proposed to be released, stating what portion of their sentences is unexpired." * * *

Those confined in Great Britain and Ireland.

No.	Name of convict.	Sentence.	Portion of sentence remaining unexpired.
*	* * *	* * *	* * * *
5	Augustine E. Costello.....	12 years' penal servitude	The remainder of 12 years from the 25th October, 1867.
*	* * *	* * *	* * * *
15	John Warren.....	15 years' penal servitude	The remainder of 15 years from the 25th October, 1867.

No. 9.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Washburne.

No. 145.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, March 24, 1869.

SIR: The case of Robert Lynch, mentioned in your dispatch No. 85, of the 10th instant, I will lose no time in bringing to the attention of Lord Clarendon. In expressing my belief, as was done in dispatch No.

118, of the 20th of February, that the release of Messrs. Warren a Costello would be followed by the release of the other American citize native or naturalized, who were under sentence for having been c cerned in the Fenian conspiracy, I assumed that nothing would occ to arrest the apparent lenient purpose of this government. But the c duct of those two persons since their discharge, in a speech made each of them in Ireland, the one in Cork, and the other in Ballinasl will, I fear, have that effect. These speeches were called to the att tion of the government by Sir G. Jenkinson in the House of Commo last evening, and from what was said by Mr. Fortescue, chief secreta of state for Ireland, and by the prime minister, I doubt if any more d charges will be ordered, at least for some time. I am glad, however, inform you that, upon my intercession, the condition annexed to t pardon heretofore granted to Stephen J. Meany, that he should n return to her Majesty's kingdom, has been removed. As soon as I he what is the determination of her Majesty's government in regard to t case of Robert Lynch, I will advise you of it.

In the mean time I remain, with high regard, your obedient serva

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE,
Secretary of State.

No. 10.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Johnson.

No. 100.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 13, 1869.

SIR: Your dispatch No. 145, of the 24th ultimo, has been receiv The imprudent speeches of Messrs. Warren and Costello in Ireland, which you refer, are to be regretted, as their natural effect must be prolong the imprisonment of other citizens of the United States w have been convicted of the same offence with which they were charg

The President has referred to this department a report of certain p ceedings of citizens of Cincinnati of both parties assembled in m meeting, relative to the case of Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Halpin. Th request interposition in behalf of the colonel. You are aware that s eral instructions in regard to his case have been addressed to your le tion. He served on the Union side with great gallantry and efficien during the late war. From the general interest taken in his fate on t side, and from other circumstances, it is desirable that the clemency her Majesty's government should be extended to him. It is con quently hoped that a favorable opportunity may be presented for t employment of your good offices in his behalf.

I am, &c.,

HAMILTON FISH.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., *&c.*

No. 11.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Fish.

No. 159.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, April 24, 1869.

SIR: On the 10th of March last, your immediate predecessor, M Washburne, in a dispatch dated that day and numbered 85, request me to make known to her Majesty's government again the case and c

dition of Robert Lynch, an American citizen under sentence of imprisonment in Canada as a Fenian conspirator, and to express a hope that the clemency of the Crown might be extended to him. And I was further instructed to inform her Majesty's minister "that it would be gratifying to the government and people of the United States if her Majesty's government would adopt the course indicated in your dispatch (No. 118) of releasing all other citizens of the United States, whether native-born or naturalized, who may be held in confinement on account of similar offenses.

Accordingly, on the 24th of March, the day after the receipt of the foregoing dispatch, I addressed a letter to Lord Clarendon on the subject, the receipt of which was acknowledged by his lordship on the next day. And on yesterday, the 23d instant, he communicated to me the final determination of the government, declining further clemency. I cannot but think that this will prove to be but temporary, and that when the government becomes satisfied that "the danger arising from" the offenses of which the parties convicted shall have passed away, its clemency will be further extended.

In connection with the conspiracy, as it may be of interest to the department to know the names of all the parties now in prison, I inclose an official list of those whom it is not proposed to release. Of this number I understand that John McCafferty, John McClure, William Halpin, Charles Underwood O'Connell, Edward Shore, and Richard Burke, are either native or naturalized citizens.

Regretting that the wishes of our government in regard to these persons cannot now be gratified,

I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Johnson to the Earl of Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, March 24, 1869.

MY LORD: I have just received a dispatch from my government requesting me to bring to the favorable notice of your lordship the case of Robert Lynch, now under sentence of imprisonment at Kingston, Canada, for having been concerned in a Fenian conspiracy in that province. He is, I believe, a citizen of the United States, and is said to be suffering greatly in health from his confinement. Great concern appears to be felt for him, and in the dispatch above referred to I am informed that "much earnest representation of this case has been addressed by this department to the British legation here, which, it presumes, is duly reported to the home government;" and I am instructed, in bringing the matter to your lordship's attention, to advise you "that it would be gratifying to the government and people of the United States if her Majesty's government would" "release all other citizens of the United States, whether native-born or naturalized, who may be held in confinement on account of" a Fenian conspiracy.

Hoping that I may receive a favorable answer, and renewing the assurance of my highest consideration, I have the honor to remain, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

The Right Honorable the EARL OF CLARENDON, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Inclosure.]

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Johnson.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *March* 25, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 24th instant, urging, in the name of your government, the release of Robert Lynch and all other

citizens of the United States, whether native-born or naturalized, who are now under sentence of imprisonment for their participation in Fenian conspiracies, and I beg to acquaint you in reply that this matter will be duly considered by her Majesty's government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

CLARENDON.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

[Inclosure.]

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Johnson.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *April* 23, 1869.

SIR: With reference to my note of the 25th ultimo, in regard to R. B. Lynch and other United States citizens, whether native or naturalized, who are now undergoing imprisonment for their participation in Fenian conspiracies, I have the honor to acquaint you that the appeal which, by direction of your government, you submitted to me in your note of the 24th ultimo on behalf of such persons, has been fully considered by her Majesty's government, and after a careful examination of all the circumstances connected with the sentences passed on them, and with every wish on the part of her Majesty's government to accede, if possible, to a request addressed to them by the United States government, they very much regret that they cannot properly recommend to the Queen to exercise her royal clemency in favor of the persons in question.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

CLARENDON.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

[Inclosure.]

FENIAN CONVICTS.

Return to an address of the honorable the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1869, for "return of the names and sentences of the Fenian convicts not proposed to be released, stating what portion of their sentences is unexpired, and distinguishing between those confined in Australia and those in Great Britain and Ireland."

Return of those convicted in Ireland, (not including military convicts.)

I.—THOSE CONFINED IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

No.	Name of convict.	Sentence.	Portion of sentence remaining unexpired.
1	Thomas F. Burke	Death; commuted to penal servitude for life.	Remainder of his life.
2	John McCafferty	do	Remainder of his life.
3	John McClure	do	Remainder of his life.
4	Jeremiah O'Donovan, (Rossa)	Penal servitude for life	Remainder of his life.
5	Thomas Clarke Luby	20 years' penal servitude.	Remainder of 20 years, from Dec. 1, 1865.
6	John O'Leary	do	Remainder of 20 years, from Dec. 6, 1865.
7	Michael Sheehy	do	Remainder of 20 years, from July 29, 1867.
8	John Devoy	15 years' penal servitude.	Remainder of 15 years, from Feb. 19, 1867.
9	William Halpin	do	Remainder of 15 years, from Oct. 25, 1867.
10	John Francis Kearnes	do	Remainder of 15 years, from May 2, 1867.
11	Edward Power	do	Remainder of 15 years, from Feb. 19, 1867.
12	Patrick Walsh	do	Remainder of 15 years, from June 11, 1867.
13	Patrick Lennon	do	Remainder of 15 years, from Feb. 10, 1868.
14	Brian Dillon	10 years' penal servitude.	Remainder of 10 years, from Dec. 14, 1865.
15	Chas. Underwood O'Connell	do	Remainder of 10 years, from Dec. 14, 1865.
16	Denis Downing Mulcahy	do	Remainder of 10 years, from Jan. 20, 1866.
17	William Francis Roantree	do	Remainder of 10 years, from Jan. 24, 1866.
18	George Browne	do	Remainder of 10 years, from Feb. 19, 1867.
19	Edmond St. Clair	do	Remainder of 10 years, from Feb. 19, 1867.
20	Mortimer Shea, alias Moriarty	do	Remainder of 10 years, from Aug. 8, 1867.
21	William Mackey	12 years' penal servitude.	Remainder of 12 years, from Mar. 9, 1868.
22	John Murphy, alias O'Leary	7 years' penal servitude.	Remainder of 7 years, from July 17, 1865.
23	Martin Hanley Carey	5 years' penal servitude.	Remainder of 5 years, from Jan. 18, 1866.

II.—THOSE CONFINED IN AUSTRALIA.

1	Edward John Kelly.....	Death; commuted to penal servitude for life.	Remainder of his life.
2	James Dunne, alias Cody....	20 years' penal servitude.	Remainder of 20 years, from April 8, 1867.
3	John Flood	15 years' penal servitude.	Remainder of 15 years, from April 8, 1867.
4	Cornelius Dwyer Cane	10 years' penal servitude.	Remainder of 10 years, from Jan. 17, 1866.
5	Thomas Baines	.....do	Remainder of 10 years, from Feb. 19, 1867.
6	David Bradley	.....do	Remainder of 10 years, from June 11, 1867.
7	Thomas Fennell	.....do	Remainder of 10 years, from July 15, 1867.
8	George Francis Connolly....	7 years' penal servitude.	Remainder of 7 years, from April 8, 1867.
9	James Kearney	5 years' penal servitude.	Remainder of 5 years, from May 2, 1867.

G. R. WETHERALL.

List of persons now in the convict prisons who are under sentence of penal servitude for offenses in connection with the Fenian conspiration, and who were convicted in England.

Name.	Particulars of sentence.	Portion of sentence still unexpired.
Edward Shore	Life, penal servitude.	
Patrick Melody	Life, penal servitude.	
John Brannon	5 years' penal servitude	3 years 6 months 3 weeks.
Thomas Scatley.....	5 years' penal servitude	3 years 6 months 3 weeks.
Timothy Featherstone	5 years' penal servitude	3 years 6 months 3 weeks.
William Murphy.....	5 years' penal servitude	3 years 6 months 3 weeks.
Patrick Doran	7 years' penal servitude	5 years 11 months.
Henry Shaw	7 years' penal servitude	6 years.
Richard Burke.....	15 years' penal servitude.....	14 years.
Charles Moorhouse	5 years' penal servitude	3 years 6 months.
John Carroll	5 years' penal servitude	3 years 6 months.
Daniel Redden.....	5 years' penal servitude	3 years 6 months.
James Anderson, alias Loam.....	5 years' penal servitude	3 years 10 months.
Patrick Ryan	5 year's penal servitude	3 years 11 months.
William Pherson Thompson.....	Life, penal servitude.....	
Peter Mohan.....	10 years' penal servitude	9 years 1 month.

E. F. DU CANE.

APRIL 3, 1869.

No. 12.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Fish.

No. 161.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, April 26, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches, numbers 100 and 101, dated respectively the 12th and 13th instant.

I will lose no time in again bringing to the attention of her Majesty's government the case of Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Halpin, mentioned in your dispatch No. 100, and will use my "good offices" in his behalf.

I fear, however, that these will be unavailing, as her Majesty's government, as I advised you in my dispatch No. 159, of the 24th instant, has decided not to extend its clemency to any more of this class of prisoners. I repeat, however, the hope expressed in that dispatch, that this decision will be reversed, when it can be done with safety.

I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 13.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Fish.

No. 163.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, April 28, 1869.

SIR: In further performance of the duty imposed upon me by the dispatch from the department, No. 85, of March the 10th, referred to in my No. 159, of the 24th instant, I have to forward herewith copies of notes dated respectively the 24th and 26th of this month, which have just passed between Lord Clarendon and myself.

I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Johnson to the Earl of Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, April 24, 1869.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 23d instant, and hoping that the time may soon arrive when her Majesty's government will deem it proper still further to embrace within its clemency the American citizens now under sentence of imprisonment as Fenian conspirators—a result which would be most gratifying to my government,

I remain, with renewed assurance of my highest consideration, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

The Right Honorable the EARL OF CLARENDON, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Inclosure.]

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Johnson.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *April* 26, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 24th instant, expressing a hope that her Majesty's government will, at some early period, extend its clemency to the American citizens now under sentence of imprisonment as Fenian conspirators.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

CLARENDON.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

No. 14.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Motley.

No. 7.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 8, 1869.

SIR: By reference to the files of your legation you will find that repeated applications have been made for the release of Robert B. Lynch, a citizen of the United States, who is undergoing sentence of imprisonment at Kingston, in the Dominion of Canada, on charges of Fenianism.

The facts of the case have been, from time to time, fully set forth, and I will thank you now to give your attention to the inclosed copy of a letter of the 9th of April last, from Miss Anna Maria Lynch, a sister of the prisoner, and to base upon it, in connection with the previous correspondence on the subject, such proceedings in favor of the release of Lynch as in your judgment may be proper and expedient.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

[Inclosure.]

Mrs. Burke and Miss Lynch to the President.

72 WEST TWELFTH STREET,
Chicago, Ill., April 9, 1869.

SIR: May it please your Excellency, your memorialists beg leave to represent to your Excellency that our beloved brother, Robert B. Lynch, late of Louisville, Kentucky, who was seized by the Canadian authorities while acting as reporter for the Louisville Courier during the Fenian raid of June, 1866, and not thinking that he was committing any acts of hostility against the Canadian government or people, he was, nevertheless, condemned to an imprisonment of twenty years in the provincial penitentiary, Kingston, Canada. We now hope that the government of his adopted country will intercede in his behalf—living in the United States for the last twenty-eight years.

We, his most afflicted sisters, beg leave to mention to your Excellency that our poor brother had served most faithfully in the Union army for a term of three years, in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin regiment, and was on detached duty at headquarters at Louisville, acting as chief clerk in the discharge department.

We beg leave to mention the words of General Starkweather to us sisters, when writing: "Your brother, Robert B. Lynch, stood well in the Union army, and did much for our Union soldiers when stationed at Louisville, Kentucky, which alone should entitle his case to immediate consideration," &c., &c.

We now beg and implore that your Excellency will use your influence with the British authorities in order to obtain the release of our poor suffering brother, who was, up to the time of his arrest, the support of a widowed sister and four orphan children.

Hoping your Excellency will pardon the liberty we have taken, praying for the long life of your Excellency, and may every prosperity attend your Excellency, we have the honor to remain, your Excellency's very humble and obedient servants,

LOUISE LYNCH BURKE, *Widow.*
MARIA ANNA LYNCH.

P. S.—Affidavits are on file with the State Department, proving my brother having no complicity with the Fenian expedition.

M. A. LYNCH.

No. 15.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.

No. 17.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, June 17, 1869.

SIR: In dispatch from the department, No. 100, of the 12th of April last, Mr. Johnson was instructed to use his good offices for the release of W. G. Halpin, an American citizen under sentence of imprisonment as a Fenian conspirator; and accordingly, on the 26th of that month, addressed a note to Lord Clarendon on the subject. On the 11th instant I received his lordship's reply, from which it appears that her Majesty's secretary of state for the home department, after careful inquiry and a full review of the facts of the case, is unable to discover sufficient grounds to justify him in advising any interference on behalf of Colonel Halpin.

I transmit herewith copies of the notes which have passed between the legation and Lord Clarendon on the subject, and have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Johnson to the Earl of Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, April 26, 1869.

MY LORD: I have just received a dispatch from my government dated the 12th instant, instructing me to use my good offices to obtain the release of William G. Halpin, an American citizen, now under sentence of imprisonment as a Fenian conspirator. The interest felt in his fate is very general among the people of the United States, and is fully participated in by my government. Halpin was a lieutenant colonel in the Union army during the late war, and won for himself a high reputation as a gallant and loyal soldier. His discharge, therefore, from incarceration would be peculiarly gratifying to the people and government of the United States.

Hoping that her Majesty's government may have no insuperable objection to it, and renewing the assurance of my highest consideration, I have the honor to remain, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON,

The Right Honorable THE EARL OF CLARENDON *&c., &c., &c.*

[Inclosure.]

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Johnson.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *April* 30, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 26th instant, informing me that you have been instructed by your government to use your good offices with her Majesty's government to obtain the release of W. G. Halpin, an American citizen, now under sentence of imprisonment as a Fenian conspirator; and I beg to acquaint you, in reply, that the matter will be considered by her Majesty's government.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

CLARENDON.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

[Inclosure.]

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Motley.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *June* 11, 1869.

SIR: With reference to Mr. Reverdy Johnson's letter of the 26th of April, and to my letter of the 30th of that month, I have the honor to acquaint you that her Majesty's secretary of state for the home department has informed me that he regrets that, after careful inquiry and a full review of the facts of the case, he is unable to discover sufficient grounds to justify him in advising any interference in behalf of William G. Halpin, now under sentence of penal servitude for treason felony.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

CLARENDON.

J. L. MOTLEY, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

No. 16.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.

No. 29.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, June 26, 1869.

SIR: In reference to the case of Robert B. Lynch, of Louisville, Kentucky, now in confinement at Kingston, in Canada, as a Fenian conspirator, alluded to in your dispatch No. 7, of the 8th instant, I find in the archives of this legation a recent correspondence between Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Lord Clarendon on that subject.

I would respectfully call your attention to the note of Lord Clarendon of the 23d of April, (which accompanied Mr. Johnson's dispatch No. 159, of the 24th of April last,) in which her Majesty's government states its strong objections to entertaining the proposition for releasing the said prisoner.

Yesterday evening, happening to meet Lord Clarendon, I had a conversation with him in regard to Mr. Lynch, and urged the earnestly expressed wishes of the United States government that the good offices of this legation should again be used in his behalf. His lordship manifested at first some reluctance to a reconsideration of the matter, but upon my mentioning the moving appeal made by the sisters of the prisoner, dependent upon him for their support, to the President of the United States, a copy of which had been sent to me by the Secretary of State, he promised to speak this day to Lord Granville (her Majesty's secretary of state for the colonies) in regard to the case. It is possible that I may hear something favorable concerning it before long. Otherwise I shall not fail to address a note to Lord Clarendon, reminding him that I have received special instructions to recall his attention to the fate of this prisoner, who has continued to protest his innocence of the charges brought against him.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 17.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.

No. 34.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, July 3, 1869.

SIR: At the request of Ricord O. S. Burke, now undergoing imprisonment at Chatham for complicity in Fenianism in England, I forward herewith, for the consideration of the President, a letter he addressed to me on the 27th of May last; and I accompany it with a copy of my reply, dated the 29th ultimo.

The department is in possession of full reports touching Captain Burke's arrest, trial, and conviction, as well as of copies of the correspondence which has passed between this legation and her Majesty's government, in regard to his release. Lord Clarendon's last note on the subject was sent home in copy by Mr. Johnson in his dispatch No. 159, of the 24th of April. And from that it will be seen that the government declined then to advise the Queen to extend to Captain Burke the

clemency of the Crown. The course adopted of late by the friends of the Fenian prisoners, both here and in Ireland, does not encourage me to hope for an early reversal of the decision then announced by Lord Clarendon.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Moran to Mr. Burke.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, June 29, 1869.

SIR: By direction of Mr. Motley, I have the honor to acquaint you that he received your letter of the 27th of May on the 17th instant, and that he will transmit it to the President this week, taking care, however, to retain a copy in the legation for the purposes of reference hereafter. Should an answer come to his care from the government for you, he will lose no time in causing it to be transmitted to your hands. In reference to the request contained in the first part of the last paragraph but one of your letter, I am to say, that in writing to Messrs. Merriman & Co., on the 9th of last March, Mr. Johnson said that he had brought your case to the attention of her Majesty's foreign secretary more than once; but he made no mention of any letters having passed between the two governments concerning you. He named you on several occasions in conversation with her Majesty's secretary for foreign affairs, and once made a written application for your discharge. To this Lord Clarendon replied that he regretted that on full consideration of the circumstances of your case, it had been decided that you could not properly be included among those to whom her Majesty's government had been able to recommend that the clemency of the Crown should be extended. Mr. Johnson's letter, to which the above is an answer, briefly expressed the hope that your name would be found in the list of those persons then about to be released from imprisonment by the authority of the Queen. The reply, however, was not received until after Mr. Johnson's note had been sent to your late solicitors. As yet, your friend has not called on Mr. Motley, but he will be readily received whenever he may be pleased to come.

I have the honor, &c.,

BENJ'N MORAN,
Secretary of Legation.

RICORD O. S. BURKE,
Chatham Prison.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Burke to Mr. Motley.

CHATHAM PRISON,
Chatham, Kent, May 27, 1869.

SIR: Learning from Mr. Johnson's communication to me of December 7, 1868, that the United States legation had not received from my late lawyers, Messrs. Merriman and Buckland, the statement of the preliminary proceedings of my trial, though I had particularly instructed them to forward such a document, I thought it necessary to inform the United States authorities regarding some of the facts connected with my trial and conviction. This I did in last March, and a few weeks since the home secretary of the present government, taking objection to my communication, because of "violent and offensive language," informed me of its suppression. I regret he should have received such an impression, as it was, and is, my intention to state my case in language sufficiently temperate as not to wound the dignity of any of the officials of this government, at the same time, preserving truth regarding the facts introduced in support of my case.

There is no necessity of going over old ground; the legation is informed regarding me from the date of arrest till that of trial. On Tuesday, April 26, 1868, I was arraigned at the bar of the central criminal court, before Judge Bramwell, on an indictment for treason felony. My counsel, Mr. E. Jones, demanded a jury composed half of natives, half of aliens, on the ground that I was a citizen of the United States,

and hence alien to this country. This the Crown lawyers opposed, and though my lawyers had introduced a passport of the United States in support of my claim, urging that it on its face was evidence of the person named in it being "a citizen of the republic of the United States," and consequently could not be a subject of this kingdom; they were, however, met by both judge and attorney general, and driven from one position to another, until, after a long technical discussion, all other claims of mine being rejected, my lawyers demanded a half-alien jury, on the ground that none but natives of the United States were furnished with such passports as that presented by me, and were in the act of completing the proof of the passport, when the presiding judge rejected all evidence of my United States citizenship, and, in violation of the rights bestowed on me by act of Congress and granted by the law of England to citizens of another power, he commenced my trial, as a British subject, before an English jury, though the attorney general told the court when refusing my claim that he could not prove my birth. There is a portion of the citizens of the United States over whom the government of England claims dominion, notwithstanding such persons are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States government—a kind of intermediate body claimed as subjects by both countries. Before the court I could stand but as a subject of England as one of this intermediate body, or as one of those over whom the United States alone claim and exercise jurisdiction. My passport proved in broad terms that I was "a citizen of the United States," thus carrying me beyond the first and second of these positions, and placing me in the third, viz., with those over whom the government of the United States alone holds authority. If, then, the attorney general desired to bring me within the jurisdiction of the court as constituted, it was *his* place to prove that I was one of those citizens of the United States whom his government claimed as subjects, (though I deny the court, as constituted, any jurisdiction in my case, had he even proved this,) the burden of proof was removed to him. That he took this view of the matter is evident from the fact of his introducing witnesses to prove my birth. One swore that some twelve or fifteen years ago I connected myself with his regiment of Cork militia; another, that he knew two persons whom he represented as my mother and sister; that they once lived in Bandon, but he could not say where they were now; and that he felt sure my "people were from his part of the country." Yet, the attorney general, while admitting he could not prove my birth, felt no hesitation in telling the court that there could be no doubt I "was born in Macroom." There was not one word of evidence in support of this erroneous assertion. The attorney general must be aware that the evidence of his two militia-men could not maintain his claim to my allegiance, as aliens as well as subjects enter the army and militia.

Had the attorney general placed me before the court as a citizen of the United States of Irish birth, the very most he could have done in his effort to bring me within its jurisdiction, it must be evident to him that such a position carries with it no allegiance to England, notwithstanding the revival during the last four years of her claim of perpetual allegiance. The period of our late civil war is pregnant with incidents in support of my assertion that England did not then entertain this claim. I will cite but one or two instances. By referring to the records of the State Department, it will be found that in the case of some men of British birth, resident in Wisconsin, who were drafted into the United States military service, who had never been naturalized nor even "declared their intentions" to become so, but, by virtue of a State law had exercised the franchise, they appealed to the British minister to procure their exemption from military duty. Now, here was a direct case for the exercise of this claim of perpetual allegiance, of the inability of the subject to transfer his allegiance to another power. These men, born on British territory, were required to do military duty, though they had not become naturalized nor even taken the first step in the application of the United States law of naturalization, viz., that of declaring their intentions of becoming citizens, yet I find on referring to the correspondence on this subject, that the British minister forwards their claim to the United States Department of State, accompanied by a passive letter of transmittal, makes no protest against so important a violation of this present claim, but, on the contrary, "on account of the number of similar cases arising every day," he suggests to Mr. Seward the necessity of some regulations which would exempt British subjects merely resident in the country, who still preserved their allegiance to England, from the obligations required of men who had become citizens of the United States. In reply, Mr. Seward sent to the British minister a circular of the provost marshal's department, defining the portions of the population subject to military conscription under the enrolment act to be, first, natives of the United States; second, naturalized citizens; and third, all men, who, though not naturalized, had, nevertheless, exercised the franchise by virtue of serving in the militia, or of any State law. Against this regulation Switzerland alone protested, as may be seen in Mr. Seward's letter to Mr. Dayton in reply to the protest. Had England then entertained this claim, there is every reason to suppose she would not allow such an occasion for its assertion to pass unemployed.

The objection of the British minister to the oath required of all men who wished to

cross the military lines in Tennessee, in 1863, offers another instance of the fact that England did not then entertain this claim. This oath required all persons who crossed the lines to swear not to take up arms against the United States, nor give aid and comfort to the enemy. It was purely a military measure, the obligation ceasing with the occasion which gave it birth. Some British traders wishing to cross were required to take this oath before they could obtain the necessary permission, and they informed their minister, who, in his letter to Secretary Seward, objected to the United States officers requiring such an oath of "British subjects merely resident in the country for the purposes of trade, as it implied a renunciation of their allegiance to his sovereign." This, on its face, is an admission that allegiance can be renounced, for I cannot conceive the British minister guilty of the absurdity of protesting against a measure because it implied the performance of a certain act, said act being impossible of performance. To this Mr. Seward replied, after explaining the nature of the oath in question, as having no political effect whatever, that "allegiance could only be freely and voluntarily renounced." This reply the British government accepted as an explanation of the oath, and of the manner in which British subjects renounce their allegiance and become citizens of the United States. England thus tacitly assented to Mr. Seward's assertion, that allegiance can be "freely and voluntarily renounced."

The trial of O'Donnovan Rossa, Luby, O'Leary, and others, before the special commission at Dublin, in the end of 1865, offers another instance in support of my assertion. The intention of this government, then, was to represent to other nations that Ireland was, in reality, happy and contented; that the "Fenian conspiracy" was of foreign origin, and sustained by foreign sympathy and aid; and that it had no supporters in Ireland, save the men then on trial. Parliament made this assertion; the press echoed it; and the law officers of the Crown, acting on it and their interpretation then of the United States law of naturalization, charged these men in the third count of their indictment with "inviting foreigners to invade the realm of our sovereign lady, the Queen." The attorney general introduced evidence to support this count, and did support it to the entire satisfaction of both judges and jurymen. Who, then, were these foreigners which the prisoners were found guilty of having invited to invade this realm? Simply those very same Irish Americans, (John O'Mahoney and others,) some of whom have since been tried and convicted by the same judges as *British subjects*. Throughout the whole proceedings no allusion is made to any others. The presiding judge leaves us in no doubt on the matter, for, when explaining the law in his charge, he said: "If it is proved that the prisoners intended to invite officers from America to join in their treasonable practices it will make them guilty of the third count." The jury acted on the charge of the learned judge, and found them guilty on the third count.

We thus see that England, at the close of 1865, did not manifest any intention of claiming Irish Americans as her subjects; but rather, as in the preceding case, looked upon them as foreigners, according to the pure interpretation of her statutes. Whence, then, the revival of her claim? I regret to be compelled to state that it can be justly attributed to indifference which characterized the conduct of the late administration at Washington in regard to American citizens of Irish birth. In the first of 1866 American citizens were cast into the Irish prisons without being guilty of any violation of the laws of the land, and there retained, subjected to the same treatment as criminals, during periods of from six months to two years. No objection being taken to this proceeding—no *effective* objection by the Executive at Washington, though most of the arrests were made *before* the suspension of the habeas corpus act, England, seeing in this inaction encouragement to a more rigorous proceeding, decided on refusing alien rights to citizens of the United States, and, in violation of her own law, trying them as British subjects.

"The rights of the United States have not been violated in your case," wrote the late United States minister, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, to Mr. A. E. Costello, in reply to a recent letter, notwithstanding that Mr. Costello, defended by lawyers selected by order of the United States Secretary of State, had his claim as a citizen of the United States to a half-alien jury rejected by the court, and had been tried and convicted as a British subject. As a citizen of the republic of the United States, holding its honor, dignity, and independence at heart, when I read such an assertion from the pen of an officer of our government, I am constrained to ask, Is it no violation of the rights of any independent nation to have its citizens tried and convicted as subjects of another power? Can any foreign tribunal assume the office of the Supreme Court of the United States and dictate to Congress which of its laws shall be valid and which null and void? Are the rights with which Congress, as the minister of the Constitution, has clothed the citizen, deserving of no respect at the hands of a foreign court; and can he be imprisoned without crime, and convicted without justice? Has he *any* rights which his government is bound to maintain and foreign ones are required to respect? If he has any such rights, as I feel assured is the fact, and if any of these actions cannot take place without concerning, in some degree, the rights of the United States as an independent nation, then the events of the last four years offer no support to the strange assertion of the late United States minister to London. Here, then, is my posi-

tion: I dont complain of the mere fact of being convicted; I raise no question of petty by-issues, of fine drawn legal technicalities, but this, I claim: That England, in addition to depriving me of the rights guaranteed me by the Constitution of the United States, has violated her own laws, when she denied me, a citizen of the United States, a half-alien jury, such jury being granted by those laws to citizens of another nation. *My* guilt or innocence has nothing whatever to do with it—absolutely nothing; it involves a far broader principle, nothing less than the actual rights of one-third of the people of the United States, and the honor and dignity of the whole. Being subjected to this wrong at the hands of a British court, I appeal to the justice of the Executive for redress. I only ask of the United States such action as may accord with its solemn pledge to me—with my rights as a republican—my dignity as a man.

I respectfully request information regarding the purport of the letters alluded to by Mr. Johnson in a recent letter to my late lawyers, as having passed between both governments concerning me, as well as any other information relative to my case which the legation may be able to furnish. Please forward a copy of this letter to President Grant. I will instruct a London friend of mine to call on you. Trusting that I shall have the pleasure of hearing from you as soon as the duty of your office will permit, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICORD O. S. BURKE,
Late Captain of Engineers, United States Volunteers.

Mr. L. MOTLEY,
United States Minister, &c.

No. 18.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.

No. 40.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, July 8, 1869.

SIR: Referring to my number 29, of the 26th ultimo, I have to state that on the evening of the 6th of this month I had again some conversation with Lord Clarendon at his house in regard to the case of Robert B. Lynch, now undergoing sentence on charges of Fenianism at Kingston, in the Dominion of Canada, in whose behalf an appeal was made by his sisters to the President of the United States, a copy of which was forwarded in your No. 7, of 8th of June, and duly brought to to the notice of her Majesty's government by me, as stated in my No. 29. I understood Lord Clarendon to say that the result of his communication with Lord Granville, secretary of state for the colonies, was not favorable to the prisoner; that his case was regarded as a peculiarly aggravated one, and that his release at the present time would be likely to produce bad effects in Canada.

I continued, however, to urge the case earnestly upon the attention of his lordship, recalling the touching language of the appeal from the prisoner's female relations dependent on him for support, and adverting to the importance of the fact that a copy of this appeal had been inclosed to me by the Secretary of State, by direction of the President.

His lordship intimated an intention, as I understood him, to confer with the secretary for the home department in regard to the case. After a brief delay, should I hear nothing concerning the prisoner, I shall address an official note on the subject to Lord Clarendon.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 19.

Mr. Davis to Mr. Motley.

No. 33.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 21, 1869.

SIR: Under the date of the 30th ultimo, Mr. William J. McClure, of New York, a brother of John McClure, one of the Fenian prisoners at Chatham prison, whose sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life, addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, from which it appears that the health of the prisoner is seriously affected by the treatment which he received in the prison. As McClure is a native-born citizen of the United States, and served in the Union army for the last two years of the late civil war, the department will highly appreciate everything which you can do toward securing for him kind and indulgent treatment so long as he may remain in prison; and it would be glad to learn that, in view of his youth and inexperience, and the deceptions which have been so extensively practiced to lure enthusiastic young men into the course of conduct which led to his punishment, the clemency of her Majesty's government had been still further exercised toward him.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. B. DAVIS,
Acting Secretary.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

No. 20.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Motley.

No. 41.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 10, 1869.

SIR: The information contained in your No. 54 is interesting, and may be of use in conducting future correspondence with the British government on the subject of the Fenian prisoners, should the instructions herein contained prove fruitless. As you are probably aware there is a widespread and deep-seated feeling in this country concerning these prisoners, and a general belief among the Irish and among the sympathizers with Ireland not only that they are in some cases illegally detained, but that they are treated with unnecessary harshness and cruelty, it would seem from recent explanations made in Parliament on the part of the government, (the advices of which have just reached us,) that there is probably some good foundation for the charge of severe treatment. My own judgment is, that her Majesty's government may now gracefully release these men, and that by so doing they will decrease the danger of further disturbance in Ireland, rather than increase it. The rigid policy of repression, so far as enforced by their continued confinement, only strengthens the element of disturbance in Ireland and elsewhere. I think you may, without impropriety, as you have opportunity, bring these views again to Lord Clarendon's notice. The President desires to have the good offices of the United States used in a judicious way, to bring about the release of these prisoners. It would appear from Mr. Johnson's dispatch No. 145, of the 24th of March last, that her Majesty's government at one time entertained the idea of releasing all the American prisoners,

and that they were deterred from doing so by the intemperate language used in public speeches, one in Cork and the other in Balinasloe, by Messrs. Warren and Costello after their release. The President hopes that the imprudence of these gentlemen may no longer be made to react upon their innocent associates.

Before you can obey these instructions (assuming that Mr. Johnson's information as to the previous purpose of her Majesty's government was correct) they will have suffered six months' additional imprisonment in consequence of that imprudence. It is hoped that this fact, taken in connection with the clement views once entertained, may induce her Majesty's government to listen to the representations of the President in this matter.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

No. 21.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.

No. 94.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, August 31, 1869.

SIR: I beg to transmit herewith copies of a letter from Lord Clarendon, and of my acknowledgment thereof, touching the release of the Rev. John McMahon, a citizen of the United States, who was convicted of being concerned in the Fenian attack on the Canadian frontier in 1866, and have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN MORAN,
(In the absence of Mr. Motley.)

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Motley.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *August* 20, 1869.

SIR: With reference to Mr. Reverdy Johnson's letter of the 24th of March, I have much pleasure in acquainting you that I have been informed by her Majesty's secretary of state for the colonial department, that the Canadian government has seen cause sufficient to justify the release of the Rev. John McMahon, a citizen of the United States, who was convicted of being concerned in the Fenian attack on the Canadian frontier in 1866.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

ARTHUR OTWAY,
(In the absence of the Earl of Clarendon.)

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Motley to the Earl of Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, August 30, 1869.

MY LORD: I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your note of August 20, informing me that the Canadian government has seen cause sufficient to justify the

release of the Rev. John McMahon, a citizen of the United States, who was convicted of being concerned in the Fenian attack on the Canadian frontier in 1866.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF CLARENDON, *&c., &c., &c.*

No. 22.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.

No. 101.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, September 13, 1869.

SIR: In reference to your No. 41, of the 10th ultimo, I have to say that I have not deemed it expedient since its reception to address a note to her Majesty's government on the general subject of the continued detention and the alleged harsh treatment of the Fenian prisoners, before an opportunity had offered itself of a personal interview with her Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs. Such an opportunity I shall seek so soon as Lord Clarendon returns from the baths of Germany, whither he has lately gone for the benefit of his health. Meanwhile I have the honor to send you copies of a note addressed by me on the 9th ultimo to Lord Clarendon, (in pursuance of your instructions in No. 33, of the 21st of July,) on the subject of John McClure, one of the Fenian prisoners at Chatham, and of a dispatch lately received by me in reply. You will regret, as I do, to find from the tone and tenor of that communication that while the apprehensions of McClure's relatives as to the state of his health may be for the present set at rest, there is no evidence of a disposition to respond to any suggestions of clemency on the part of the President of the United States in behalf of the Fenian prisoners in general, and that there is a plain refusal to recommend this particular case to the Queen for the exercise of her mercy. I shall, however, not fail to bring the whole subject, without delay, before her Majesty's government, and shall strenuously urge that the release of all these prisoners would tend rather to pacify than to inflame ill feeling against the British government in Ireland and elsewhere, while persistence in a course of rigid repression is likely to keep alive and strengthen the elements of disturbance. I entertain a strong hope that it may be my good fortune to induce the British government to listen to representations of the United States government, and to allow its good offices to be used toward effecting the release of these prisoners.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Motley to the Earl of Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, August 9, 1869.

MY LORD: I have the honor to state that I have received a dispatch from the United States government, in which my attention is called to the case of John McClure, one of the Fenian prisoners at Chatham, whose sentence of death was commuted to im-

prisonment for life. It appears from a letter addressed by Mr. William J. McClure, of New York, brother of John McClure, to the Secretary of State of the United States, that the health of the prisoner is seriously affected by the treatment which he receives in prison.

As Mr. McClure is a native-born citizen of the United States and served in the Union army for the last two years of the late civil war, I am instructed to do all in my power toward securing for him kind and indulgent treatment so long as he may remain in prison. I am further authorized to say that the United States government would be glad to learn that, in view of his youth and inexperience and the deceptions which have been so extensively practiced to lure enthusiastic young men into the course of conduct which led to his punishment, the clemency of her Majesty's government had been still further exercised toward him.

To this urgent appeal, in the name of the United States government, I would also add the expression of my own conviction that the exercise of clemency by her Majesty's government in this case would be highly appreciated by the people of the United States and be productive of excellent effects.

I pray your lordship to accept the assurance of the highest consideration with which I have the honor to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF CLARENDON, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Inclosure.]

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Motley.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *August* 10, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, calling attention to the case of John McClure, a native citizen of the United States, now undergoing imprisonment at Chatham for treason felony, and whose health is stated to be affected; and I have to inform you that I lost no time in referring your application on his behalf to the proper department of her Majesty's government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

CLARENDON.

J. L. MOTLEY, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

[Inclosure.]

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Motley.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *August* 24, 1869.

SIR: With reference to my letter of the 10th instant, I have the honor to acquaint you that I have been informed by her Majesty's secretary of state for the home department, that John McClure was convicted on unimpeachable testimony, and not on the evidence of an inference, of crime characterized by great violence and sentenced to death; this sentence being subsequently commuted to penal servitude for life, and that his case consequently is not one which can properly be recommended to the Queen for the exercise of her Majesty's clemency.

I inclose a copy of a medical certificate of the state of McClure's health.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

ARTHUR OTWAY,
(In the absence of the Earl of Clarendon.)

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Steete to Mr. Powell.

CHATHAM CONVICT PRISON, *August* 11, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with your request to be informed of the state of health of treason felony convict John McClure, I have the honor to inform you that he is at present in perfect health, with the exception of a slight headache, which he has had for two days. He has never been in hospital since reception.

I have, &c.,

JAMES D. STEETE.

CAPTAIN POWELL, *Governor.*

No. 23.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.

No. 102.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, September 16, 1869.

SIR: Referring to previous dispatches expressing my strong desire, in accordance with the wishes of the United States government, to effect, if possible, the release of all American citizens now in confinement within this empire for connection with Fenianism, I have to state that I recently received information from the deputy governor of Chatham prison to the effect that Colonel Halpin, now undergoing penal servitude in that prison, was desirous of having an interview with me, and that such interview would be permitted by the prison authorities.

As this interview was to be necessarily under supervision of the functionaries of the prison, I thought it best, for obvious reasons, to depute Mr. Moran, secretary of the legation, to represent me on this occasion, and to report proceedings to me. The interview took place on Tuesday, September 14, and I have now the honor to transmit the able and interesting report of Mr. Moran, together with copies of six other papers connected with this affair.

As the facts of the case are in your possession and the subject in all its details is entirely familiar to you, I abstain from all comment, and await your instructions, if you are disposed to send any in addition to those already furnished to the legation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Moran to Mr. Motley.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, September 15, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to state that under your instructions I yesterday visited Colonel William G. Halpin, an American citizen now undergoing sentence of penal servitude, for complicity in Fenianism, at Chatham convict prison.

Colonel Halpin complained that he had been denied permission to write to the President, and gave this fact as an explanation of his request that you should be permitted to visit him.

Major Farquharson, the deputy governor of the prison, was present at the meeting. Colonel Halpin began by detailing the facts of his arrest, trial, and conviction, and mentioned that he had sent a long statement of his case to President Johnson through a friend at Washington, but never heard how it was received. I told him that the government had taken a deep interest in all these American Fenian cases; that his release had been the subject of two separate applications to her Majesty's government, but both had been refused, and that very recently you had, under instructions from the President, made efforts to effect the release of all the Americans now in prison as Fenians, but as yet there had not been sufficient time for a reply.

He reverted to his trial, and strongly urged that British and international law had been violated in his case by the refusal of the court to grant him a mixed jury, and expressed his belief that the United States government was bound to demand his liberation on account of that refusal. I intimated to him that no principle of international law had been violated on his trial, but that I would report his views to you, and stated that I had no doubt that you would bring them to the notice of the President.

Colonel Halpin said a good deal more upon the subject of his alleged illegal conviction, but I replied that, as the government was in possession of all the facts in his case, it would not be worth while that I should report his remarks on that head at length. In

this he acquiesced, but asked me to take down in writing a statement for the President, which he wished to make. I accordingly, with Major Farquharson's consent, wrote down at Colonel Halpin's dictation the following:

"As an American citizen unjustly held by a foreign government, which government refused me a fair trial under its own law, and having made a statement on the subject to the President of the United States, detailing the facts connected with my arrest, trial, and imprisonment; and as a citizen asking justice from the United States, and inasmuch as the government of the United States has not, so far as I know, up to the present time, exacted that justice for me, but has directed its representative to ask my release as a favor to me; and inasmuch as I do not wish to put the United States government in a humiliating position by asking any favor on my behalf, I peremptorily decline the good offices of the United States authorities in this matter, expecting that a time may come when they will see that it may be necessary to exact that justice which I now demand."

In the course of his remarks, he two or three times reflected so harshly and unjustly upon the United States government that I was compelled to decline to record his observations. I told him I would write down any calm statement he felt disposed to make, which might not be inconsistent with prison discipline, and which contained no unjust charges against the United States authorities; but that I must decline to put on paper his expressions of opinion, which, so far as I could judge, had no better foundation than suspicion.

He saw the justice of my course and withdrew his allegations against the United States government.

But he then proceeded to bring a charge of ill treatment of Messrs. Burke, McClure, O'Connell, and himself against the prison authorities; but Major Farquharson very courteously prohibited him from doing so, and I, of course, desisted from writing. I had understood that the secretary of state had granted the meeting on condition that "the subject of the interview must be confined to matter referring to the proper sphere of the United States minister, and not to the grievances of penal servitude in a convict prison;" and I conformed to the condition.

Colonel Halpin became violent, and in respect to some remark of Major Farquharson, told that gentleman to his face that he lied. The result was that the interview suddenly terminated after about twenty minutes, although it might have continued longer had Colonel Halpin controlled his temper.

Before going back to his quarters he said he was convinced that it was the will of the British government to persecute Burke, McClure, O'Connell, and himself, out of their lives; and that so far as Burke and O'Connell were concerned, he thought they would not be long out of their graves. He made no specific charge of ill treatment, nor did he say that he and the persons above-named were subjected to a more severe discipline than the other prisoners at Chatham.

He requested me to report that he protested against what he was pleased to call my refusal to write down his intended charges against the prison authorities, and that he most earnestly protested against the United States government using its good offices in any way for his release. That government must demand his liberty as a right, and not beg it of the British government as a favor.

Colonel Halpin was looking very well and appeared to be in excellent health. I was told that he and the other American Fenian prisoners are not employed in out-door labor with the other convicts, but work together in a room, and are not exposed to the weather.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN MORAN,
Secretary of Legation.

His Excellency JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, London.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Farquharson to Mr. Motley.

CHATHAM PRISON, *August* 25, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, at the wish of treason-felony convict Wm. Halpin, the sanction of the secretary of state has been obtained for an interview between the prisoner and yourself, in company with Mr. Monckton West.

Should you decide on seeing the convict, I have, therefore, to beg that you will be good enough to arrange with Mr. West to come at the same time.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. FARQUHARSON,
Deputy of Governor.

Hon. ——— MOTLEY,
United States Minister, London.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. O'Donnell to Mr. Motley.

45 AMWELL STREET, E. C., *August* 26, 1869.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to inform you that I received this morning a letter from Chatham prison, which contains the following paragraph:

"I beg to inform you that, at the wish of treason-felony convict Wm. Halpin, the sanction of the secretary of state has been obtained for an interview between the prisoner and yourself, in company with Mr. Motley, the United States minister. If you are desirous of seeing the prisoner, you will be good enough to arrange with Mr. Motley to come at the same time."

I beg to inform your excellency that this letter is addressed to "Mr. Monckton West," a *nom de plume* of mine when I contributed to the Irish People. General Halpin is aware of this, and I shall not have the least hesitation in avowing my personality. Under those circumstances, may I ask your excellency to say when you will be ready to meet me at Chatham prison.

Your excellency's obedient servant,

JOHN F. O'DONNELL.

His Excellency J. L. MOTLEY.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Moran to Mr. Farquharson.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, September 8, 1869.

SIR: I am instructed by the minister of the United States, who is temporarily absent from London, to say that he has had the honor to receive your note of the 25th of August, in which you inform him that "at the wish of treason-felony convict William Halpin, the sanction of the secretary of state has been obtained for an interview between the prisoner and yourself, in company with Mr. Monckton West;" and in which you beg him, in case he should decide on seeing the convict, to arrange with Mr. West to come at the same time.

The minister further directs me to say that he should be glad to depute me, as secretary of the United States legation, to represent him in the interview which Colonel Halpin desires; and in case of the sanction of the secretary of state to this course, that he would name Tuesday, the 14th of September, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, for the interview, if the day and time are convenient. He mentions the above hours for the reason that I may not be able to get away from London so as to be at Chatham at any more precisely specified time.

The minister is, however, decidedly of the opinion that this interview between Colonel Halpin and the representative of his government should be confined to themselves alone.

I have the honor, &c.,

BENJAMIN MORAN,
Secretary of Legation.

JAMES C. FARQUHARSON, Esq.,
Deputy Governor, Chatham Prison.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Moran to Mr. O'Donnell.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, September 8, 1869.

SIR: I am instructed by the minister of the United States, who is temporarily absent from London, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th of August, in which you inform him that the sanction of the secretary of state has been obtained for an interview between Colonel Halpin and yourself, and the minister, and in which you request him to say when he will be ready to meet you at Chatham prison.

I am further instructed by the minister to state that he has already notified the authorities at Chatham prison of his desire to depute me, as secretary of the United States legation, to be his representative at the interview which Colonel Halpin desires, and of the day and hour at which he would be glad that I should visit that gentleman;

but that he is decidedly of opinion that an official interview between Colonel Halpin and the representative of his government should be confined to themselves alone.

He would, therefore, suggest that it would be more convenient for all parties, and more conducive to the interests of Colonel Halpin, that your visit and my own should be made on separate occasions.

Regretting that I could not sooner make this acknowledgment of your letter, I remain, sir, very respectfully yours,

BENJ. MORAN,
Secretary of Legation.

JOHN F. O'DONNELL, Esq.,
45 *Amwell Street, E. C.*

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Farquharson to Mr. Moran.

CHATHAM PRISON, *September* 9, 1869.

SIR: With reference to your letter of yesterday respecting the proposed visit to treason felony convict 9,825, W. Halpin, I beg to inform you that it has been submitted to the visiting director for instructions.

A further communication will be sent to you as soon as a reply has been obtained.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. FARQUHARSON,
Deputy Governor.

B. MORAN, Esq.,
Secretary of Legation of the United States.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Farquharson to Mr. Moran.

CHATHAM PRISON, *September* 11, 1869.

SIR: With reference to your letter of the 8th instant, respecting a proposed visit of convict 9,825, W. Halpin, I beg to inform you that the visiting director sees no objection to your acting as the representative of Mr. Motley at the interview. It can, therefore, take place on Tuesday next, between the hours of 1 and 4 p. m., if convenient to yourself.

The permission to see the prisoner, granted to Mr. M. West, has, for certain reasons, been canceled. There will, therefore, be no necessity of your attending at the prison in company with that gentleman.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. FARQUHARSON,
Deputy Governor.

B. MORAN, Esq.,
United States Legation, London.

No. 24.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.

No. 110.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
London, September 29, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith copies of a letter from Mr. Josiah J. Merriman, solicitor for and on behalf of Captain Ricord O. S. Burke, now undergoing penal servitude for treason felony, in Chatham prison, and of the reply to that letter written under my instructions by Mr. Moran.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Merriman to Mr. Motley.

28 QUEEN STREET, CITY OF LONDON, E. C.,
August 7, 1869.

SIR: I am instructed, as solicitor for and on behalf of Richard O. S. Burke, captain of engineers of the United States army, and a prisoner convicted of treason felony, at the central criminal court, on the 30th of April, 1868, to request your intervention and that of your government on his behalf.

I should state that, in accordance with instructions given me on the date of his trial, I waited upon his excellency Mr. Reverdy Johnson, shortly after that gentleman's arrival in England, and although he did not positively advise that policy, the general tenor and effect of his remarks led me believe that I should best consult the interests of my client by not making such a formal representation as I now have the honor of addressing to you, but that the release of this prisoner, with others, would be obtained more readily by steps then being taken with that object in view by your embassy; and I was further led to the belief that whatever might have been the effect of any intervention on legal grounds, upon Captain Burke himself, such intervention might have impaired if not destroyed the value of Mr. Johnson's good offices in the case of other American citizens in confinement, which result would, I felt assured, have given offense to my client. Several months having however elapsed, and the subsequent correspondence which took place with your distinguished predecessor not having produced the desired effect, and having indeed, up to the present moment, no distinct prospect of obtaining Captain Burke's release as a voluntary act of grace by the British government, it is now my imperative duty to invite your immediate and serious attention to the manifest violation of international law and usage in his person on the occasion of his trial; and to respectfully request that you will forthwith claim for him a new trial, in accordance with the law and custom with aliens, or that my client shall be immediately released from prison without conditions.

The legal ground upon which this application rests is the refusal of Mr. Baron Bramwell, the judge who tried Mr. Burke, to allow him a jury *de meditate linguæ* as an alien, and the denial by that learned judge of common legal effect to a passport duly issued out of the embassy of the United States in Great Britain, after its seal and signature by an ambassador had been duly authenticated, and the identity of the prisoner as the person described in that document had been also established.

It is perhaps almost needless for me to remind your excellency that a passport confers upon its possessor all the rights and privileges which statute law and custom, or common law in this country, confer upon native-born citizens and subjects of other kingdoms and states. The passport has indeed been accepted in our courts of law, as I am well advised by counsel, upon authority, as at least *prima facie* legal evidence of the birth of the person therein described in the country from or out of which the passport has issued. The right of your eminent predecessor to grant the passport, I am also well advised, is a matter that it was not competent for Mr. Baron Bramwell, nor indeed for any court of law in the country, to determine or test. That issue is one of international policy and an affair of governments, not an issue for consideration or review by the domestic tribunals of this or any other country. If his excellency Mr. Adams, who issued that passport in conscious wrongfulness, affixed the seal of your embassy to it, he is, as you are perfectly well aware, liable under the domestic laws of the United States to enormous penalties; and the wrong, if any, committed by the grant of that passport was one to be satisfied by his government at Washington to Great Britain, on the application of her Majesty's government alone.

Of course I limit these doctrines and observations to the case of a passport honestly obtained, and not to a case in which the holder has obtained it by the least fraud, or any misrepresentation. I know, however, that there was no fraud or misrepresentation by Captain Burke with reference to his passport, as I have it not only from my client that the place of his birth has, from the first, been well known to the embassy, but I have also that admission, or I would rather say a statement to that effect, from Mr. Moran, whose personal courtesy whenever I have met him I take leave in passing to acknowledge here.

When, therefore, that passport was issued to Captain Burke he was, I submit, entitled to expect all the protection, privileges, and sanctions which a passport usually bestows upon its possessor, and being placed upon his trial for a serious offense, a political offense be it also said, he asked for a jury, half alien, as a certain and almost obvious legal right. The judge who tried him, however, denied it, and even refused to allow the point to be reserved for argument by a higher tribunal. A conviction followed upon the indictment; Captain Burke was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, and he is now undergoing that punishment.

The question, therefore, which I respectfully submit to you as the representative of the United States in this country is, will you insist upon the due recognition of a pass-

port that was granted under the circumstances stated by me, or will you allow this practical outrage of the passport to go unnoticed, and the prisoner, one of your fellow-citizens, an officer who highly distinguished himself in the service of your country, to endure punishment inflicted upon him contrary to the law of England, as administered to aliens? I put the proposition interrogatively, but I am convinced that you will at once and peremptorily insist that the law shall be forthwith carried out, and that the passport of your country shall be respected in the person of my client in this case.

It would be disrespectful and improper on my part to challenge the accuracy of the verdict of the jury on the evidence laid before them, nor am I instructed or inclined to make any observations as to the weight of the sentence. These were fairly within the discretion of the jury and the learned judge, and I refer to them only for the purpose of this explanation which I am called upon, as an English lawyer, to make. I may, however, say, withal, that the application for a mixed jury was no barren or sentimental claim. It was made by his counsel on his behalf in good faith, under the belief that it would afford one additional guarantee or security, or, perhaps, I should rather say, one chance of his obtaining a proper consideration for his defense, without which, it is needless to observe, there could be no fair trial. The public mind was at that time saturated with horror by a reawakened and revived memory of the catastrophe at Clerkenwell prison. The legal advisers of the government, I regret to say, did not hesitate to load the risks of the prisoners by arbitrary and adverse arrangements. In proof or illustration of this I may mention that although the alleged offenses of Captain Burke were long anterior, and although the explosion itself had occurred long after the arrest of this prisoner, the attorney general of England, Sir John Karslake, gave instructions for the postponement of Captain Burke's trial for treason felony until the several persons had been tried at the same sessions for the charge of willful murder in the Clerkenwell case, notwithstanding all my entreaties otherwise, and my protests thereupon. Worse than all, the attorney general, in conducting the prosecution of these Clerkenwell prisoners, and in the absence of Captain Burke, accused him of having planned or devised that catastrophe, an assertion which I say rested upon no legal or other evidence whatever. On the other hand, I may state, as I am in a position to prove, that it was next to impossible that Captain Burke could have drawn the plan of the prison which he is said to have prepared and sent out from jail, or that he could have carried on the written correspondence with confederates, as also alleged.* It was felt by me, by at least one of my counsel, and by the prisoner himself, that within a few days after Sir John Karslake had made these statements, and after the newspapers had been laden with the details of the catastrophe, as disclosed in evidence on the trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners, that a fair trial was nearly impossible for Captain Burke, and hence, sir, you will perceive that in asking for a jury *de meditate linguæ* the prisoner's legal advisers were, as I have said, asking for no sentimental or useless or barren right or privilege.

Although my instructions were to present only a statement of the facts as affecting my client's legal rights and position, I cannot avoid just saying, on my own discretion, as a justification for urging your quick attention to this matter, that I have reason to know his bodily health has been greatly impaired, if his physical constitution has not indeed suffered by the rigor of imprisonment, and I have some reason to know that a brilliant intellect has been likewise injured by the severity of the punishment he has already undergone.

If your excellency should desire any further information on this matter, I shall be happy to supply it; meanwhile, I await an early communication, and am, with profound respect,

Your excellency's very obedient servant,

JOSIAH I. MERRIMAN.

His Excellency the AMERICAN MINISTER, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Moran to Mr. Merriman.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, September 22, 1869.

SIR: I am instructed by the minister of the United States to say that your letter of the 7th of August has received his earnest attention. The case of Captain R. O. S. Burke is familiar to this legation and is perfectly well known to the United States government in all its aspects and details. The position of Captain Burke and of all other American citizens undergoing servitude in British prisons for political offenses, engages the constant attention and sympathy of the United States government, and is the object of its earnest solicitude. That government reflecting in this regard the feelings of the American people is desirous and hopeful of effecting the release of Captain Burke

and all other American prisoners, and is in constant communication with the minister, who is inspired by the same sentiments. The United States government being fully informed of all the facts of Captain Burke's trial, and entirely familiar through its constitutional, legal advisers with the statutes of England, and the principles of international law bearing upon this and similar cases, furnishes its ministers with instructions as to the means most appropriate in its judgment to effect an object which it has so much at heart, and Mr. Motley requests me to say to you that those instructions will be carefully fulfilled.

I have the honor, &c.,

BENJAMIN MORAN,
Secretary of Legation.

JOSIAH J. MERRIMAN, Esq.,
28 Queen Street, E. C.

No. 25.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.

No. 114.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, October 5, 1869.

SIR: I had an interview at the Foreign Office with Lord Clarendon on Saturday last, the 2d instant, for the especial purpose of carrying out the instructions contained in your No. 41, of the 10th of August.

The absence of his lordship from England during the interval since the reception of that dispatch has hitherto prevented my bringing the views contained in it to his notice, as you directed me to do, according to opportunity.

I spoke of the condition of the American citizens now confined in British prisons for political offenses, some of them condemned for life-long captivity, others to ten and fifteen years of penal servitude, and suggested that it was the sentiment of our government that the punishment already inflicted upon them might suffice; and that it indulged the hope that her Majesty's government would agree with the opinion entertained in the United States, that these prisoners could now be released, not only without any evil consequences, but with benefit to the public tranquillity in Ireland and elsewhere.

The disturbing elements seemed to our government to become more active through a policy which to many might appear one of extreme severity, while magnanimous lenity would deprive those elements of their force.

I assured his lordship that my government was deeply interested in the fate of these men and could not lose sight of them in their captivity and sufferings.

I alluded to the prevalent and profound impression among the Irish in the United States and those who sympathized with Ireland, that some of these prisoners had been unjustly and harshly treated, and that they had all atoned for their offenses by the term of captivity already endured.

His lordship was not inclined to take an indulgent view of the general subject. He emphatically denied that any prisoners were subjected to harsh or cruel treatment, and he could not admit that the sentences which they had received were disproportionate to their offenses. Her Majesty's government regarded the men engaged in the late disturbances in Ireland and other parts of the empire not as political victims, but as offenders who had been convicted of grave crimes such as every organized society was bound in self-protection to punish. I do not propose to give the words of the conversation at this interview, but

only in a general way, and, as accurately as my memory serves me, its substance.

Many of the prisoners—forty-nine in number—he said, had been pardoned by the present administration, and the effect of this amnesty could not be considered as having been beneficial. If men committed crimes against British law and British soil, they had no right to claim impunity on the ground that they were American citizens, entitled to be protected in such claim by the United States government.

I did my best to present a more favorable view of the subject; maintaining that, in American judgment, it was to confound things essentially different to place men excited by political passion and inspired by sentiments in their essential nature anything but degrading, with vulgar felons and malefactors, nor could it be said that political offenders who had suffered months and years of penal servitude in company with common convicts, had escaped with impunity.

I had not been instructed to claim their freedom as a right, but to state to her Majesty's secretary for foreign affairs that the President desired the good offices of the United States used in a judicious way to bring about the release of the prisoners.

I then read to his lordship the whole of your dispatch No. 41. He promised me to give the matter his attention, and requested me to send him a memorandum on the subject.

Subsequently, I addressed a note to his lordship, a copy of which accompanies this dispatch.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Motley to the Earl of Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, October 5, 1869.

MY LORD: I beg to recall your attention to one of the important topics discussed at the interview which I had the honor of holding with your lordship on the 2d instant.

The fate of the American citizens now undergoing penal servitude in various prisons of the British empire for political offenses engages the constant solicitude of the United States government. My predecessors were instructed to employ their good offices in their behalf, and, as your lordship is aware, I have been repeatedly charged by my government to neglect no favorable opportunity of bringing the subject to the notice of her Majesty's government in such a way as, if possible, to effect the release of these unfortunate men.

My government had until lately been under the impression, derived from the correspondence of my immediate predecessor, that it was at one time the intention of her Majesty's government to release all American citizens now confined in British prisons for political offenses. It still hopes that this lenient measure may be fulfilled; feeling convinced that the effect of such a course would be to diminish agitation and discontent, and to remove a disturbing element in Ireland and elsewhere.

The policy of lenity and moderation toward those convicted of offenses against a powerful and magnanimous government is regarded in the United States as safer and more likely to restore harmony and tranquillity than the policy of rigid repression and extreme penalties. It is impossible for the United States government to forget that these American citizens have already suffered punishment for their offenses, or to be deaf to the constant claims made for its interposition in behalf of men, some of whom have fought bravely in its service, by their numerous relatives and friends.

I beg, very respectfully, to assure your lordship that this subject is one which the United States government has very much at heart, and which it charges me to press upon the attention of her Majesty's government as urgently as is consistent with entire respect to that government and with international propriety.

The government of the United States, charged with watching vigilantly all sources of possible discord between itself and the governments of friendly nations, and with counteracting such results, considers it to be its duty thus once more to convey to her Majesty's government its impressions upon the important subject discussed in this note, feeling sure that those impressions will be received in the same spirit with which they are communicated.

It is hoped that the considerations urged, taken in connection with the clement views once entertained, may induce her Majesty's government to listen to the representations of the President in this matter.

Praying your lordship to accept the assurance of my highest consideration,

I have the honor to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

The Right Honorable the EARL OF CLARENDON, *&c., &c., &c.*

No. 26.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Motley.

No. 74.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 5, 1869.

SIR: With reference to your dispatch of the 31st of August last, No. 94, and to its accompaniments, I have to request that you will inform Earl Clarendon that the release of the Reverend Mr. McMahon, to which those papers relate, has afforded much satisfaction to this government; and that it is hoped that Mr. Robert B. Lynch and the few remaining citizens of the United States held in confinement on conviction of having been concerned in Fenian movements may become subjects of royal clemency ere long.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

No. 27.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Motley.

[Extract.]

No. 77.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 12, 1869.

SIR: * * * * * * * * *

The answer given by Mr. Moran to Mr. Merriman, who wrote on behalf of Mr. Burke, a Fenian prisoner, appears to have been judicious and is approved.

* * * * * * * * * *

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

No. 28.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Motley.

No. 81.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 19, 1869.

SIR: Your dispatches Nos. 113 and 114 have been received.

I have read with great interest the account in the latter of your inter-

view with Lord Clarendon, and also the note which you subsequently addressed to him, embodying the views which you had presented to him verbally as to the release of the Fenian prisoners.

The manner in which you have carried out your instructions on this subject merits my warmest approval, and is a guarantee that you will spare no proper opportunity in the future, when in your judgment it can be advantageously done, to urge the expediency and propriety of releasing these prisoners.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

No. 29.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.

No. 123.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, October 19, 1869.

SIR: I have received from Lord Clarendon a reply to my note of the 5th of October, urging the release of the American citizens now undergoing penal servitude in the British empire for political offenses, a copy of which accompanied my dispatch No. 114, of the 5th instant.

I enclose herewith a copy of his lordship's above-mentioned reply, and I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Motley.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *October* 7, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 5th instant, urging the release of all American citizens now confined in British prisons for political offenses, and I beg to acquaint you, in reply, that I have referred your note to her Majesty's secretary of state for the home department.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

CLARENDON.

JOHN L. MOTLEY, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

[Inclosure.]

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Motley.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *October* 15, 1869.

SIR: I had the honor to inform you, in my note of the 7th instant, that I had referred to her Majesty's secretary of state for the home department the note you addressed to me on the 5th instant, urging, in the name of your government, the release of all American citizens now confined in British prisons for political offenses; and I now beg to acquaint you that the question of extending the clemency of the Crown to the Fenian convicts still in custody has engaged the consideration of her Majesty's government; and you may be assured that a representation on the part of the United States government, so urgent and so courteous as that contained in your note of the 5th instant, on

behalf of a section of these prisoners, cannot fail to receive the most careful attention of her Majesty's government. The cordial response which her Majesty's government made to similar representations on the part of the government of the United States, in behalf of some of these very prisoners, when lying under the sentence of death, and, still more recently, in the case of Warren and Costello, and others, whose sentences were unconditionally remitted, will afford sufficient proof of the desire that exists to give due weight to such friendly interposition in respect of persons who have hitherto made but a poor return for the clemency extended to them.

I beg you to understand that it is impossible for her Majesty's government to overlook the fact that, among those of the Fenian prisoners who claim to be American citizens, there are some whose cases are among the worst in the entire list of Fenian convicts; and her Majesty's government could not feel justified in recommending the Queen to pardon such men, if, at the same time, they should be under the necessity of advising that the law should take its course in the case of others, not being American citizens, whose guilt is less heinous, and who have, at least, this excuse for their offense, that it was the expression of their disaffection toward the government under which they lived, and not a wanton attack upon a country which was not their own.

I beg also to remind you that the crimes of these men cannot be regarded with reference only to the past, but that the very same conspiracy of which they were among the most active and mischievous officers and agents, is not only busy at home collecting arms and funds, but is, at this moment, threatening a hostile expedition into her Majesty's Canadian dominions.

With regard to the paragraph in your note of the 5th instant, stating "that your government had, until lately, been under the impression, derived from the correspondence of your immediate predecessor, that it was at one time the intention of her Majesty's government to release all American citizens now confined in British prisons for political offenses," I beg to remark that her Majesty's government cannot find anything in the communications which passed between the late government and your predecessor, or between the present government and yourself, to account for the existence of such a misapprehension as to the intentions of her Majesty's government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

CLARENDON.

JOHN L. MOTLEY, Esq., *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

No. 30.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.

No. 124.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, October 19, 1869.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your dispatches Nos. 73 and 74, of the 5th instant. In reference to your No. 74, requesting me to convey to Lord Clarendon the expression of the satisfaction felt by the United States government at the release of the Reverend Mr. McMahon, and of its hope that Robert B. Lynch and the few other Americans now held in confinement on conviction of being concerned in Fenian movements might soon become subject to royal clemency, I have to say that your instructions have been fulfilled. This will be seen by inclosed copy of my note to his lordship of this day's date, in answer to his communication of the 15th instant, which was a reply to mine of the 5th of October, a copy of which accompanied my No. 123.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Motley to the Earl of Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, October 19, 1869.

MY LORD: I have had the honor to receive your note of the 15th of October, in reply to mine of the 5th, and I observe with regret, from its tenor, that the United States government is not authorized to feel much encouragement in its hopes that the interposition of its good offices is likely at present to be effectual in abridging the term of penal servitude which certain American citizens are now undergoing.

In regard to the paragraph which your lordship does me the honor to quote from my note of the 5th, I beg to say that the statement therein contained was derived from a dispatch from the United States Secretary of State of the 10th of August last, and I regret to find from your note that the intentions of her Majesty's government seem in this regard to have been misapprehended.

In this connection I have also to state that I have recently received a dispatch from the United States Secretary of State, of date of October 5, in which he requests me to inform your lordship that the release of the Reverend Mr. McMahon has afforded much satisfaction to the United States government, and that it is hoped that Mr. Robert B. Lynch and the few remaining citizens of the United States, held in confinement on conviction of having been concerned in Fenian movements, may become subjects of royal clemency ere long.

I pray your lordship to accept the assurance of the highest consideration with which I have, &c., &c.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

The Right Honorable the EARL OF CLARENDON, *&c., &c., &c.*

No. 31.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish.

[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, February 8, 1870.

SIR: * * * * * * * * *

The government is animated at present by a sincere desire to do justice in Ireland, and to make reparation by well-considered measures for the manifest wrongs which the Irish people centuries long have suffered from the hands of England, the extent of which, Mr. Gladstone is the last man to attempt to deny. That the prisoners are treated with "revolting cruelty," as stated in some newspapers, or treated with any unnecessary harshness, the minister declared to be quite without foundation. Nothing is done in the dark; the prisons are open to public inspection, and government would consider it a favor on the part of any one who could bring forward proofs of cruelty practiced in any of them.

* * * * * * * * * *

Very sincerely, yours,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

No. 32.

Mr. Savage to the President.

[Extract.]

28 RUE DES ECURIES D'ARTOIS, PARIS,
June 20, 1869.

SIR: I beg most respectfully to call the attention of the government to the deplorable case of two American citizens who are being literally

done to death in English prisons. Their names are John McClure and Charles Underwood O'Connell. McClure is a native of the State of New York, a gallant youth who, at the age of seventeen, entered the service of his country in the Eleventh New York volunteer cavalry, (Scott's 900,) served in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and became quartermaster sergeant of his company. He was captured by the British forces in the field, displaying such gallantry against tremendous odds as elicited the admiration of his captors. He pleaded guilty on his trial, and received sentence of death, which has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

O'Connell also served in the late war as captain Ninety-ninth New York regiment. He was arrested before he landed in Ireland, and, of course, could not have committed any overt act on the soil over which England exercises jurisdiction. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. McClure is in Millbank prison. O'Connell has been lately removed to Chatham.

The treatment of the political prisoners in English dungeons, as developed by occasional communications from prisoners, which find their way into the press, by prisoners' statements to visitors, by motions of inquiry made in the British Parliament, and by the confirmation of the worst features of all, by the released prisoners, is the most atrocious that ever stained the annals of a nation claiming to be civilized and Christian.

This treatment has told with fearful effect on the American citizens in whose behalf I have the honor to invoke your sympathy, and through you I trust some intervention which will procure, if not their release, at least some mitigation of the tortures under which they suffer. I do not present the case of McClure and O'Connell on hearsay, but on positive and incontrovertible information derived from a respectable and responsible gentleman, who visited the English prisons and saw what he states. It was humiliating in the extreme to see the results of their treatment. McClure fainted and was saved from falling by my informant, who caught him; O'Connell is reduced to a most deplorable condition by the horrors of solitary confinement. These statements, among others, are corroborated by another gentleman who was present at the same time.

* * * * * * * * *

With great respect, I have the honor to be, very truly,

JOHN SAVAGE.

His Excellency ULYSSES S. GRANT,
President of the United States.

No. 33.

Mr. Savage to the President.

[Extract.]

FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
February 6, 1870.

MR. PRESIDENT: * * * * * *

In my former letters I referred to Captain Underwood O'Connell and young McClure, who served so well in the cavalry during the war. The treatment of the former has not been amended, and the systematic inhumanity pursued toward him is rapidly reducing him to idiocy.

A relative of Captain O'Connell publishes a letter from the latter,

dated Chatham prison, 18th November, 1869, in which the writer complains that even such communication as is usually permitted by the rules of prison discipline has been denied him because he spoke of his broken health. His words are:

> It is now twenty-one months since I heard from you last, and I cannot tell you how anxiously I have longed all this time to receive a letter. I have written to you again and again since I was brought here, but the authorities in London suppressed my letters, because I alluded to the shattered state of my health; and I am again warned that the secretary of state will not allow me to say anything about my health. I have asked that if my death occurs, my friends should be informed of it, that they may demand my body and lay me beside my beloved mother. The director told me my request would be granted, and I rely on you, my dearest kinsman, to see this wish of my heart carried out. And on no account believe any official statement that may be made about me. The physical hardships of my lot are slight evils compared with the exquisite mental tortures inflicted on me. I am completely cut off from all communication with my family and friends. I wrote to my father again on the 16th September last, but it was suppressed as usual. I am now going on five years a prisoner, and during all that time I have never received a line from my father, neither has he nor my family ever heard a word from me since the hour of my arrest. My letters to him and his to me have been all suppressed or intercepted. By a visit that one of my comrades had some months ago, I chanced to hear that you did write to me, and that your letters are returned to you.

In communicating this letter the receiver says "it consists of twenty-nine lines, and eleven lines have been carefully blotted out before it reached my hands." An English gentleman who holds himself responsible for the truth of his statements, who is prepared to come forward and guarantee their authenticity, whose honor and veracity are declared above question by the editor of the Irishman, (Dublin,) who had himself previously visited the jails, communicates some particulars of the atrocities perpetrated on the political prisoners in Chatham. Alluding to O'Connell he says:

> He is on the brink of the grave, but this is due to the horrible treatment he has received for the last four years, and not to any fretting over his imprisonment. The doctor says he has heart disease, but that *he is not allowed to cure him*, thus giving the prisoners to understand that it is the intention to *murder* them.

O'Connell may linger for weeks or months, but his condition also warrants the belief that he might die at any moment. The informant thinks that his relative should, in this exigency, correspond with the home secretary, and make necessary arrangements to obtain the body of the prison victim; and recurs again to the cold-blooded intentions suggested by the doctor's statement in italics. "Let him not" says that gentleman, "believe any statement they may make about his (O'Connell's) health; the doctor says he has heart disease and that he is not allowed to cure him, but says if he had him out of this place he could do so."

Of McClure, this gentleman writes that he is suffering much, and that the letters received from his father have been suppressed, adding, "Call McClure's attention to the fact that his letter was suppressed, and his son deprived of it. Publicity is the only hope for saving their lives."

Colonel Wm. G. Halpin, who before the late war was well known as an engineer and surveyor of talent, in connection, I think, with the city government of Cincinnati, and during the war greatly distinguished himself as an officer of the 10th Ohio regiment, is the only one of the prisoners whose tolerably good health offers any exception to the rule of wretchedness superinduced by ill-treatment. This is attributed to his steady refusal to take any medicine from the prison officials, in view of the terrible effects of the same on his comrades. More than three months ago Colonel Halpin wrote a letter to the Secretary of State of his government at Washington. It was suppressed. More recently, previous to January 1, he wrote a full statement to the same official. It was laid before

the home secretary of Great Britain, Mr. Bruce, and is in all probability still before him as "they seem determined not to allow him (Colonel Halpin) to communicate with the American government, seeing from his letters that he establishes his innocence of the violation of any British law." Halpin also filed four charges against the governor and doctor, of course never heard from.

The case of Colonel (Captain) Richard Burke (also a brave Union soldier) suggests the pertinacious application of revolting means to a fearful end. Mr. Downing, a member of Parliament, who seemed to give a deaf ear to the general outcry against the usage of the state prisoners, specially singled out the case of Richard Burke for protest in the House of Commons. He said the prisoner was subjected to a species of diet which was, in fact, a process of "slow starvation." The Irishman newspaper says that Colonel Burke being an American citizen, the American minister interested himself in his behalf, but with what effect is seen in the fact that the unfortunate American victim of slow starvation has been driven mad, and secretly withdrawn from his Chatham jail to perish probably in a mad-house at Woking.

"We have been requested," says the journal quoted, "by a correspondent in whom we place the highest confidence, 'in the name of humanity,' to expose the following facts, and to urge upon every man at once, without a day or an hour's delay, that a proper inquiry be made into the treatment and present condition of the prisoners:

Hear these statements, the solemn and earnest declaration of the most faithworthy of witnesses, whose authenticity we can vouch for, whose denial we challenge. They are, *after warnings so numerous*, terrible and horrible in the extreme.

"The facts," says our correspondent, "which are particularly clear are, that Underwood O'Connell is rapidly dropping into his grave, and that no care is taken to avert his doom; that M. Devoy was removed from chapel a few days since, fainting from sheer exhaustion; that Richard Burke believes himself under a process of poison, and has, at least temporarily, gone mad under that belief, and that his delusion rests at all events upon the solid fact that the doctor has administered doses of mercury to him without his knowledge or concurrence, better fitted in quantity for an elephant than a man enfeebled, and that the only apology or explanation made for the doctor is put vaguely, that either the prisoner helped himself, (which he could not do,) or that the wrong medicine was by accident administered to him."

The result of this medical treatment, details of which I append in a note, was so effectual that the patient was utterly prostrate by the middle of December, 1869. His death was hourly expected, and in preparation for it he was attended by, and received the last rites of his church from, the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, "the good priest and chaplain of the prison." On the next day, it seems, without notifying either of the chaplains, "a gross breach of prison rule," Burke was suddenly and unexpectedly carried off to the invalid prison at Woking, where, at the beginning of the present year, he was in a dying state.

Such is the condition of a few of the American citizens in British prisons. It is now somewhat notorious that the political prisoners are treated with unrelenting harshness, a marked distinction being made between them and the lowest kind of criminals, except in such cases as the latter are chained to the former for the purpose of adding refinement of torture to sensitive and educated spirits, already goaded almost beyond civilized conception. Of the general prison treatment, the English gentleman already quoted gives us a few pictures which should be seen in the United States.

OUT-DOOR KILLING PROCESS.

Do not believe any statement that is made to you in reference to an improvement in the treatment of these men. It is even worse than when the tories were in office

No matter how sick any of them are, they are not allowed to go to hospital nor leave off work—the medicine is actually brought to the work to them, so as to compel them to work through every phase of illness.

STATE PRISONERS IN CHURCH.

They are crowded into a corner of the chapel, guarded by three warders, who sit in front of them with their backs to the altar, and when they go to communion they are led up to the altar by a warder, armed with a sword and a heavy club over their heads, while communicating, in the most menacing and indecent manner. All other prisoners go to communion without any guard.

KILLING PROCESS IN THE CELLS.

Nine persons are crowded into a cell fourteen feet by seven feet, in the most unhealthy part of that unhealthy prison. Think of nine men breathing the exhausted air in that confined place all day! Yet, to add to this difficulty, the halls are heated by two stoves in which coke is used as fuel; this emits such volcanoes of carbonic acid gas that it poisons the air in the cells, though the prisoners do not receive a particle of the heat engendered. This and the confinement is sufficient to do them up; but then add the fearful dust from the old stockings which they are constantly inhaling, and you have a state of affairs sufficient to kill a dog, without even the doctor's assistance.

* * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN SAVAGE.

His Excellency U. S. GRANT,
President.

NOTE.

Colonel Richard Burke for the last eight or nine months has been taking medicine for a slight pain in the breast, and occasionally for the intestinal worms, which the horrid quality of the food gave rise to. He felt terrible pain in the spine and back and the head after most of the doses; but it was not until the 23d November last that he found he had mercury in his system. On that day Dr. Steele visited him while at work. Burke complained of a slight pain in the head, (left side;) the doctor said he would send him something for it. That day he took three doses of some stuff which, from all the symptoms, he concluded was some compound containing a portion of mercury. The last and largest dose was brought to him just after supper. After taking it he felt the most acute pain in the stomach and the heart; he was also attacked with convulsions and occasional vomiting. In this state he continued during most of the night; the pain in the head and heart became less intense toward the morning. He went to work as usual next day, and in the afternoon he got another dose from Doctor Steele just before supper with similar effects. He sent for Doctor Steele and told him that he suffered from a violent pain in the stomach, hot, raw, strong pain in the heart and larger blood-vessels, great mental irritation, vomitings. He asked him to send him some albumen as an antidote. The doctor said he might as well take a bread-pill, told him it was all imagination; that he could not have taken poison of any kind, let alone mercury, and left him. Since then Burke has taken no medicine, believing that to be the cause of all his sufferings. But since that he got one or two doses of something in his food. After taking bread a few nights after, all the old pains were revived. He again sent for the doctor and demanded some albumen, who then admitted it would be good, and sent him over one boiled egg with the albumen all coagulated. Soon after he began to feel a growing numbness in the arms—a symptom of mercurial palsy. So great was the agony that Burke began to wander in his mind. He drew out and sent a memorial to the Secretary of State describing the state of his health and the way they tried to deprive him of his reason. Describing that as he wrote his teeth were all loose, the palate bared of some of its cuticle, as well as the whole back part of the mouth, so that the act of swallowing, usually performed by these parts by involuntary action, was all but impossible, having to try two or three times to get his food past the palate. No attention was paid to this. The prison officers talked about the confinement preying on his mind. This is the cloak under which they trusted to hide their villainy.—[The English gentleman quoted above.]

No. 34.

Mr. Bagley to Mr. Fish.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1870.

SIR: Hon. S. S. Cox informed me yesterday that the House by resolution has called for all correspondence relating to the American Fenian prisoners.

I inclose herewith two papers relating thereto; one from the French ambassador in London, and the other from a member of the British Parliament, who had an interview with one of our prisoners, Burke, in Chatham prison.

I hope you will appreciate the fact that I did not place our members of Congress in a position of supplication to the British throne, but caused members of Parliament to petition on behalf of our prisoners. Further, that I did not commit our government on the Alabama question, but only offered my influence as a missionary of peace in favor of giving up the Alabama claims as a means of persuading Mr. Gladstone and his government to release my fellow-citizens, for whose release I felt bound to use all the means in my power.

I have refrained from giving publicity to this correspondence until it should be laid before those who gave me their signatures when I went on my mission, and I hope, therefore, you will not be bound by any rule to withhold it from the House of Representatives, to whom and the government I know I owe a very strict account for every word I uttered to the Parliament and government of Great Britain.

Assuring you, sir, that my love to our government in her hour of need is found in an offering of fifty dollars ($50) gold by the hand of Hon. R. H. Pruyn, our minister of Japan during the war, and ever praying the peace of our Lord Jesus upon our country and yourself,

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

PAUL BAGLEY,
Missionary.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosure.]

The Chargé d'Affaires of France to Mr. Bagley.

(Translation.)

ALBERT-GATE HOUSE,
September 12, 1869.

The chargé d'affaires of France presents his compliments to Mr. Bagley, and hastens to inform him, in behalf of his excellency the Marquis de la Valette, that the letter which he addressed him on the 23d of August last has been duly received.

[Inclosure.]

[From the New York Examiner, August 7, 1869.]

TREATMENT OF O'DONOVAN ROSSA—LETTER FROM M'CARTHY DOWNING, M. P.

25 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W. C.,
August 2, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irishman:

SIR: Having obtained from the home secretary the order which, in my note of the 21st of last month, I stated that I had applied for, I, on Friday last, had an interview with O'Donovan Rossa in the presence of my friend, Mr. Blake, M. P. for Waterford, and

Major Farquharson, deputy governor of Chatham prison, on which occasion O'Donovan Rossa stated in a positive and circumstantial manner, "that he, in the months of June and July, 1868, was confined to his cell manacled by his hands behind his back for thirty-five days, from five o'clock a. m. until seven p. m. each day, his hands having been brought to the front at meal hours, but handcuffed; that he did not lap his food because he was able to use a spoon; that for twenty-one days he got additional penal punishment—that is to say, three successive days on bread and water; on the fourth the punishment was varied; again three days' bread and water, and so on alternately for the twenty-one days. I asked him why he did not mention that to me on my visit to him in the month of March last, and he replied, "Because it was not to state my grievances that I wished to see you." Having referred to the grave offense of which he was guilty, by the assault on the governor of the jail, he stated "that he had been previously subjected to a system of penal discipline that had driven him to desperation." Mr. Blake and I, after the interview, proceeded to the governor's office, where we met the medical officer, and, without entering into particulars, nothing which passed at that interview disproved in our minds the statements of O'Donovan Rossa. All the prison authorities stated that his conduct for the last ten months was exceedingly good; but that after his arrival from Millbank prison he was insubordinate and violent. We next had an interview with Richard Burke. When I saw him in the month of March I remarked to the deputy governor that Burke appeared to me to be in bad health, and directed his attention to that delicacy of constitution which is so often unmistakedly indicated by the eye. He is altered for the worse, looking more haggard than when I saw him last. His condition became the subject of conversation in the presence of the doctor, in which Burke stated that he had been for a period of nearly three months taking bread and water for breakfast and supper, because the prison diet has so disagreed with him (the effects were stated) that he could not use it, and that he communicated the circumstance to the governor and doctor. The doctor, while admitting that Burke complained as stated by him, and that he was not looking as well as usual, did not consider him very ill. I can say upon the authority of O'Donovan Rossa and Burke, and the assurance of the deputy governor, that there is no foundation for the statement "that the Fenian prisoners, or any of them, were turned out of hospital since Mr. Moore's motion, none of them having been in hospital, save Halpin for a short time, several months ago." Neither have they, nor any of them, been put to labor on able-bodied criminals' work. It will, I am sure, be satisfactory to the friends of those prisoners to learn that their work is of the lightest character, such as repairing clothes, mending socks, &c., which they do in the same room (too small for so many) where they converse with each other, and that they do not associate with the other convicts. We then, accompanied by Captain Hardy and the doctor, examined the food, the quality of which appeared good, but the quantity allowed for breakfast insufficient, which we then and there stated, and which, on my part, was only a reiteration of what I said in the month of March last. I conclude by saying that on the day after my return I sought an interview with the home secretary, which pressing circumstances, as well on my own part as on his, prevented.

I remain, your obedient servant,

M'CARTHY DOWNING.

P. S.—Perhaps you would do me the favor of publishing, at the end of my letter, the inclosed copy of a note which I received from the Rev. Paul Bagley, who has been here for the last five months engaged in trying to effect the liberation of the Fenian prisoners who are American citizens, and whose mission has been accredited by the signatures of a large number of the members of Congress.

M'C. D.

LANGHAM HOTEL,
London, W., July 19, 1869.

SIR: I had the honor of an interview with the Earl of Clarendon a few days ago, at the Foreign Office, and laid before him the petition signed by yourself and other members of Parliament for the release of my fellow-citizens here imprisoned as Fenians, together with a paper signed by three-fourths of the representatives and senators of the United States Congress at the time I left Washington. Lord Clarendon complained of the manner in which some of those released have acted, but my interview was encouraging. I cannot express to you, my dear sir, my thanks for the deep interest you have taken in my imprisoned countrymen, and for your constant readiness at all times to render me such counsel and assistance as your position and personal kindness alike have prompted. Praying the peace of God upon your country and yourself, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

PAUL BAGLEY,
Missionary.

M'CARTHY DOWNING, Esq., M. P.,
25 *Bloomsbury Square, London.*

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 171.

STAFF RANK.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

The resolution of the House of February 28, 1870, transmitting all correspondence with Admiral Farragut relative to staff rank in the navy.

MARCH 2, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 2, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, dated February 28, 1870:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to transmit to this House all the correspondence with Admiral Farragut relative to staff rank in the navy;

and to transmit to the House, 1st. Correspondence with Admiral Farragut relative to House bill No. 976; 2d. Copy of a letter to Admiral Farragut relative to a letter on file in this department, dated January 20, 1869, purported to be signed by Admiral Farragut, together with a copy of said letter, and letter of the admiral denying the genuineness of the letter of January 20, 1869.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *February 7, 1870.*

ADMIRAL: I enclose you a copy of a letter that I have written to the naval committee in relation to the reorganization of the navy. I also inclose a copy of a bill which I consider will meet the wants of the service.

There are some conflicting statements in regard to your opinion, and I should be gratified to know what are really the views of the senior officer of the navy.

Will you, therefore, be kind enough to examine the bill and accompa-

nying letter, and give me your views on them and the subjects therein referred to as soon as you conveniently can.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT,
United States Navy, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, *February* 11, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through Commander Shirk, of your communication of the 7th instant, inclosing a copy of bill No. 976, entitled "A bill for the reorganization of the navy of the United States," and also a copy of your letter to the naval committee in relation to the same.

Agreeably to your request I have read with great care the several sections of this bill, and I am happy to say that so far as its general features are concerned it meets, with but few exceptions, with my cordial concurrence.

To demonstrate more clearly the few points upon which I have differed slightly with the honorable Secretary, I beg leave to submit herewith my opinions in detail.

I regret that the honorable Secretary should have discarded the original idea of a board of survey, which, in my opinion, should be designated the board of admiralty, and be confined entirely to that grade, with the exception, of course, of the secretary. I do not wish to be understood as objecting to the name of survey, but simply that I consider that of admiralty more appropriate.

The Admiral of the navy, holding by law the same relative position as General in the army, should be president of this naval board, and in the event of his disability or absence the vice-admiral should assume the duties of president of said board, and in the absence of the Secretary of the Navy the senior member of the board should act as Secretary of the Navy, *pro tem.*

I may be accused of self-interest in suggesting the organization of such a board, yet I am firm in my conviction that it would tend to the general good of the service.

In section 3 I would respectfully suggest the insertion of the words, "or as often as may be deemed expedient by the Secretary of the Navy."

In reference to the reorganization of the medical corps, as provided for in section 7, I beg leave to state that I had always fixed in my own mind upon the necessity of appointing *ten* medical directors with the assimilated rank of captain, to be placed in charge of hospitals and asylums; but as I have always stated, I consider that the simple question of *number* should be decided by the government, as *it* is supposed to know the requirements of the service.

The same observations will apply with equal force to the reorganization of the engineer corps provided for in section 9, wherein I have always considered that there should be twenty engineers of the first class, with the assimilated rank of commander, instead of ten, as specified in the section referred to.

I am opposed to section 17, from the fact that, in my opinion, no officer below the grade of commodore should fill the office of chief of bureau of the Navy Department, but so long as officers *below* that grade

are appointed to such positions, I coincide entirely with the honorable Secretary that the rank, pay, and allowance should, for the time, be equal to that of a commodore of the line on sea duty.

In reference to section 19, specifying the position of executive officers, I beg leave to observe to the honorable Secretary that I have never entertained the least doubt as to their right to take precedence over all officers attached to vessels, yards, stations, or establishments, *while* in the discharge of their duty as connected with such vessel, yard, station, or establishment.

This is, after all, but temporary authority, as it terminates with his duties; and if any one feels wronged, he has the same right of appeal to the commanding officer; but as executive officers are the organs of communication between the commander and their command, and are responsible for the good condition of their vessels, and in fact for everything, in the absence of their superior officers, the discipline of the service requires that they should have entire control in the manner specified in the clause referred to.

In such positions, as in many others, it is not the simple exercise of authority which often creates ill-feeling, but the abuse of it.

With the above few points of difference, I beg leave to repeat that the bill of the honorable Secretary meets with my entire concurrence, and appears to be one which will be acceptable to all who desire the speedy restoration of harmony to the service.

In the beginning of this contest I felt desirous to do justice to the merits of such staff officers as had served in my command, and who I knew had been equally exposed to the dangers incident to the profession; and hence, when Surgeon Palmer appealed to me to know if I had any objection to a certain bill which provided for a higher grade for the older officers, I readily answered in the negative, saying that I thought that older officers of the staff corps, who had served their country faithfully, sharing all the privations of war equally with the line, had a natural right to expect promotion to a higher grade in their respective corps.

At that time I did not deem it possible that the feeling could become so violent; and while my opinion, then circulated, simply advocated a reward for merit, at the same time placing such officers at shore stations so as to prevent contact with officers of the line of the same grade, I am glad to find that all the boards and the honorable Secretary are now as ready to accord to them this preferment as myself.

During all this time I have been prepared to express my opinion without prejudice or partiality, but have studiously avoided doing so until such time as it was called for by authority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Admiral United States Navy.

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Letter from the Secretary of the Navy relative to the reorganization of the navy of the United States.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 25, 1870.

SIR: I have this day, in compliance with their resolution, transmitted to the House of Representatives a copy of the record of proceedings and

papers of the board of officers heretofore convened by order of this department to take into consideration the subject of assimilated rank between the officers of the various corps of the navy.

At the same time, in accordance with the expressed wishes of some of its members, I sent to your committee such brief suggestions in regard to the subject-matter embodied in the report of said board as seems to me to be for the good of the service.

These suggestions I have, for the purpose of giving them definite form, communicated in the shape of the bill herewith inclosed. But it must be understood that these are merely such suggestions as, after diligent inquiry and much reflection, seem to me to unite, as far as may be, consideration for individuals with the true intents of the service; and they are to be regarded as suggestions only, and in no sense as an endeavor to enforce the views of the department in any other manner.

It will be perceived that the provisions of the inclosed bill for the benefit of the various auxiliary corps of the navy, while they are considerably more liberal than those of the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, do not include so great a number of officers in the higher grades as was agreed to by the board of officers, nor even so many as are suggested in the letter of the vice-admiral, which was among the papers before the board, and which is transmitted to Congress with their report.

This is a question of much personal interest, and calculated to excite considerable feeling, and I have hesitated long before differing in this point from so many experienced officers; but I felt that their views had been somewhat influenced by deference to the claims of individuals and a desire to compromise a much vexed and difficult question, while I am not authorized to yield for such reasons what seems to me in this respect to be for the public good.

In the line of the navy high rank is a necessary incident of command, and is essential to organization and discipline; but in the auxiliary corps it is a matter of personal feeling, dignity, and comfort, and these, though considerations of importance, should, in common with all others which are personal, yield to the best interests of the service and of the country.

Looking from this stand-point I have, as already remarked, been constrained, while recommending a larger number of pay, medical and engineer officers of the higher grades than was provided by the Senate bill above named, at the same time to reduce the number reported by the board, believing that number to be larger than a fair adjustment of public and personal claims requires or will allow.

The board have recommended in the medical and pay corps, respectively, beside one officer with the rank of commodore in the navy—corresponding with that of brigadier general in the army—that there be allowed fifteen officers, ranking with captain in the navy—corresponding with that of colonel in the army—and ten officers of like rank in the engineer corps; making forty officers with the rank of captain. Add to these two constructors, four chaplains, and four professors, ranking with captains, and we have on the active list of the various auxiliary corps, which number together but five hundred and sixty officers of all grades, fifty captains; while, in the line corps, of ten hundred and ninety-four officers, including midshipmen, there is but the same number of officers of that rank.

This is certainly out of all just proportion or any consideration of capacity or service, individual claims, or public interest.

The bill which I propose gives the auxiliary corps twenty-eight captains in all, certainly a full proportion.

The board also recommend eighteen officers, ranking with commanders, in each of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, and fifteen in the other auxiliary corps; making sixty-nine in all. Add this number to those of higher grade recommended by the board, viz, fifty captains and three commodores, and we have one hundred and twenty-two officers in the auxiliary corps of five hundred and sixty, ranking with or above lieutenant colonels of the army, none of whom are to do duty at sea, except in cases of special emergency.

In the army of the United States, with from thirty thousand to fifty thousand men, and nearly three thousand officers, there are in the medical corps one brigadier general, one colonel, and five lieutenant colonels; and in the pay corps one brigadier general, two colonels, and two lieutenant colonels; making, in both of these corps, twelve officers ranking with or above the grade of lieutenant colonel, against sixty-six of like rank in the same corps of the navy, with its eight thousand to twelve thousand men and twelve hundred officers.

Surely neither deference to the personal dignity and pride of the members of these corps, nor regard for the true interests of the service and the country, requires that they should be placed so far in advance of their brethren in the military service.

It is true that the organizations of the navy are much smaller, and more numerous and isolated, than those of the army, and thus require a larger proportion of officers of sufficient rank for the purposes of separate and responsible command. But this necessity does not apply to officers of the auxiliary corps who exercise no command; and is particularly inapplicable to those grades which are not intended for sea duty.

The bill which I propose gives the auxiliary corps forty-five commanders, ranking with lieutenant colonels, which, with the thirty-one officers of higher grades, also recommended, gives them seventy-six officers ranking with or above lieutenant colonel in the army.

I have retained in the bill eight chief engineers, constructors of machinery, in view of the number required at the various navy yards and stations.

I have also followed the recommendation of the board in regard to officers on the retired list, as this seemed to manifest a proper respect for seniority, and confer a suitable reward for long-continued service, without doing injury to any.

The board made no recommendation in regard to the rank of assistant and passed-assistant surgeons, paymasters, and engineers; and I recommend that this remain as it is now fixed by law, viz, with and next after lieutenants, and with and next after masters.

This gives those officers on their first entry into the service, possibly at the age of twenty-one, rank with and next after officers of the line, who have been regularly educated, and who have been in the service on an average rather more than six years, including their time at the Academy, and who cannot in the future hope for promotion nearly so rapid as that which followed the reorganization of the navy at the close of the war.

I have substantially followed the recommendations of the board in regard to the precedence of the executive officer, because it seems to me clearly right and necessary to discipline and efficiency. The law, as it now stands, gives the "executive officer, of whatever grade, while on duty, precedence of all officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps."

The recommendation of the board, and the bill proposed, provide that this officer shall, as far as practicable, be next in line rank to the commanding officer, and confine his precedence to the officers "attached to the organization of which he is the representative head, while they are in the discharge of the duty connected with such organization."

The government of a naval establishment, afloat or ashore, is the will of the commander acting under the laws governing the naval service, the regulations which are founded on them, and his instructions from the department, and supplying, with his own judgment and command, those points wherein the laws, regulations, and instructions fail by reason of their generality. He is the law-giving and directing element of the government, looking to the general objects of the duty he has to perform, and planning, deliberating, and ordaining what steps shall be taken for their accomplishment. Occupied with these general duties, it is only at very rare intervals that he himself undertakes their execution in detail. This is intrusted to the executive officer, who is just what his title imports, viz, the head of the executive department, and center of the organization of the naval establishment. He carries out and executes the ordinances of the commander, and is clothed with the necessary command and authority for that purpose, as the representative of the commander certainly, but representing him as the executive does the government.

In the close organization of a ship's company, where every individual is in constant contact with every other, it is essential that every grade of the organization should be distinctly marked, and its duties and authority distinctly and constantly understood. To have one grade charged with the duty and authority of commanding all, and yet required constantly to abandon the position and insignia of command, and to assume a secondary and subordinate position in the eyes of the ship's company, is to hold the reins of authority loosely, and it has been found in every service destructive to discipline with both officers and men. I think this bill restricts the precedence of the executive officer, as the representative of the military organization, as closely as the good of the service will permit.

In regard to the board of naval survey, which, properly constituted, may harmonize with the present organization of the department and assist the Secretary, as the head of that department, in procuring valuable information, and in the introduction of many desirable reforms and improvements in the construction, armament, equipment, management, and discipline of naval vessels, and in the management of every department of our navy yards, stations, and establishments, I have in some degree departed from the provisions of the Senate bill, by making the members of that board eligible, by the Secretary of the Navy, from a wider range of officers; thus placing the matter where, in my judgment, it properly belongs—under the direct supervision and control of the head of the department, as I do not think it advisable that the responsible head of the department should be hampered by a board not responsible to him, and which might at times be at variance with his views in principle as well as in detail.

The Senate bill, in its last section, provided for the temporary continuance of an office which, in my judgment, and in the opinion of my two immediate predecessors, is of constant and permanent convenience and necessity. The fifteenth section, therefore, is made to continue and establish the office of solicitor and naval judge advocate general, and I have requested that officer to appear before the committee, if they so please, and more fully make known my views in regard to it.

The bill also recommends a reduction of the officers of the marine corps, as well as a change in the proportions, and a reduction of the number, of line officers of the navy. Thus, it will be observed, I have recommended a large reduction in the number of lieutenant commanders and an increase of lieutenants; a diminution of the number of ensigns, and an enlargement of the number of masters; endeavoring at once to promote a wise economy, and to bear constantly in mind the actual necessity of the service and the best method of insuring its efficiency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. G. W. SCHOFIELD,
Chairman of the Naval Committee, House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 21, 1870.

SIR: There is a letter on file in the department, of date January 20, 1869, bearing your name as its signature, and addressed to Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, purporting to give your views in favor of legalizing the regulations of the Navy Department of 1863, as to the rank given to paymasters by those regulations, and, as doubts have been expressed as to the genuineness of the letter in question, it is enclosed herewith, with the request that you will be pleased to inform the department if it is a genuine letter, or the contrary—returning it, with your answer to this communication.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, U. S. N.,
Washington, D. C.

EBBITT HOUSE,
Washington, January 20, 1869.

SIR: The claims of the paymasters' corps, concerning rank, &c., have, in my judgment, equal force and value with those of the medical branch of the service.

The legalizing by act of Congress of the existing regulations of the Navy Department, touching staff rank, should, at least, I think, be accorded.

The practical working of these regulations since 1863, founded as they are in strictest justice and right, proves the propriety and necessity of giving them the force and effect of law.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Admiral.

Hon. G. WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

ARLINGTON HOUSE,
Washington City, February 21, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, with an inclosure purporting to be a letter from me addressed to the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, bearing date January 20, 1869, urging the legalizing by Congress of the regulations of the Navy Department of 1863 relating to the rank, &c., of paymasters of the navy. After examining very carefully the letter

referred to, I have no hesitation in saying that the composition is not mine, and that, although the signature bears some resemblance to my own, I am satisfied that I never signed that letter.

The letter referred to is herewith returned.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Admiral, U. S. Navy.

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington City.

NGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc.
ession. } { No. 172.

NAVY YARD AT BROOKLYN.

LETTER

FROM

E SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

olution of the House in relation to the expediency of removing the navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., to another site.

1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1870.

In answer to the following resolution of the House of Repres—

l, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to this House as to the expediency of removing the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., to an—

retary of the Navy has the honor to say, that the Bureau of nd Docks, having in charge the subject of navy yards, with their n and improvement, recommends the removal of the navy yard rooklyn when practicable. Many experienced officers, whose n has been devoted to the subject, have also expressed like nd the Secretary of the Navy concurs in the opinion and recom- on, in view of the many evils and inconveniences surrounding rds in the midst of large cities, some of which are set forth in annual report, and which apply in various degrees to all navy ı that situation.

'ery respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 173.

CIRCULATING NOTES TO NATIONAL BANKS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House, of February 28, 1870, transmitting a report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

MARCH 2, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 2, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from the Comptroller of the Currency, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives passed on the 28th ultimo, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Pomeroy.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, March 1, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives passed February 28, 1870, in the words following, to wit—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, directed to furnish this House with the names of the national banks that have been organized and furnished with circulating notes since January 1, 1869; the amount each bank has received, and the reason why these banks were supplied with currency while it was withheld from banks previously organized which had not received the amount allowed them by law—

which resolution was referred to me for reply, under date of March 1, I submit the following statement giving the desired information.

The following *list contains the* names of the banks organized and

furnished with circulating notes since January 1, 1869, and the amount each bank has received:

	Circulation
The First National Bank of Austin, Minnesota	$27,000
The Union Square National Bank of New York City	50,000
The National Bank of Commerce, of Chicago, Illinois	54,500
The National Bank of Lebanon, Kentucky	30,000
The First National Bank of Utah, at Salt Lake City	26,100
The First National Bank of Leon, Iowa	22,000

These banks provided the means which enabled me to supply them with circulation, by the surrender and cancellation of the notes of broken banks, or by the surrender and transfer of circulation for that purpose by some other bank, as follows:

The First National Bank of Austin, Minnesota, returned $27,000 in the circulating notes of broken banks.

The Union Square National Bank of New York City procured the surrender and transfer of $50,000 of circulation by the First National Bank of New York City.

The National Bank of Commerce of Chicago, Illinois, returned notes of broken banks	$20,000
Procured from the First National Bank of New York City a surrender and transfer of	16,000
Redeemed and returned the notes of the First National Bank of Danville, Virginia, (in liquidation)	5,800
Redeemed and returned the notes of the National Bank of Commerce, of Georgetown, D.C., (in liquidation)	12,700
Making in all	54,500

The National Bank of Lebanon, Kentucky, returned broken bank notes, $30,000.

The First National Bank of Utah, at Salt Lake City, was a reorganization of the old Miners' National Bank of Salt Lake, and obtained circulation by the return of the notes of the last-named bank to the amount of $26,100.

The First National Bank of Leon, Iowa, returned the notes of broken banks to the amount of $2,000, and procured a transfer of $20,000 from the Metropolitan National Bank of New York City.

Having no other means at my disposal, I was able to supply only those banks which returned notes as above stated.

Circulation has not been withheld from banks previously organized because that would imply that I had circulation remaining at my disposal, which was not the case.

The resolution is herewith returned as requested.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

H. R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 174.

DEFAULTING PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

The resolution of the House of January 17, 1870, transmitting the names of paymasters who have been reported defaulters, with the amount of their respective defalcations since March 4, 1869.

MARCH 2, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1870.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated January 17, 1870, as follows—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to furnish this House the names of paymasters who have been reported defaulters, with the amount of their respective defalcations, since March 4, 1869—

I beg to report the following list of paymasters who have been reported as defaulters, with the amount of their respective defalcations, as reported, viz:

A. McC. Bishop	$3,941 31
B. J. Cahoone	23,799 41
Washington Irving	76,637 00
Wm. G. Marcy	124,837 99
T. C. Masten	1,261 81
Emanuel Mellach	35,470 60
Richard Washington	30,817 42
C. H. Lockwood	24,226 57
Chas. W. Hassler	2,304 02
W. C. Blackwell, (late acting assistant paymaster)	123,588 62

There are other cases of reported delinquency by paymasters, the circumstances of which, though under investigation, do not at this time justify the charge of defalcation, and the department therefore refrains from the public mention of their names in this connection at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

O

: CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC.
d Session. } { No. 175.

SECURITY OF LIFE ON STEAM VESSELS.

LETTER

FROM

IE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

draught of a bill to provide for the better security of life on board of ves-ls propelled in whole or in part by steam, and report of chief of steamboat spection.

CH 3, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 2, 1870.

IR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of Congress draught of a "bill to provide for the better security of life on board of sels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes." insecurity to life and property incident to the navigation of steam sels is a matter which has frequently engaged the attention of Con-s. The prevention of the fearful disasters liable to occur from the ty construction of such vessels, and the reckless manner in which are navigated, was first attempted by the statute of July 7, 1838, tled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of pas-gers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam." t. at Large, vol. 5, p. 264.) This act was modified in some unim-ant particulars, by the act of March 3, 1843; but it was amplified s provisions, and otherwise largely amended by the act of August 852. Other statutes relating to the general subject of navigation team, and the inspection of steam vessels, have been passed subse-ntly at different dates down to a period as late as the year 1866.

he proposed bill embodies all the valuable features of previous stat-, and makes such amendments and additions thereto as have been d by experience to be necessary to the more effectual attainment of r purpose, which is the utmost possible security to property and life. herefore, combines in one whole all the essentials of many statutes by reason of their multiplicity, and the difference of their dates, er the law actually in force in regard to the navigation of steam els, and their inspection, uncertain and difficult to be ascertained. ie various provisions of the bill have been maturely considered by rts in the several departments to which its purely technical portions e, and have been carefully compared with existing laws. The rea-for such changes of present laws as are contemplated by the bill,

are set forth in detail in a report from the steamboat inspection office of this department, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

How far steam vessels exclusively navigated in the inland waters of a State shall be embraced in the provisions of the bill, is a question difficult to decide, and the subject is one which has occasioned great embarrassment to the department in the execution of the acts now in force. It is desirable that the question be settled by legislative enactment. The section of the bill bearing upon the matter (the 41st) is substantially in accordance with precedents upon which this department has acted, but is submitted for such revision as may be deemed requisite.

I offer the present bill as being in its main features in harmony with the provisions of many successive statutes, and wherein it differs from them, as being imperatively demanded by the public necessities.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A BILL to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no license, register, or enrollment shall be granted, or other papers issued, by any collector or other chief officer of the customs, to any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, until he shall have satisfactory evidence that all the provisions of this act have been fully complied with; and if any such vessel shall be navigated without complying with the terms of this act, the owner or owners thereof shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of five hundred dollars for each offense, one-half for the use of the informer; and for which sum the steamboat or vessel so engaged shall be liable, and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel, in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every steamer so propelled and carrying passengers or freight shall be provided with suitable pipes and valves attached to the boiler to convey steam into the hold, and the different compartments thereof, to extinguish fire; and all wood-work or other ignitible substances about the boilers, chimneys, cook-houses, and stove-pipes, exposed to ignition, shall be thoroughly shielded by some incombustible material in such a manner as to leave the air to circulate freely between such material and wood-work or other ignitible substance; and before granting a certificate of inspection the inspectors shall require all other necessary provisions to be made throughout such vessel to guard against loss or danger from fire.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every steamer permitted by her certificate of inspection to carry as many as fifty passengers, or upwards, or any steamer carrying passengers, and shall also carry cotton, hay, or hemp, shall be provided with a good double-acting steam fire pump, or other equivalent apparatus for throwing water; said pump or other apparatus for throwing water shall be kept at all times and at all seasons of the year in good order and ready for immediate use, having at least two pipes of suitable dimensions, one on each side of

the vessel, to convey the water to the upper decks; to these pipes there shall be attached, by means of stop-cocks or valves, both between decks and on the upper deck, good and suitable hose of sufficient strength to stand a pressure of not less than one hundred pounds to the square inch, long enough to reach to all parts of the vessel, and properly provided with nozzles, and kept in good order and ready for immediate service; and every steamer exceeding two hundred tons burden, and carrying passengers, shall be provided with two good double-acting fire pumps, to be worked by hand; each chamber of said pumps shall be of sufficient capacity to contain not less than one hundred cubic inches of water; said pumps shall be placed in the most suitable parts of the vessel for efficient service, having suitable well-fitted hose to each pump, of at least one-half the vessel in length, kept at all times in perfect order, and shipped up, and ready for immediate use; and on every such steamer not exceeding two hundred tons one of such pumps may be dispensed with; and each fire pump thus provided for shall be supplied with water by means of a suitable pipe connected therewith, and passing through the side of the vessel so low as to be at all times under water when she is afloat; and no fire pump thus provided for shall be placed below the lower deck of any such vessel; and every steamer shall be provided with a pump which shall be of sufficient strength and suitably arranged to test the boilers thereof. But the capacity of one hundred cubic inches as herein required shall not apply to steamers now in service.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no loose hay, loose cotton, or loose hemp, camphene, nitro-glycerine, naphtha, benzine, benzole, coal oil, crude petroleum, or other like explosive burning fluids, or like dangerous article, shall be carried as freight or used as stores on any steamer carrying passengers; nor shall baled cotton or hemp be carried on such steamers, unless the bales are compactly pressed and thoroughly covered with bagging or similar fabric, and secured with good iron bands; and every bale of cotton or hemp that shall be shipped or carried on any passenger steamer without conforming to the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars, one-half to the informer; which bales shall be liable to seizure and sale to secure the payment of such penalty. Nor shall gunpowder be carried on any such vessel, except in case of special license granted by inspectors, as hereinafter provided; nor shall oil of vitriol, nitric or other chemical acids, be carried on such steamers, except on the decks or guards thereof, or in such other safe part of the vessel as shall be prescribed by the inspectors. Refined petroleum which will not ignite at a temperature less than one hundred and ten degrees of Fahrenheit thermometer, and oil or spirits of turpentine may be carried on any such steamer, when the same shall be put up in good metallic vessels or in casks or barrels, well and securely bound with iron, and stowed in a secure part of the vessel; friction matches may also be carried on such steamers, when securely packed in strong tight chests or boxes, the covers of which shall be well secured by locks, screws, or other reliable fastenings, and stowed in a safe part of the vessel, at a secure distance from any fire or heat.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, camphene, naphtha, benzine, benzole, coal oil, crude petroleum, oil of vitriol, nitric or other chemical acids, oil or spirits of turpentine, friction matches, and all other articles of like character, when packed or put up for shipment, shall be securely packed, and put up separately from each other and from all other articles, and the package, box, cask, or other vessel containing the same shall be distinctly marked on the outside with the name or description of the article contained therein;

and every person who shall pack or put up, or cause to be packed or put up, for shipment, any gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, camphene, naphtha, benzine, benzole, coal oil, crude petroleum, oil of vitriol, nitric or other chemical acids, oil or spirits of turpentine, friction matches, or other articles of like character, other than as aforesaid, or shall knowingly ship or attempt to ship the same, or shall deliver the same to any such vessel as stores, unless packed and marked as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding eighteen months, or both, one-half of the fine to go to the informer, and the articles to be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every vessel, so propelled by steam and carrying passengers, during the night time shall keep a suitable number of watchmen in the cabins and on each deck to guard against fire or other dangers, and to give alarm in case of accident or disaster; and for every neglect of this duty, the license of the officer in charge of the vessel for the time being shall be revoked; and if any owner of such vessel shall neglect or refuse to furnish the requisite number of men necessary to keep watch, as herein required, he shall be fined one thousand dollars, one-half to be paid to the informer.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every steam vessel navigating rivers only (except ferry boats, freight boats, canal boats, and towing boats, of less than fifty tons) shall have at least one good, substantial boat, with lines attached, and properly supplied with oars, and kept in good condition at all times and ready for immediate use; and, in addition thereto, every such steamer carrying passengers shall have one or more metallic life-boats, fire-proof, and in all respects good and substantial boats, of such dimensions and arrangements as the board of supervising inspectors by their rules and regulations shall prescribe; which boats shall be carried in the most convenient manner so as to be brought into immediate use in case of accident: *Provided*, That where the character of the navigation is such that in the opinion of the supervising inspector the metallic life-boats can be dispensed with, he is hereby authorized to exempt any such steamer from carrying the same, or may require a substitute therefor, at his discretion.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every such vessel, carrying passengers, shall be provided with a good life-preserver, made of suitable material, for every cabin passenger for which she shall have accommodation; and also a good life-preserver or float, for each deck or other class passenger which the inspector's certificate shall allow her to carry, including the officers and crew; which life-preservers or floats shall be kept in convenient and accessible places on such vessel, in readiness for immediate use in case of accident; and every such vessel of two hundred tons, or less, shall also keep at least eighteen fire-buckets and two barrels, and shall have not less than four axes; and every such steamer of over two hundred tons, and less than five hundred tons burden, shall carry not less than twenty-four buckets, four water barrels, and six axes; and every such steamer of over five hundred tons shall carry not less than thirty-five buckets, six water barrels and eight axes; the buckets and barrels shall be kept in convenient places and filled with water, to be in readiness in case of fire, and the axes shall be kept in good order and ready for immediate use: *Provided, however*, That tanks of suitable dimensions and arrangement, or buckets in sufficient number, may be substituted for barrels.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That every such vessel, carrying passen-

gers on the main deck, shall be provided with sufficient means convenient to such passengers for their escape to the upper deck, in case of the vessel sinking, or other accident endangering life; and in the stowage of freight upon such deck, where passengers are carried, gangways or passages, sufficiently large to allow persons to pass freely through them, shall be left open both fore and aft of the vessel, and also to the guards on each side; and it shall be the duty of the captain or mate of such vessel to assign to all deck passengers when taking passage the space on deck they may occupy during the voyage, and such space shall not thereafter be occupied by freight, nor crowded by other persons; nor shall freight be stowed about the boilers or machinery in such a manner as to obstruct or prevent the engineer from readily attending to his duties; and for every violation of this section relating to the carriage and accommodation of passengers the owners of the vessel shall pay a fine of three hundred dollars, one-half to the use of the informer.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That every steamer carrying passengers shall be provided with wire tiller-ropes, or iron rods or chains, for the purpose of steering and navigating the vessel; and shall employ wire bell-pulls for signalizing the engineer from the pilot-house, together with tubes of proper size so arranged as to return the sound of the engine bells to the pilot-house: *Provided*, That on any such vessel, navigated by the mariner's compass, so much of such wire rope or chain may be dispensed with, and disused, as shall influence or disturb the working of such compass.

SEC. 11 *And be it further enacted*, That when any vacancy shall occur in any local board of inspectors now existing, or whenever local inspectors are to be appointed for a new district, the supervising inspector shall notify the collector or other chief officer of the customs for the district, and the judge of the district court of the United States for the district in which such appointment is to be made, who, together with the supervising inspector, shall meet together as a board of designators; and it shall be the duty of such board, or the major part thereof, one of which majority shall be the supervising inspector, when designating an inspector of hulls, to select a person of good character and suitable qualifications and attainments to perform the services required of him by this act, who, from his practical knowledge of ship-building and the uses of steam in navigation, shall be fully competent to make a reliable estimate of the strength, seaworthiness, and other qualities of the hulls of steamers and their equipment deemed essential to safety of life in the navigation of such vessel, to be called the inspector of hulls; and when designating an inspector of boilers, to select a person of good character and suitable qualifications and attainments to perform the services required of him by this act, who, from his knowledge and experience of the duties of an engineer employed in navigating vessels by steam, and also in the construction and use of boilers, and machinery, and appurtenances therewith connected, shall be able to form a reliable opinion of the strength, form, workmanship, and suitableness of such boilers and machinery to be employed without hazard to life, from imperfection in the material, workmanship, or arrangement of any part of such apparatus for steaming, to be called the inspector of boilers; and these two persons, when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, from the date of designation constitute a board of local inspectors, and shall be empowered and required to perform the duties herein specified, to wit:

First. Upon application in writing of the master or owner they shall, once in every year, at least, carefully inspect the hulls of each steamer

within their respective districts, and shall satisfy themselves that every such vessel so submitted to their inspection is of a structure suitable for the service in which she is to be employed, has suitable accommodations for passengers and the crew, and is in a condition to warrant the belief that she may be used in navigation as a steamer, with safety to life, and that all the requirements of law in regard to fires, boats, pumps, hose, life-preservers, floats, anchors, cables, and other things are faithfully complied with; and if they deem it expedient they may direct the vessel to be put in motion, and may adopt any other suitable means to test her sufficiency and that of her equipment.

Second. They shall also inspect the boilers of all steamers before the same shall be used, and once at least in every year thereafter, subjecting them to the hydrostatic pressure prescribed by this act, and satisfy themselves by thorough examination that the boilers are well made, of good and suitable material; that the openings for the passage of water and steam respectively, and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat, are of proper dimensions and free from obstruction; that the spaces between and around the flues are sufficient, and that the flues are circular in form, and the fire-line of the furnace is at least two inches below the prescribed minimum water-line of the boilers; and that the arrangement for delivering the feed-water is such that the boilers cannot be injured thereby; and that such boilers and the machinery and the appurtenances may be safely employed in the service proposed in the written application without peril to life; and shall also satisfy themselves that the safety-valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number, and well arranged, (one of which may, if necessary in the opinion of the inspectors to secure safety, be taken wholly from the control of all persons engaged in navigating such vessel and secured by the inspectors,) and that the weights of the safety-valves are properly adjusted, so as to allow no greater pressure in the boilers than the amount prescribed by the inspection certificate; that there is a sufficient number of gauge-cocks properly inserted, and suitable steam and water gauges to indicate the height of water and the pressure of steam; and that fusible metals are properly inserted so as to fuse by the heat of the furnace when the water in the boilers shall fall below its prescribed limits; and that adequate and certain provision is made for an ample supply of water to feed the boilers at all times, whether such vessel is in motion or not, so that in high-pressure boilers the water shall not be less than four inches above the top of the flues.

Third. That in subjecting to the hydrostatic tests boilers called and usually known under the designation of high-pressure boilers, the inspector shall assume one hundred and ten pounds to the square inch as the maximum pressure allowable as a working power for a new boiler forty-two inches in diameter, made in the best manner, of inspected iron plates, one-fourth of an inch thick, and of a quality required by law, and shall rate the working power of all high-pressure boilers, whether old or new, according to their strength, compared with this standard, and in all cases the test applied shall exceed the working power allowed in the ratio of one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred and ten; and in subjecting to the test aforesaid that class of boilers usually designated and known as low-pressure boilers, the said inspectors shall allow as a working power of each new boiler a pressure of only three-fourths the number of pounds to the square inch to which it shall have been subjected by the hydrostatic test, and found to be sufficient therefor; but should such inspectors be of the opinion that said boiler, by reason of its construction or material, will not safely allow so high a working

pressure, they may, for reasons to be stated specially in their certificate, fix the working pressure of said boiler at less than three-fourths of said test pressure; but all boilers used on steam vessels, and constructed of iron or steel plates, inspected under the provisions of section thirty-six of this act, shall be subjected to a hydrostatic test in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch to one hundred pounds to the square inch of the working steam power allowed; and no boiler or pipe or any of the connections therewith shall be approved, which is made, in whole or in part, of bad material, or is unsafe in its form, or dangerous from defective workmanship, age, use, or other cause.

Fourth. When the inspection is completed, and the inspectors approve the vessel and her equipment throughout, they shall make and subscribe a certificate to the collector or other chief officer of the customs, for the district in which such inspection shall be made, in accordance with such form and regulations as the board of supervising inspectors shall prescribe; which certificate shall be verified by the oaths of the inspectors signing it, before the chief officer of the customs of the district, or any other person competent by law to administer oaths; and in case the said inspectors refuse to grant a certificate of approval, they shall state in writing, and sign the same, their reasons for their disapproval.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the application of any master or owner of any steamer employed in the carriage of passengers, for a license to carry gunpowder, the said inspectors shall examine such vessel, and if they find that she is provided with a chest or safe composed of metal, or entirely lined and sheathed therewith, or if the vessel has one or more compartments thoroughly lined and sheathed with metal, at a secure distance from any fire, they may grant a certificate to that effect, authorizing such vessels to carry as freight, within such chest, safes, or compartments, the article of gunpowder.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the said inspectors shall keep a record of certificates of inspection of vessels, their boilers, engines, and machinery, and of all their acts in their examination and inspection of steamers, whether of approval or disapproval, and when a certificate of approval is recorded, the original shall be delivered to the collector or other chief officer of the customs of the district; they shall also keep a like record of certificates authorizing gunpowder to be carried as freight by any steamer carrying passengers; and shall keep a like record of all licenses granted to captains, mates, pilots, and engineers, and of all refusals of the same, also of all suspensions, or revocations of licenses, also of all refusals, suspensions, or revocations of which they shall receive notices from other districts; and shall report to the supervising inspector of their respective districts, in writing, their decisions in cases of refusals of licenses, or the suspension or revocation thereof, and all testimony received by them in such proceedings; they shall also report promptly, to such supervising inspector, all violations of the steamboat laws that shall come to their knowledge.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the inspectors shall license and classify the captains, chief mates, engineers, and pilots of all steam vessels, and it shall be unlawful to employ any person, or for any person to serve, as a captain, chief mate, engineer, or pilot on any steamer, who is not licensed by the inspectors; and any one so offending shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each offense; and no steamer carrying passengers shall depart from any port unless she shall have in her service a full complement of officers, and crew, sufficient at all times to manage the vessel, including the proper number of watchmen: *Provided, however*, if any such vessel, on her voyage, is deprived of the services of any

licensed officers, without the consent, fault, or collusion of the master, owner, or any one interested in the vessel, the deficiency may be temporarily supplied until others, licensed, can be obtained.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person applies to be licensed as captain or master of steam vessels, the inspectors shall make diligent inquiry as to his character and shall carefully examine the proofs which he presents in support of his claim; and if they are satisfied that his capacity, experience, habits of life and character are such as to warrant the belief that he can be safely intrusted with the duties and responsibilities of the station, they shall grant him a license authorizing him to discharge such duties on any such vessel for the term of one year; but such license shall be suspended or revoked, upon satisfactory proof of bad conduct, intemperate habits, inattention to his duties, or the willful violation of any provision of this act.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person shall apply for authority to be employed as chief mate of steam vessels, the inspectors shall require satisfactory evidence of the knowledge, experience, and skill of the applicant in lading cargo, the handling and stowage of freight, and shall examine him as to his knowledge and ability in managing such vessels, and all other duties pertaining to his station; and, if satisfied of his qualifications and good character, they shall grant him a license, authorizing him to perform such duties for the term of one year; but such license shall be suspended or revoked upon satisfactory proof of bad conduct, intemperate habits, unskillfulness, or want of knowledge of the duties of his station, or the willful violation of any provision of this act.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person shall apply for authority to perform the duties of engineer of any steamer, the inspectors shall examine the applicant as to his knowledge of steam machinery, and his experience as an engineer, and also the proofs which he produces in support of his claim, and if, upon full consideration, they are satisfied that his character, habits of life, knowledge, and experience in the duties of an engineer are all such as to authorize the belief that the applicant is a suitable and safe person to be intrusted with the powers and duties of such a station, they shall grant him a license, authorizing him to be employed in such duties for the term of one year, in which they shall assign him to the appropriate class of engineers; but such license shall be suspended or revoked upon satisfactory proof of negligence, unskillfulness, intemperance, or the willful violation of any provision of this act; but if complaint be made against any engineer holding a license authorizing him to take charge of the boilers and machinery of any steamer, that he has through negligence or want of skill permitted the boilers in his charge to burn, or otherwise become in bad condition, or that he has not kept his engine and machinery in good working order, it shall be the duty of the inspectors, upon satisfactory proof of such negligence or want of skill, to revoke his license, and assign such engineer to a lower grade or class of engineers if they find him fitted therefor.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person, claiming to be a skillful pilot of steam vessels, shall offer himself for a license, the inspector shall make diligent inquiry as to his character and merits, and if satisfied with the proof that he shall offer, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and skill, and is trustworthy and faithful, they shall grant him a license for the term of one year to pilot any such vessel within the limits prescribed in the license; but such license shall be suspended or revoked upon satisfactory evidence of negligence, unskillfulness, or inattention to the duties of his station, or for intemperance,

or the willful violation of any provision of this act. And every such captain, mate, engineer, and pilot who shall receive a license as aforesaid, shall, when employed upon any such vessel, place his certificate of license (which shall be framed under glass) in some conspicuous place in such vessel, where it can be seen by passengers and others at all times; and for every neglect to comply with this provision by any such captain, mate, engineer, or pilot, he shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars fine, or to the revocation of his license: *Provided*, That in cases where the captain or mate is also a pilot of the vessel, he shall not be required to hold two licenses to perform such duties, but the license issued shall state on its face that he is authorized to act in such double capacity.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the said local boards of inspectors shall investigate all acts of incompetency or misconduct committed by any such licensed officer while acting under the authority of his license, and shall have power to summon before them any witness within their respective districts, and compel their attendance by a similar process as in the United States circuit or district courts; and such local inspectors are hereby authorized to administer all necessary oaths to any witnesses thus summoned before them; and after reasonable notice in writing, given to the alleged delinquent, of the time and place of such investigation, the said witness shall be examined under oath touching the performance of his duties by any such licensed officer, and if the board shall be satisfied that such licensed officer is incompetent, or has been guilty of misbehavior, negligence, unskillfulness, or has endangered life, or willfully violated any provision of this act, they shall immediately suspend or revoke his license, and the chief officer of the customs for the district shall pay out of the revenues received under the provisions of this act such fees to the United States marshal for his services, and to any witness so summoned, for his actual travel and attendance, as shall be officially certified to by any inspector hearing the case, upon the back of such summons, not exceeding the rate allowed for fees and to witnesses for travel and attendance in any circuit or district court of the United States.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any board of local inspectors refuse to grant a license to any person applying for the same, or shall suspend or revoke the license of any captain, mate, engineer, or pilot, any person deeming himself wronged by such refusal, suspension, or revocation, may, within thirty days thereof, on application to the supervising inspector of the district, have his case examined anew by such supervising inspector, and the local board shall furnish to the supervising inspector, in writing, the reasons for their doings in the premises; and such supervising inspector shall examine the case anew, and he shall have the same powers to summon witnesses and compel their attendance, and to administer oaths, that are conferred on the local inspectors by the terms of this act, and such witnesses and the marshal shall be paid in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for; and such supervising inspector may revoke, change, or modify the decision of such local board; and like proceedings may be had by any master or owner of any steam vessel in relation to the inspection of such vessel, or her boilers or machinery, by any such local board; and in case of repairs, and in any investigation or inspection where there shall be a disagreement between the local inspectors, the supervising inspector, when so requested, shall investigate and decide the case.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the annual inspection, it shall be the duty of the local inspectors to examine, at

proper times, steamers arriving and departing to and from their respective ports so often as to enable them to detect any neglect to comply with the requirements of law, and also any defects or imperfections becoming apparent after the inspection aforesaid, and tending to render the navigation of the vessel unsafe; and if they shall discover any omission to comply with the law, or that repairs have become necessary to make the vessel safe, the said inspectors shall at once notify the master in writing, stating in the notice what is required; and if the master deems the requirements unreasonable or unnecessary, he may apply for a re-examination of the case to the supervising inspector, as hereinbefore provided; and if the master or owner shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of the local inspectors, and shall, contrary thereto and while the same remains unreversed by the supervising inspector, employ the vessel by navigating her, the master and owners and the vessel itself shall be liable to the penalty, as prescribed by the first section of this act; and in addition thereto shall be liable for any damage to passengers and their baggage which shall occur from any defects, as stated in the notice aforesaid; and all inspections and orders for repairs shall be promptly made by the inspectors, and when it can be safely done, in their judgment, they shall permit repairs to be made where those interested can most conveniently do them; and no inspectors of one district shall modify or annul the doings of the inspectors of another district in regard to repairs, unless there is a change in the state of things demanding more repairs than were thought necessary when the order was made; nor shall the inspectors of one district license a person coming from another district, if such person has been rejected for unfitness or want of qualifications.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the said local boards, when so requested in writing by any master or owner, shall, under the direction of the supervising inspector, inspect steamers in other collection districts where no such board is established, and if a certificate of approval is not granted, no other inspection shall be made by the same, or any other board, until the objections made by such local board, and unreversed by the supervising inspector of the district, are removed: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the right of the inspectors to permit such vessel to go to another port for repairs, if in their opinion it can be done with safety.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to carry this act fully into execution, the ten supervising inspectors now in office shall continue in commission; and whenever a vacancy occurs from death, resignation, or removal, the President of the United States shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, fill the vacancy by appointing a successor, who shall be selected for his knowledge, skill, and practical experience in the uses of steam for navigation, and is a competent judge of the character and qualities of steam vessels, and of all parts of the machinery employed in steaming. The said supervising inspectors shall assemble together as a board, once in each year, at the city of Washington, District of Columbia, on the third Wednesday in January, and at such other times as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, for joint consultation, and shall assign to each of the supervising inspectors respectively the limits of territory within which he shall perform his duties, and the said board shall establish all necessary rules and regulations required to carry out in the most effective manner the provisions of this act for the safety of life, which rules and regulations, when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have the force of law: *Provided, however*, That the supervising inspector for the district

embracing the Pacific coast shall not be under obligation to attend the meetings of the board oftener than once in two years, and when he does not attend such meetings he shall make his communications thereto, in the way of a report, in such manner as the board shall prescribe.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That each supervising inspector shall watch over all parts of the territory assigned to him, shall visit, confer with, and examine into the doings of the local boards of inspectors within his district, and shall instruct them in the proper performance of their duties; and shall, whenever he thinks it expedient, visit such vessels licensed, and examine into their condition for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this act have been observed and complied with both by the board of inspectors and the master and owners; and it shall be the duty of all masters, engineers, mates, and pilots of such vessels to answer all reasonable inquiries, and to give all the information in their power in regard to any such vessel so visited, and her machinery for steaming, and the manner of managing both.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a supervising inspector ascertains to his satisfaction that any master, mate, engineer, pilot, or owner of any such vessel, fails to perform his duties according to the provisions of this act, he shall report the facts in writing to the board in the district where the vessel was inspected or belongs; and if need be he shall cause the negligent or offending party to be prosecuted; and if the supervising inspector has good reason to believe there has been, through negligence or any other cause, a failure of the board who inspected the vessel to do its duty, he shall report the facts in writing to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause immediate investigation into the truth of the complaint, and if he deems the cause sufficient, shall remove the delinquent.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of such supervising inspectors to see that the said several boards within their respective districts execute their duties faithfully, promptly, and, as far as possible, uniformly, in all places, by following out the provisions of this act according to the true intent and meaning thereof; and they shall, as far as practicable, harmonize differences of opinion when they exist in different local boards.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the said supervising inspectors shall also visit collection districts in which there are no boards of inspectors, if there be any where steamers are owned or employed, and each one shall have full power to inspect any such steamer or the boilers of such steamer in any such district, or in any district where, from distance or other cause, it is inconvenient to resort to the local board, and to grant certificates of approval, and to do and perform all the duties imposed upon local boards by this act.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the board of supervising inspectors to establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary to make known in a proper manner to local inspectors the names of all persons licensed under the provisions of this act, the names of all persons from whom licenses have been withheld, and the names of all whose licenses have been suspended or revoked; and also the names of all steam vessels neglecting or refusing to make such repairs as may be ordered under the provisions of this act, and the names of all that have been refused certificates of inspection. And each supervising inspector shall report in writing, at the annual meetings of the board, the general business transacted in his district during the year, embracing all violations of the steamboat laws, and the action taken in relation to the same, all investigations and decisions by local inspectors,

and all cases of appeal, and the result thereof, and the board shall examine into all the acts of each supervising inspector and local board, and all complaints made against the same, in relation to the performance of their duties under the law, and the judgment of the board in each case shall be entered upon their journal; and the board shall, as far as possible, correct mistakes where they exist.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the board of supervising inspectors to establish such rules and regulations to be observed by all steam vessels in passing each other as they shall from time to time deem necessary for safety, two printed copies of which rules and regulations, signed by said inspectors, shall be furnished to each of such vessels, and shall at all times be kept up in conspicuous places in such vessels, which rules shall be observed both night and day. Should any pilot, engineer, mate, or master of any steam vessel neglect or willfully refuse to observe such regulations so established, any delinquent so neglecting or refusing shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, and to all damages done to any passenger, in his person or baggage, by such neglect or refusal.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the collectors or other chief officers of the customs, and of the inspectors aforesaid, within the said several districts, to enforce the provisions of law against all steamers arriving and departing; and upon proof that any collector or other chief officer of the customs, or inspector, has negligently or intentionally omitted his duty in this particular, such delinquent shall be liable to removal from office, and to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense, to be sued for in an action of debt before any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector or other chief officer of the customs shall retain on file all original certificates of the inspectors required by this act to be delivered to him, and shall give to the master or owner of the vessel therein named three certified copies thereof, two of which shall be placed by such master or owner in conspicuous places in the vessel where they will be most likely to be observed by passengers and others, and there kept at all times framed, under glass; the other shall be retained by such master or owner as evidence of the authority thereby conferred; and if any passenger shall be received on board any steamer not having the certified copies of the certificate of approval as required by this act, placed and kept as aforesaid, or if any passenger steamer shall receive or carry any gunpowder on board, not having a certificate authorizing the same, and a certified copy thereof placed and kept as aforesaid, or shall carry any gunpowder at a place or in a manner not authorized by such certificate, such steamer shall be held liable for a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That every inspector who shall willfully certify falsely touching any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, as to her hull, accommodations, boilers, engines, machinery, or their appurtenances, or any of her equipments, or any matter or thing contained in any certificate signed and sworn to by him, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That no person interested either directly or indirectly in any patented life-preserver, life-boat, gauge, or any article required by law to be used on any steamer by this act, or who is a member of any association of owners, masters, engineers, or pilots of steamboats, or who is directly or indirectly pecuniarily inter-

ested in any steam vessel, or who has not the qualifications and acquirements as prescribed by this act, shall be eligible to hold the office of either supervising or local inspector, or discharge the duties thereof. And if any such person shall attempt to exercise the functions of the office of steamboat inspector, it shall be a misdemeanor, for which he shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and shall be dismissed from office.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That any inspector who shall, upon any pretense, receive any fee or reward for his services rendered under this act, except what is herein allowed him, shall forfeit his office, and if found guilty, on indictment, be otherwise punished according to the aggravation of the offense, by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That every boiler manufactured after twelve months from the passage of this act to be used on steam vessels, and made of iron or steel plates, shall be constructed of plates that have been stamped in accordance with the provisions of this act; and if any person shall construct a boiler, or steam-pipe connecting the boilers, to be so used, of iron or steel plates which have not been stamped and inspected according to the provisions of this act, or otherwise than as herein provided, or who shall knowingly use any defective, bad, or faulty iron or steel in the construction of such boilers; or shall drift any rivet hole to make it come fair; or shall deliver any such boiler for use, knowing it to be imperfect in its flues, flanging, riveting, bracing, or in any other of its parts, shall be fined one thousand dollars, one-half for the use of the informer: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent from being used on any steamer any boiler or steam generator which may not be constructed of riveted iron or steel plates, when the board of supervising inspectors shall have satisfactory evidence that such boiler or steam generator is equal in strength, and as safe from explosion as a boiler of the best quality, constructed of riveted iron or steel plates.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That after twelve months from the passage of this act, every iron or steel plate used in the construction of steamboat boilers, and which shall be subject to a tensile strain, shall be inspected in such manner as shall be prescribed by the board of supervising inspectors and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to enable the inspectors to ascertain its tensile strength, homogeneousness, toughness, and ability to withstand the effect of repeated heating and cooling; and no iron or steel plate shall be used in the construction of such boilers which has not been so inspected and approved under the rules prescribed as aforesaid.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That every such plate of boiler iron or steel, made for use in the construction of steamboat boilers, shall be distinctly and permanently stamped by the manufacturer thereof, and, if practicable, in such places that the marks shall be left visible when such plates shall be worked into boilers, with the name of the manufacturer, the place where manufactured, and the number of pounds of tensile strain it will bear to the sectional square inch; and the inspectors shall keep a record in their office of the stamps upon all boiler plates and boilers, made under the provisions of this act, which they shall inspect.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall counterfeit, or cause to be counterfeited, any of the marks or stamps required by this act, or shall designedly stamp, or cause to be stamped, falsely, any boiler iron or steel plates, or if any person shall stamp or mark, or

cause to be stamped or marked, any such iron or steel plates with the name or trade-mark of another, with the intent to mislead or deceive, any such person or persons shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined two thousand dollars, one-half to the use of the informer, and may, in addition thereto, at the discretion of the court, be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That after one year from the passage of this act, no iron or steel plates shall be used in the construction of boilers for steam vessels unless they have been inspected in accordance with the provisions of this act; and the working steam pressure allowable on such boilers when single riveted shall not produce a strain to exceed one-sixth of the tensile strength of the iron or steel plates of which such boilers are constructed; but where the longitudinal laps of the cylindrical parts of such boilers are double riveted, and the rivet holes for such boilers have been fairly drilled instead of punched, an addition of fifteen per centum to the working pressure above provided for single riveting may be allowed: *Provided*, That all other parts of such boilers shall correspond in strength to the additional allowance so made; and no split-calking shall in any case be permitted. And every such boiler shall be provided with a good, well-constructed safety valve or valves, of such number, dimensions, and arrangements as shall be prescribed by the board of supervising inspectors, and shall also be provided with a sufficient number of gauge-cocks and a reliable water-gauge; and in addition thereto there shall be inserted, in a suitable manner, in the flues, crown sheet, or other parts of the boiler most exposed to the heat of the furnace when the water falls below its prescribed limits, a plug of good Banca tin, and no boiler to which the heat is applied to the outside of the shell thereof shall be constructed of iron or steel plates of more than twenty-six one-hundredths of an inch in thickness, the ends or heads of the boilers only excepted. And every such boiler employed on steamers navigating rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, or their tributaries, shall have not less than three inches space between and around its internal flues; and the feed-water shall be delivered into the boilers in such a manner as to prevent it from contracting the metal, or otherwise injuring the boilers. And when boilers are so arranged on a steamer that there is employed a water-connecting pipe through which the water may pass from one boiler to another, there shall also be provided a similar steam connection, having an area of opening into each boiler of at least one square inch for every two square feet of effective heating surface contained in any one of the boilers so connected, half the flue and all other fire surfaces being computed as effective. And adequate provision shall be made on all steamers to prevent sparks or flame from being driven back from the fire doors into the vessel.

SEC. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall intentionally load or obstruct, or cause to be loaded or obstructed, in any way or manner, the safety-valve of a boiler, or shall employ any other means or device whereby the boiler may be subjected to a greater pressure than the amount allowed by the certificate of the inspectors, or shall intentionally derange or hinder the operation of any machinery or device employed to denote the state of the water or steam in any boiler or to give warning of approaching danger, or shall intentionally permit the water to fall below the prescribed low-water line of the boiler, it shall, in any such case, be a misdemeanor, and any and every person concerned therein, directly or indirectly, shall forfeit two hundred dollars, and may,

at the discretion of the court, be, in addition thereto, imprisoned not exceeding five years.

SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That every steam vessel navigated within the limits of any State exclusively, whose cargo, or any part thereof, consists of goods, wares, or products from any foreign countries, or from any other State, or from the same State, and destined for use or consumption in any other country or State; and steamers engaged in towing vessels whose cargo, or any part thereof, consists of goods, wares, or products as aforesaid; and every steamer engaged in towing vessels about the harbor of any port, or to and from the sea or lakes; and every steamer navigated on any waters which are the common highways of commerce, shall be classed among vessels engaged in foreign commerce, or in commerce among the States, and shall be subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That on any steamers, navigating rivers only, when from darkness, fog, or other cause, the pilot on watch shall be of opinion that the navigation is unsafe, or from accident to, or derangement of, the machinery of the boat, the chief engineer shall be of the opinion that the further navigation of the vessel is unsafe, the vessel shall be brought to anchor or moored as soon as it prudently can be done: *Provided*, That if the person in command shall, after being so admonished by either of such officers, elect to pursue such voyage, he may do the same; but in such case both he and the owners of such steamer shall be answerable for all damages which shall arise to the person of any passenger or his baggage from said causes in so pursuing the voyage, and no degree of care or diligence shall in such case be held to justify or excuse the person in command or said owners.

SEC. 43. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever damage is sustained by any passenger or his baggage from explosion, fire, collision, or other cause, the master and the owner of such vessel, or either of them, and the vessel, shall be liable to each and every person so injured to the full amount of damage, if it happens through any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of law herein prescribed, or through known defects or imperfections of the steaming apparatus or of the hull; but if all the provisions of this act shall have been complied with, no such captain or owners shall be liable for any damage done or injury sustained, and any person sustaining loss or injury through the carelessness, negligence, or willful misconduct of any captain, mate, engineer, or pilot, or his neglect or refusal to obey the provisions of law herein prescribed as to navigating such steamers, may sue such captain, mate, engineer or pilot, and recover damages for any such injury caused as aforesaid by any such captain, mate, engineer, or pilot.

SEC. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That every steamboat of the United States shall, in addition to having her name painted on her stern, as now required by law, also have the same conspicuously placed in distinct, plain letters, of not less than six inches in length, on each outer side of the pilot-house, if it has such, and (in case the said boat has side-wheels) also on the outer side of each wheel-house; and if any such steamboat shall be found without having her name placed as herein required, she shall be subject to the same penalty and forfeiture as is now provided by law in the case of a vessel of the United States found without having her name and the name of the port to which she belongs painted on her stern as required by law.

SEC. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That no master, owner, or agent of any vessel of the United States shall in any way change the name of such vessel, or by any device, advertisement, or contrivance deceive or

attempt to deceive the public, or any officer or agent of the United States government, or of any State, or any corporation or agent thereof, or any person or persons, as to the true name or character of such vessel, on pain of the forfeiture of such vessel.

SEC. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That every barge carrying passengers, while in tow of any steamer, shall be subject to the provisions of this act for the preservation of the lives of passengers so far as relates to fire-buckets, axes, life-preservers, and yawls; for the violation of this section the penalty shall be two hundred dollars; one-half for the use of the informer.

SEC. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That every river steamer navigating waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, and their tributaries, shall carry the following lights, viz: One red light on the outboard side of the port smoke-pipe, and one green light on the outboard side of the starboard smoke-pipe; these lights to show both forward and abeam on their respective sides. And upon each and every coal-boat, trading-boat, produce-boat, canal-boat, oyster-boat, fishing-boat, raft, or other water craft navigating any bay, harbor, or river, by hand-power, horse-power, sail, or by the current of the river, or which shall be anchored or moored in or near the channel or fairway of any bay, harbor, or river, there shall be carried, from sunset to sunrise, one or more good white lights, which shall be placed in such manner as shall be prescribed by the board of supervising inspectors; and every such vessel or raft, when running in a fog, or shall be anchored or moored in or near the channel or fairway as aforesaid, and not in any port, shall sound a fog-horn, or equivalent signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes; and all steamers navigated in a fog or thick weather shall sound their steam-whistles at intervals of not more than one minute. Every coasting steamer, and every steamer navigating bays, lakes, or other inland waters, other than ferry-boats and those above provided for, shall carry the red and green lights as provided for ocean-going steamers; and, in addition thereto, a central range of two white lights; the after light being carried at an elevation of at least fifteen feet above the light at the head of the vessel; the head light to be so constructed as to show a good light through twenty points of the compass, namely, from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side of the vessel; and the after light to show all around the horizon. The lights for ferry-boats shall be regulated by such rules as the board of supervising inspectors shall prescribe. And that the provision for a foremast head light for steamships, in an act entitled "An act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water," approved the 29th day of April, 1864, shall not be construed to apply to other than ocean-going steamers and steamers carrying sail.

SEC. 48. *And be it further enacted*, That the inspectors shall state in every certificate of inspection granted to steamers carrying passengers, other than ferry-boats, the number of passengers of each class that any such steamer has accommodations for, and can carry with prudence and safety; and it shall not be lawful to take on board of any such steamer a greater number of passengers than is so stated in the certificate as aforesaid; and for every violation of this provision the master and owner, or either of them, shall be liable to any person suing for the same, to forfeit the amount of passage money and ten dollars for each passenger beyond the number thus allowed: *Provided, however*, That if any such steamer shall engage in excursions, the inspectors shall issue to such steamer a special permit in writing for the occasion, in which shall be stated the additional number of passengers that may be carried,

and the number and kind of life-saving appliances that shall be provided for the safety of such additional passengers; and they shall also, in their discretion, limit the route and distance for such excursions.

SEC. 49. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the master of every passenger steamer to keep a correct list of all the passengers received and delivered from day to day, noting the places where received and where landed, which record shall be open to the inspection of the inspectors and officers of the customs at all times, and the aggregate number of said passengers shall be furnished to inspectors as often as called for; but on routes not exceeding one hundred miles, the number of passengers, if kept, shall be sufficient; and in case of default, through negligence or design, the said master shall forfeit one hundred dollars, which penalty, as well as that for excess of passengers, shall be a lien upon the vessel: *Provided, however*, That a bond may, as provided for in other cases, be given to secure the satisfaction of the judgment.

SEC. 50. *And be it further enacted*, That every master or commander of any steamer carrying passengers shall keep on board of such steamer at least two copies of this act, to be furnished to him by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if the master or commander neglects or refuses to do so, or shall unreasonably refuse to exhibit a copy of the same to any passenger who shall ask for it, he shall forfeit twenty dollars.

SEC. 51. *And be it further enacted*, That all sea-going vessels, and vessels navigating the great lakes, shall be subject to the navigation laws of the United States, when navigating within the jurisdiction thereof; and all vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating as aforesaid, shall be subject to all the rules and regulations established in pursuance of law for the government of steam vessels in passing, as provided by this act; and every sea-going steam vessel subject to the navigation laws of the United States, and to the rules and regulations aforesaid, shall, when under way, except on the high seas, be under the control and direction of pilots licensed by the inspectors of steamboats; the public vessels of the United States only excepted. And no State or municipal government shall impose upon pilots of steam vessels herein provided for any obligation to procure a State or other license in addition to that issued by the United States, nor other regulation which will impede such pilots in the performance of their duties as required by this act; nor shall any pilot charges be levied by any such authority upon any steamer piloted as herein provided.

SEC. 52. *And be it further enacted*, That every steamer navigating the ocean, or any lake, bay, or sound of the United States, shall be provided with such numbers of life-boats, floats, rafts, life-preservers, and drags, as will best secure the safety of all persons on board such vessel in case of disaster. And every sea-going vessel carrying passengers, and every such vessel navigating any of the northern or northwestern lakes, shall have the life-boats required by law, provided with suitable boat-disengaging apparatus, so arranged as to allow such boats to be safely launched while such vessels are under speed or otherwise, and so as to allow such disengaging apparatus to be operated by one person, disengaging both ends of the boat simultaneously from the tackles by which it may be lowered to the water. And it shall be the duty of the board of supervising inspectors to fix and determine, by their rules and regulations, the kind of life-boats, floats, rafts, life-preservers, and drags, that shall be used on such vessels; and also the kind and capacity of pumps or other appliances for freeing the steamer from water, in case of heavy leakage; the capacity of said pumps or appliances being suited to the navigation in which the steamer is employed; and if the owners

of any such steamers neglect or refuse to provide such drags, life-boats, floats, rafts, life-preservers, pumps, or appliances as shall be required by the board of supervising inspectors, such owners shall be fined one thousand dollars.

SEC. 53. *And be it further enacted*, That every sea-going steamer, and every steamer navigating the great northern or northwestern lakes, carrying passengers or freight, the building of which shall be completed after six months from the passage of this act, shall have not less than three water-tight cross bulk-heads; said bulk-heads to reach to the main deck in single-decked vessels—otherwise, to the deck next below the main deck—the same to be made of iron plates, sustained upon suitable frame-work, and properly secured to the hull of the vessel; the position of such bulk-heads and the strength of material of which the same shall be constructed to be determined by the general rules of the board of supervising inspectors.

SEC. 54. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall at all times be the duty of all officers licensed under the provisions of this act to assist the inspectors in their examination of any such vessel to which any such licensed officers belong, and to point out all defects and imperfections known to them in the hull, equipments, boilers, or machinery of such vessel; and also to make known to the inspectors at the earliest opportunity, all accidents or occurrences producing serious injury to the vessel, her boilers, or machinery, and in default thereof the license of any such officer so neglecting or refusing shall be revoked.

SEC. 55. *And be it further enacted*, That if any licensed officer shall, to the hinderance of commerce, wrongfully or unreasonably refuse to serve in his official capacity on any steamer, as authorized by the terms of his certificate of license, or shall fail to deliver to the applicant for such service at the time of such refusal if the same shall be demanded, a statement in writing, assigning good and sufficient reasons therefor, or if any pilot or engineer shall refuse to admit into the pilot-house or engine-room any person whom the master or owner of the vessel may desire to place there for the purpose of learning the profession, his license shall be revoked upon the same proceedings as are herein provided in other cases of revocation of such licenses.

SEC. 56. *And be it further enacted*, That every captain, chief mate, engineer, and pilot of any such vessel shall, before entering upon his duties, make solemn oath before one of the inspectors herein provided for, to be recorded with the certificate, that he will faithfully and honestly, according to his best skill and judgment, without concealment or reservation, perform all the duties required of him by this act; and if any such captain, chief mate, engineer or pilot, or any person summoned under this act as a witness, shall, when under examination on oath, by any such inspector, knowingly and intentionally falsify the truth, such person shall be guilty of perjury; and if convicted, be punished accordingly: *Provided, however*, That when any such licensed officer is employed on a steamer in a district distant from any local board of inspectors, such inspectors, or the supervising inspector of the district, may grant a renewal of his license without such licensed officer being personally present, under such regulations as the board of supervising inspectors shall prescribe.

SEC. 57. *And be it further enacted*, That any captain, engineer, or pilot, or other person employed on any steamboat or vessel, by whose misconduct, negligence, or inattention to his or their respective duties on such vessel, the life of any person shall be destroyed; or in consequence of fraud, connivance, misconduct, or violation of law by any owner or inspector, or

other public officer, the life of any person shall be destroyed, he or they shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and upon conviction thereof, before any circuit court of the United States, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period of not more than ten years.

SEC. 58. *And be it further enacted*, That the hull and boilers of every ferry-boat, canal-boat, yacht, or other small craft of like character, propelled by steam, shall be inspected under the provisions of this act. And such other provisions of law for the better security of life as may be applicable to such vessels, shall, by the rules and regulations of the board of supervising inspectors, be required before a certificate of inspection shall be granted, and no such vessel shall be navigated without a licensed engineer and a licensed pilot.

SEC. 59. *And be it further enacted*, That the hull and boiler or boilers of every tug-boat, towing-boat, and freight-boat shall be inspected, under the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of the inspectors to see that the boilers, machinery and appurtenances of such vessel are not dangerous in form or workmanship, and that the safety-valves, gauge-cocks, water and steam gauges, and fusible plugs, are all attached in conformity to law, and the officers navigating such vessels shall be licensed, in conformity with the provisions of this act, and shall be subject to the same regulation of law as officers navigating passenger steamers.

SEC. 60. *And be it further enacted*, That before issuing any license to any steamer, the collector or other chief officer of the customs for the port or district shall demand and receive from the owner or owners thereof, as a compensation for the inspections and examinations made for the year, the following sums in addition to the fees for issuing enrollments and licenses, now allowed by law, according to the tonnage of the vessel, to wit: For each steam vessel of one hundred tons or under, twenty-five dollars, and in addition thereto, for each and every ton in excess of one hundred tons, five cents. And each captain, chief engineer, and first-class pilot, licensed as herein provided, shall pay for every certificate granted by any inspector or inspectors the sum of ten dollars, and every chief mate, engineer, and pilot of an inferior grade shall pay for every certificate so granted the sum of five dollars, which shall be paid over to the chief officer of the customs in such manner, and under such regulations, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 61. *And be it further enacted*, That each local board of inspectors shall keep an accurate account of every such steamer boarded by them during the year, and of all their official acts and doings, which, in the form of a report, they shall communicate to the supervising inspector of the district, at such times as the board of supervising inspectors, by their established rules, shall direct.

SEC. 62. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the local boards of inspectors now appointed by law, there shall be a local board designated and appointed for the district of Puget Sound, Washington Territory; for the district of Albany, New York; for the district of Appalachicola, Florida; and for the district of Evansville, Indiana; and also at Marquette, in the district of Superior; and the local board at Nashville, Tennessee, shall be discontinued. And each local inspector of the several districts, respectively, shall be paid annually, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the following compensation, to wit: One inspector of hulls, and one inspector of boilers, for the districts of New York and New Orleans, two thousand two hundred dollars each; for the districts of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, St. Louis, Louisville,

Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and San Francisco, two thousand dollars each; for the districts of Boston, Detroit, Chicago, and Galena, one thousand eight hundred dollars each; for the districts of Mobile, Memphis, and Cleveland, one thousand five hundred dollars each; for Portland, in the district of Oregon, New London, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Galveston, Albany, Wheeling, and Evansville, one thousand two hundred dollars each; for the districts of Portland, Maine, Puget Sound, Appalachicola, Oswego, and Burlington, and also at Marquette, eight hundred dollars each; and in addition thereto the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint in such districts where their services are actually required, assistant inspectors, at a compensation, for the district of New York, two thousand dollars, and all other districts, not exceeding sixteen hundred dollars, per annum to each person so appointed; or may appoint a clerk to any such board at a compensation not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum to each person so appointed. And each supervising inspector shall be paid three thousand dollars per annum; and every inspector shall be paid for his actual, reasonable traveling expenses, at the rate of ten cents per mile, when incurred in the performance of his duty; and also for transportation of instruments, which shall be certified and sworn to under such instructions as shall be given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 63. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a supervising inspector general, who shall be selected for his practical knowledge of steam and steam machinery, and its uses in navigation, and is a competent judge of the character and qualities of steam vessels; and who is fully capable to superintend the administration of the steamboat inspection laws in a thorough and comprehensive manner; whose duty it shall be to visit from time to time, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the several steamboat inspection districts, and examine into the acts and doings of the inspectors, and to ascertain if the inspection laws and regulations have been uniformly and faithfully executed; and the said supervising inspector general shall be paid for his services at the rate of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and all his reasonable traveling expenses.

SEC. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, upon application therefor, remit or mitigate, or discontinue any prosecution to recover penalties denounced in this act, excepting the penalty of imprisonment or of removal from office, upon such terms as he in his discretion shall think proper; and that all rights granted to informers by this act shall be held subject to the said Secretary's power of remission, except in cases where the claim of any informer to the share of any penalty shall have been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction, prior to the application for the remission of said penalty; and that the said Secretary shall have authority to ascertain the facts upon all such applications, in such manner and under such regulations as he may deem proper.

SEC. 65. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall procure for the several supervising inspectors, and local boards of inspectors, such instruments, stationery, printing, and other things necessary for the use of their respective offices as may be required therefor; and shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to secure the proper execution of the steamboat acts.

SEC. 66. *And be it further enacted*, That the salaries of all supervising inspectors, local inspectors, assistant inspectors, supervising inspector general, and clerks herein provided for, together with their traveling

and other expenses when on official duty; and all instruments, books, blanks, stationery, furniture, and other things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall be paid for under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of the revenues received into the treasury from the inspection of steam vessels, and the licensing of the officers of such vessels, as provided for by the terms of this act; and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of such expenses, or so much thereof as may be required for such purposes.

SEC. 67. *And be it further enacted*, That supervising and local inspectors of steamboats shall execute proper bonds in such form and upon such conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and subject to his approval, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, and the payment in the manner provided by law of all moneys that may be received by them.

SEC. 68. *And be it further enacted*, That the penalty for the violation of any provision of this act, that is not otherwise specially provided for, shall be a fine of five hundred dollars, one-half for the use of the informer.

SEC. 69. *And be it further enacted*, That if any shipper or shippers of platina, gold, gold dust, silver, bullion, or other precious metals, coins, jewelry, bills of any bank or public body, diamonds or other precious stones, or any gold or silver in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, watches, clocks, or time-pieces of any description, trinkets, orders, notes, or securities for payment of money, stamps, maps, writings, title deeds, paintings, engravings, pictures, gold or silver plate or plated articles, glass, china, silks, in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with any other material, furs, or lace, or any of them, contained in any parcel, or package, or trunk, shall lade the same on any boat or vessel, without at the time of such lading giving to the master, clerk, agent, or owner of such boat or vessel receiving the same, a written notice of the true character and value thereof, and having the same entered on the bill of lading therefor, the master and owner or owners of said boat or vessel shall not be liable, as carriers thereof, in any form or manner. Nor shall any such master, owner, or owners be liable for any such goods, beyond the value and according to the character thereof, so notified and entered.

SEC. 70. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all collectors, or other chief officers of the customs, to require all sailing vessels to be furnished with proper signal lights, as provided for by the act of April 29, 1864, entitled "An act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water;" and all such vessels shall show a bright white light at the stern when a steamer is approaching such vessel from astern. And all such vessels that shall be navigated without complying with the terms of the said act of April 29, 1864, or the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $200, one-half to go to the informer, and for which sum the vessel so navigated shall be liable, and may be seized and proceeded against, by way of libel, in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense.

SEC. 71. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," approved July 7, 1838; also, "An act to modify the act entitled 'An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam,' approved July 7, 1838," approved March 3, 1843; also, "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the

better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam,' and for other purposes," approved August 30, 1852; also, "An act for the prevention and punishment of frauds in relation to the names of vessels," approved May 5, 1864; also, "An act to create an additional supervising inspector of steamboats and two local inspectors of steamboats for the collection district of Memphis, Tennessee, and two local inspectors for the collection district of Oregon, and for other purposes," approved June 8, 1864; also, "An act to provide two assistant local inspectors of steamboats in the city of New York, and two local inspectors at Galena, Illinois, and to re-establish the board of local inspectors at Wheeling; and also to amend the act approved June 8, 1864, entitled 'An act to create an additional supervising inspector of steamboats and two local inspectors of steamboats for the collection district of Memphis, Tennessee, and two local inspectors for the collection district of Oregon, and for other purposes,'" approved March 3, 1865; also, "An act further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866, are all and severally hereby repealed; also all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Report of the Chief of Steamboat Inspection Division, Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTION,
March 1, 1870.

SIR: Intending to make a special report upon the steamboat inspection branch of this office, the undersigned in his first report deferred doing more than simply advert to the subject.

Referring in that report to the prospective meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors to be held in January, and to the new bill to be brought before them, the undersigned, solicitous that the important interests involved in it might be properly examined, has awaited the termination of the labors of the board, before presenting the subject directly to the attention of the Secretary.

The board opened its eighteenth annual session on the 12th of January, and after a day or two of preliminary business, proceeded to consider the bill as prepared by Benjamin Crawford, esq.

The bill having been carefully examined, revised, and additional provisions made, has received the unanimous approval of the board, and is now submitted with reasons and explanations deemed essential to the better understanding of its character and scope.

Before presenting these arguments and points of explanation, the undersigned considers it proper to exhibit some facts and statements pertaining to the steamboat interests, particularly upon the western rivers, during the progress of a few years prior to the enactment of the general steamboat law in 1852 and subsequently, which may serve to show the changes wrought by it, and the important results growing out of it.

From a report made by Mr. Corwin, the then Secretary of the Treasury, to the Senate of the United States, January 21, 1852, it was shown

that, up to the year 1849, there had been built upon the western waters the following:

Steamers of all classes	1,656
Lost by collision	45
Lost by burning	104
Lost by explosion	168
Lost by snags	419
Total number of steamers lost	736
Total loss on steamboats estimated at	$5,643,791
Total loss on cargoes of the same	12,698,529
Aggregate loss	18,342,320

The loss of life by these disasters is unknown, but if it could be ascertained it would doubtless amount to many thousands.

During the year 1849, we have accounts of the following losses of steamers, viz:

Lost by fire	46
Lost by explosion	16
Lost by collision	5
Lost by snags	27
Total number of steamers lost	94

out of 572 which were registered that year. Estimated loss on these steamers, $1,619,000.

Loss of life unknown, but it was very large, there having been 160 lives lost by one explosion alone, the steamer Louisiana, which blew up at the wharf at New Orleans. Another published account states that during thirteen months ending January, 1851, there were fifteen explosions of steamboats on the western rivers, by which more than 300 lives were lost. The number of steamers of all classes on these waters at that time was 601.

Still another published account states that during thirty-two months preceding the passage of the steamboat act of August 30, 1852, there were thirty-four explosions on the western rivers. The loss of life by these disasters was estimated at 714 in the aggregate; these losses were from explosions alone. We have no account of losses by other disasters—fire, collision, and snagging.

Such was the condition of steamboat navigation on the western rivers prior to the passage of the steamboat act of 1852.

During the year ending September 30, 1854, which was the first year after the act of 1852 was fairly in operation, there were but five explosions on these waters, involving the loss of 72 lives.

There were, also, during that year, eight collisions, with the loss of 19 lives; 24 snagged, with the loss of 48 lives; and 16 burned, with the loss of 83 lives.

Total number of steamers inspected	523
Total number of explosions	5
Total number of collisions	8

Total number of snagged	24
Total loss of life	224

The whole number of steamers inspected throughout the United States during the year ending September 30, 1860, was 1,208.

Tonnage of the same	458,857
Number of pilots licensed	2,447
Number of engineers licensed	2,928
Number of explosions	8
Loss of life by explosions	50
Fires	37
Loss of life by fires	41
Collisions	27
Loss of life by collisions	8
Snagged	39
Loss of life by snags	55
Founderings	1
Loss of life by foundering	10
Total number of losses	112
Total number of lives lost	164

Of the above, there were on the western waters:

Steamers inspected	593
Aggregate tonnage of the same	168,596
Pilots licensed	1,517
Engineers licensed	1,734
Explosions	6
Lives lost by explosion	39
Amount of property lost by explosion	$6,500
Steamers lost by fire	30
Lives lost by fire	41
Amount of property lost by fire	$420,900
Collisions	8
Amount of property lost by collisions	$32,000
Steamers lost by snags	37
Lives lost by snags	17
Amount of property lost by snags	$485,510
Total number of steamers lost	81
Total number of lives lost	97
Total amount of property lost	$944,910

It will be remembered that prior to the year 1864 none but passenger steamers were inspected under the act of 1852.

In June, 1864, an act was passed requiring ferry-boats, tug-boats, and freight-boats to be also inspected under that act, which has since added largely to the number of steamers inspected.

Operations of the steamboat inspectors throughout the United States, including western rivers, during the year 1869, *together with the loss of steamers and loss of life and property on the same from all causes during the year.*

Whole number of steam vessels inspected during the year	2,911
Total tonnage of the same	934,637
Number of pilots who have received licenses	4,330
Number of engineers who have received licenses	4,667
Number of boilers found defective upon inspection	298
Number of boilers condemned from further use	31

Number of explosions throughout the United States		11
Steamers lost by fire		39
Collisions of a serious character. (Many of these were collisions with sailing vessels.)		24
Steamers lost by wreck and foundering		28
Steamers lost by snags and other obstructions		30
Lives lost by explosions	57	
Lives lost by fire	304	
Lives lost by collisions	10	
Lives lost by foundering	207	
Lives lost by snags and other obstructions	5	
Total number of lives lost on steam vessels		583
Amount of property lost by explosions	$66,200	
Amount of property lost by fire	1,898,000	
Amount of property lost by collisions	365,000	
Amount of property lost by foundering	721,300	
Amount of property lost by snags	393,400	
Total loss of property from all causes		$3,434,900

Operations of the steamboat inspectors on the western rivers only during the year 1869, *together with the loss of steamers and loss of life and property on the same.*

Whole number of steamers inspected		984
Aggregate tonnage of the same		289,039
Number of pilots who have received licenses		2,020
Number of engineers who have received licenses		1,828
Number of boilers found defective upon inspection		258
Number of boilers condemned from further use		24
Number of explosions		8
Number of steamers lost by fire. (Of these, 22 were burned while lying at the wharf.)		29
Steamers lost by snags or other obstructions		30
Steamers lost by collisions		8
Lives lost by explosions	55	
Lives lost by fire	276	
Lives lost by collisions	4	
Lives lost by snags	5	
Total number of lives lost from all causes		340
Amount of property lost by explosions	$59,000	
Amount of property lost by fire	1,210,350	
Amount of property lost by collisions	185,700	
Amount of property lost by snags, &c	393,400	
Total amount of property lost from all causes		$1,848,450

From the foregoing data it will be seen that, while the steamboat laws have lessened the perils incident to steam navigation, all is not done that needs to be done. Additional legislation is required to carry forward and perfect the beneficent purpose of guarding and protecting human life; for this is the grand object and aim of the law.

Thoughtlessness and recklessness are common vices, and the worst

possible enemies to public welfare; and it is palpable enough, that they too frequently run riot with human life, by disregarding warnings, despising danger, and incurring risks which common sense and ordinary prudence and sagacity hesitate not for a moment to recognize and be governed by.

What wonder is it, then, that in the contempt of consequences so generally and alarmingly prevalent, the country is called upon so often to have its sensibilities shocked by terrific accidents by fire and explosions, and multiplied chapters of horror added to the pages of our history.

Beyond a question, two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of all the losses by steamboat accidents are directly attributable to causes which a small amount of foresight or thoughtfulness would have averted or wholly prevented.

The prominent cause leading to disaster is the frequent employment of persons as commanders, pilots, and engineers of steam vessels wholly disqualified by want of training or experience for such duties.

What is to be expected from such men in such positions? Anything else but disaster? Does ignorance and its attendants, incompetency and inefficiency, lead to any other result in the natural operation of the laws of cause and effect?

The new bill provides certain remedies for these defections, by requiring an examination of captains, mates, pilots, and engineers, also requiring tests of the tensile strength of boiler-plates, and the amount of pressure they may safely bear; also, to guard against fire, providing for additional watchmen on board every steam vessel. In these, with others equally important, may be found provisions indispensable to the better protection and security of life and property.

In providing for a supervising inspector general, the bill meets, in the opinion of the undersigned, a very necessary want of the service, which is now so extended, and embraces interests so diversified and complex, as to require some person of large capacity, possessing an intimate knowledge and experience of steam navigation and its relations, to supervise the important duties incident to the inspection system.

The increase of compensation of supervising and local inspectors provided for by the bill is unquestionably demanded by the necessity for securing the services of first-class men—persons who shall be fitted for such responsible duties, and who can thus be enabled to devote their undivided time to the service of the government.

It is estimated that, under the operations of the new bill, the revenue will considerably exceed the expenditures.

Very serious inconvenience and damage having been experienced from time to time in the operations of the steamboat inspection, resulting from the loose way of issuing certificates by inspectors to pilots and engineers, (in three instances frauds to a considerable amount being discovered,) a plan was devised by my predecessor, and has since been perfected, through which an effectual check is placed upon the issuing of licenses, and frauds wholly prevented.

It will be seen that the present bill provides for licensing captains and mates, in addition to pilots and engineers. The design alluded to is a new certificate for captains, mates, pilots, and engineers, respectively, the set bound in a volume, each certificate numbered, and coupon affixed, with number corresponding to number of certificate, which coupon, with number, name of person to whom issued, &c., is retained on file as a voucher for the certificate issued.

The inspector, therefore, has no power to issue false certificates.

The plan is an excellent one, and is now in use among the inspectors.

The subjoined explanations show wherein the present bill differs from existing laws.

TITLE OF THE BILL.

"To provide for the better security of life," instead of "the lives of passengers."

This change is proposed for the reason that this bill provides for the better protection of life on all steamers, whether passengers are carried or not.

SECTION 1

Makes no change in the operation of the present laws. It embraces the first section of the act of August 30, 1852, relating to steamers carrying passengers; section 4 of the act of June 8, 1864, relating to ferry-boats, tug or towing boats, and canal-boats; section 7 of the act of July 25, 1866, relating to freight-boats; also, the penalty for the violations of these sections, contained in the second section of the act of July 7, 1838.

SECTION 2—FIRE—

Requires pipes to be attached to the boilers to convey steam into the hold of the vessel in case of fire.

This is an amendment to the present laws. The other requirements of the section are the same as *intended* to be provided for by the second section of the act of August 30, 1852, but is more explicit in naming the chimneys, cook-houses, and stove-pipes. It also transposes the general provisions to the end of the section, instead of its being at the beginning, as in the act of 1852, and the proviso to that act is left out, for the reason that it leaves it too much in the power of the inspectors to disregard any or all the provisions of that section.

SECTION 3.—PUMPS.

Amendments are proposed in this section to the third section of the act of 1852, relating to fire-pumps. That act requires "three double-acting forcing pumps, with chambers at least four inches in diameter, two to be worked by hand, and one by steam, if steam can be employed, otherwise by hand."

Under this provision, there are but few steamboats on the western rivers properly fitted out with steam fire-pumps. Usually the only steam fire-pump consists in some arrangement made to attach hose to the "doctor" or "donkey" engine used for supplying the boilers with water, but such arrangements are generally very defective, or inadequate for the purpose; and when a fire breaks out in the steamer, nothing is ready to throw water, and before the hose can be found and the attachments made, the fire gets such headway, and the confusion becomes so great, that it is impossible to do anything to stay its progress. The steamer is soon enveloped in flames, and in a few moments the vessel, together with many valuable lives, fall victims to the devouring element.

The only chance to subdue a fire on a steamboat is to have the means at hand, and ready to throw an ample supply of water upon the fire as soon as it is discovered; and to do this, arrangements must be made for that single purpose alone. Nothing must be left to be made ready, but all must be in complete order, so that the engineer, upon receiving the proper signal, will have nothing to do but turn the throttle-valve of the

steam fire-pump while the person having charge of the hose is leading it to the fire.

Some complaint will no doubt be made on account of the additional expense of procuring steam fire-pumps. In fact, this is the only objection that can be made to this provision. But steam fire-pumps will not cost as much as boats usually pay for pianos, calliopes, and fancy work that is often put into their cabins for the pleasure or amusement of the passengers; but the knowledge to those who travel, that they have so great a safeguard against being destroyed by fire, will be a satisfaction infinitely greater. Much might be said on the importance of this provision to extinguish fire, and especially on boats that carry cotton, hay, and other easily ignitible cargo; but it is a subject that will present itself so clearly to the mind of every one, that it is not conceivable that it will meet with serious opposition from any quarter.

SECTION 4.—DANGEROUS ARTICLES.

This section is a substitute for section 7 of the act of 1852. That act prohibits but one dangerous article (loose hemp) from being carried on passenger steamers. It is proposed by this section to add the following to the prohibited articles, viz: Loose hay, loose cotton, camphene, nitro-glycerine, naphtha, benzine, benzole, coal-oil, crude petroleum, refined petroleum that will not stand a fire test of one hundred and ten degrees of the Fahrenheit thermometer, and other like explosive fluids, and other like dangerous articles. These articles, under the provisions of this bill, must not be carried as freight nor used as stores on any steamer carrying passengers. No change from the provisions of the act of 1852, in relation to carrying gunpowder, is proposed. Special license may be granted, authorizing it to be carried, when the vessel is provided with chests or safes composed of metal, or entirely lined and sheathed therewith, in which it may be carried. Further amendments to the present laws are proposed in this section.

First, that cotton shall be well and compactly pressed, and thoroughly covered with bagging, or similar fabric, and secured with good iron bands.

For the violation of these provisions, it is proposed to make the owner accountable, by taxing such cotton bales as shall be found defective, as he would most likely be the one in fault. Oil of turpentine and oil of vitriol are required to be carried, by the act of 1852, in the same manner that gunpowder is required to be carried, which amounts to a prohibition of such articles from being transported on board of any such vessels, while alcohol and nitric and other chemical acids, articles similar in character, so far as danger from fire is concerned, are allowed to be shipped the same as other freight. None of these articles, when securely put up separate from each other, and stowed in a safe part of the vessel, (which is required by this bill,) are regarded as being extra-hazardous, and as they are articles that enter largely into the commercial relations of the country, the usual channels of transportation should not be denied them, and especially when steamers are provided with the additional securities against fire as required by this bill.

SECTION 5.—DANGEROUS ARTICLES—HOW THEY SHALL BE PACKED AND MARKED.

This section embraces section 8 of the act of 1852, amended by adding to it other dangerous articles named, and not confining the ship-

ment to be "on board of any steam vessel carrying passengers," as in the act of 1852.

If a box or package containing dangerous articles be fraudulently marked, it is evidently done for the purpose of deceiving, and if any person attempts to ship it, it is proof of a reckless disregard of human life, and he should be punished for the fraud.

SECTION 6.—KEEPING WATCH AT NIGHT.

This is a new provision, and of its propriety and usefulness there can be no doubt.

It is usual to keep a watch on board of steamboats at night, but it is seldom that more than one person is employed on that duty. There should be at least one on each deck, and one or two in the cabins, and when cotton, hay, or other dangerous articles are carried, the numbers should be increased, so that every part of the vessel and cargo above hatches should be constantly under the eye of some one, so that if a fire breaks out it will be discovered at once and the proper remedy applied. By licensing the captains and mates, and making them responsible in their licenses for the faithful performance of this duty, a sufficient guarantee will be had that this important service will be properly attended to and the duty performed.

SECTION 7.—LIFE-BOATS.

This section provides for life-boats for river steamers, substantially the same as section 4 of the act of 1852 provides for the same class of steamers, with an amendment requiring other steamers than those carrying passengers, and which are more than fifty tons burden, to carry at least one good boat, always ready for immediate use.

This much, at least, should be required of such vessels, in case of persons falling overboard, or other accident requiring the use of such boat. And, in addition thereto, all passenger steamers navigating rivers only shall have at least one good metallic life-boat, of such dimension and arrangement as the Board of Supervising Inspectors shall by their rules prescribe. Life-boats for ocean and lake steamers are provided for in section 52 of this bill.

SECTION 8.—LIFE-PRESERVERS, FIRE-BUCKETS, AND AXES.

Section 5 of the act of 1852, with amendments. It is proposed to require a sufficient number of life-preservers and floats to be kept on board for the use of all persons, in case of accident, including passengers of all kinds, and also the officers and crew.

Barrels or tanks are required, in addition to the buckets now provided for, to contain water for the purpose of extinguishing fire, and the number of buckets and axes, in proportion to the tonnage of the vessel, is more definitely stated than they are in the present laws, and so as to be easily understood.

SECTION 9.—RELATING TO DECK PASSENGERS.

This section is the same as section 6 of the act of 1852, so far as providing for the escape of passengers from the lower to the upper deck in case of accident, with amendment requiring that, in the stowage of freight on decks where passengers are carried, passage-ways shall be open

both fore and aft, and also to the guards on each side of the vessel, for the accommodation of such passengers, so as to afford means for their escape in case of accident to the vessel; also, that such passengers shall have a proper space assigned them on such deck when they take their passage, which they shall not be deprived of afterwards.

Deck passengers on western steamers are comprised mostly of emigrants and families moving with their effects to settle in new countries, and there is no class of travelers so liable to be imposed upon. It is not unfrequently the case that, after the passengers get on board a steamer, the whole deck-room is stowed full of freight, and the passengers are literally hemmed in on all sides, and can only find resting places upon boxes, bales, or barrels, and in the event of the boat suddenly sinking, they are caught as in a trap and carried to the bottom. Hundreds of lives have been lost in this way.

SECTION 10.—IRON RODS, CHAINS, AND WIRE TILLER ROPES.

Section 9 of the act of July 7, 1838, requires iron rods, or chains, to be used instead of tiller ropes, for steering steam vessels. These cannot be used on western steamers. This section of the bill proposes to add wire tiller ropes, which have been extensively used on western steamers, and their efficiency, in cases of fire, satisfactorily proved. Wire bell-pulls, from the pilot to the engineer, are also required by this section to take the place of bell ropes, which, in case of fire, soon burn off; and are also at any time liable to break, when the signal would not reach the engineer, thereby endangering the safety of the vessel.

SECTION 11.—APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS.

Section 9 of the act of 1852, with amendments. This section is drawn with the intention of leaving the present local boards of inspectors undisturbed. The designing officers are termed by this bill "a board of designators," and the major part thereof can make a designation.

Much difficulty has been experienced at times by the present law when these officers could not agree in making their designations; and although the Secretary of the Treasury has usually issued the commission upon the recommendation of a majority of the designators, there is much doubt whether he has the right to do so under the law as it stands. A change is also made by striking out the words "when such vessels are employed in carrying passengers," so as to include steamers of all classes, and at the end of the section is added, "and these two persons, when approved and commissioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall constitute a board of local inspectors." Although the term "local board of inspectors" is frequently used in the act of 1852, there is no provision in the act that specially constitutes them a board. The remainder of the section is substantially the same as section 9 of the act of 1852.

CLAUSE FIRST.—INSPECTION OF HULLS.

This clause is the same as the act of 1852, with the addition of "anchors and cables" added to the list of equipments.

CLAUSE SECOND.—INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

In this clause some changes are made: the first, relating to the hydrostatic pressure, "the limits to which, not exceeding one hundred

and sixty-five pounds to the square inch, for high-pressure boilers, may be prescribed by the owner or master," are left out, as it does not agree with the next clause of the act, which prescribes the test that shall be applied, and it frequently leads to confusion; the ground being taken that inspectors have no right to go beyond that limit in any test. The words "subjecting them to the hydrostatic pressure prescribed by this act" are substituted. "Experimental trials" is also left out, as it amounts to nothing; as no trial can be made beyond the hydrostatic test, and the words "thorough examination" substituted. To see that "the flues are circular in form" is added, as such requirement is a matter of the greatest importance to guard against the collapsing of the flues. That "the arrangement for delivering the feed-water is such that the boilers cannot be injured thereby" is also added, as many boilers are ruined by the feed-water at a low temperature coming in contact with the shell of the boiler, thereby causing a contraction of the iron, and doing great injury to the boiler. That "the weights of the safety-valves are properly adjusted" is also added, as this important duty is frequently neglected by inspectors.

The requirements of the fusible alloys are made to conform with the provisions of the act of July, 1866.

CLAUSE THIRD.—HYDROSTATIC TEST.

In this clause a number of words have been left out which are in the third clause of the act of 1852. The first relates to thickness of the iron of which the standard boiler of forty-two inches is constructed. The act of 1852 provides that it shall be "*at least* one-fourth of an inch thick, and shall rate the working power of all high-pressure boilers, whether of greater or less diameter, old or new, according to their strength, compared with this standard." It is clear that the "at least" should be left out, so as to make the standard definite. And this has necessarily always been the practice with inspectors. The words "using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit" are left out, for the reason that it is often impracticable to get the water at so low a temperature, and for the further reason that there is no practical benefit derived from it.

The proviso is also left out, as the class of engines that it applies to have gone out of use.

The remainder of the *clause* is made to apply to boilers constructed of plates inspected under the provisions of this bill, by which the tensile strength of the plates has been ascertained, and all boilers, whether high pressure or low pressure, shall be tested by the same rule.

CLAUSE FOURTH.—CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.

This clause in the bill makes it the duty of the Board of Supervising Inspectors to prescribe the form of certificates of inspection; for the reason that the different classes of steamers—passenger, freight, towing, canal, and ferry boats—each requires a different form of certificate.

The remainder of the clause is the same as the act of 1852.

There are fifteen clauses to section 9 of the act of 1852; but there seems to be no special reason why clauses should be continued further than the provision for the certificate of inspection.

SECTION 12.—MANNER IN WHICH GUNPOWDER MAY BE CARRIED.

Substantially the same as clause five, section 9, of the act of 1852, with "oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphene, or other explosive

burning fluids, and materials which ignite by friction," left out, for reasons as stated in explanation of section 4 of this bill; and further, that it is not practicable to ship oil, or spirits of turpentine, or oil of vitriol, in this manner, so that it amounts to an entire prohibition of the shipment of these articles, to the great injury of a large and useful trade.

An additional security is given to the safes, chests, or compartments for the shipment of gunpowder, by requiring them to be sheathed with metal, as well as being lined therewith.

SECTION 13.—INSPECTORS SHALL KEEP RECORDS.

Clause six of section 9, of the act of 1852, requiring records to be kept of all certificates of inspection and licenses granted, &c., with amendments that they shall keep a record of "all suspensions, revocations, and refusals of licenses, of which they shall receive notices from other districts," and "they shall report promptly to such supervising inspector all violations of the steamboat laws that shall come to their knowledge."

SECTION 14.—REQUIRING OFFICERS TO BE LICENSED, AND THAT STEAMERS SHALL HAVE A FULL COMPLEMENT OF OFFICERS AND CREW.

Clauses seven and ten of section 9, of the act of 1852, with amendments requiring that captains and first mates shall be licensed, as well as engineers and pilots; also, upon all steamers carrying passengers, there shall be a full complement of officers and crew sufficient at all times to manage the vessel, and a full complement of watchmen.

The licensing of the captains of steamboats is now regarded as a matter of the first importance, not only as an assurance of a better observance of the law by all the officers of the vessel, but that safety and good management will be greatly promoted—even beyond the requirements of the law. It is an indisputable fact, that there are many persons in command of steamers that are not fit for such responsible stations—men who are ignorant of the duties pertaining to such position—careless, intemperate, and reckless. With such as these in command of a vessel, the license granted to engineers and pilots, and their oaths to observe the provisions of law, is a mere waste of time and paper. They must obey the will of the captain, or be discharged from service. Many conscientious and good engineers have been obliged to quit the service on the western rivers on this account. The laws would be better observed by licensing the captain, if none of the other officers of a steamer were licensed at all, than to have all the others licensed and the captain not to be. Chief mates should also be licensed, for the reason that they stand a regular watch, and have the vessel in a large degree under their control; and by requiring sober and discreet men to fill the stations, and who are of good character, and understand their duties, the position will be greatly elevated and safety promoted.

SECTION 15.—LICENSING CAPTAINS.

This is a new section.

The inspectors are required to examine the proofs which the applicant shall offer, and satisfy themselves as to his character and ability to perform the duties of a captain of steam vessels; and if they find him competent to navigate such vessels in the service for which he designs to be employed, they shall grant him a license to that effect. "But

such license shall be suspended or revoked upon satisfactory proof of bad conduct, intemperate habits, inattention to his duties, or the willful violation of any provision of this act."

SECTION 16.—LICENSING CHIEF MATES.

New section.

The inspectors are required to have satisfactory evidence of the knowledge, experience, and skill of the applicant in lading cargo, handling and stowage of freight, navigating and managing of vessels, and all other duties pertaining to his station, and, if satisfied of his qualifications and good character, they shall grant him a license. But such license shall be suspended or revoked for bad conduct, intemperate habits, unskillfulness, or want of knowledge of the duties of his station, or the willful violation of any provision of this act.

SECTION 17.—LICENSING ENGINEERS.

Clause eight of section 9, of the act of 1852, with amendments, requiring his license to be suspended or revoked for the willful violation of the provisions of this act, and also if, by his negligence or want of skill, he has permitted his boilers or machinery to become in bad condition, his license shall be revoked, and he shall be assigned to a lower grade of engineers, if fitted therefor.

SECTION 18.—LICENSING PILOTS.

Clause nine of section 9, of the act of 1852, but little changed in phraseology from that act, except that the license shall be suspended or revoked for causes the same as other licensed officers before named; also, an amendment requiring every licensed officer to keep his certificate of license framed under glass, and placed in some conspicuous part of the vessel, where it can be seen by passengers and others.

This requirement will serve as a check to prevent persons who have no license from being employed on such vessels, and also to prevent any such officer from being employed after the expiration of his license.

SECTION 19.—INVESTIGATING THE CONDUCT OF LICENSED OFFICERS.

Clause thirteen of section 9, of the act of 1852, with amendments, which more clearly define the duties of inspectors in making their investigations, and require United States marshals to subpœna witnesses.

SECTION 20.—APPEALS FROM LOCAL BOARDS TO SUPERVISING INSPECTORS.

Proviso in clause nine of section 9 of the act of 1852. This section more clearly sets forth the powers and duties of supervising inspectors in appeal cases, which is very obscure in the proviso above named, and which is all the law there is at present on the subject. It also requires supervising inspectors to decide cases when there are disagreements in local boards.

SECTION 21.—EXAMINATION OF VESSELS ARRIVING AND DEPARTING.

Clause eleven, section 9, act of 1852. In substance the same as the act of 1852, requiring vessels to be examined on arriving at or depart-

ing from their respective ports by the local inspectors, so often as to enable them to detect imperfections which may render the navigation of the vessel unsafe, and, after being notified by the local inspectors, and while the same is unreversed by the supervising inspector, should the vessel be navigated, (with an amendment that) "the master and owners shall be liable to the same penalty as though the vessel was navigated without a license."

SECTION 22.—INSPECTION OF STEAMERS IN DISTRICTS WHERE THERE IS NO LOCAL BOARD.

Clause twelve, section 9, act of 1852, amended by leaving out the words, "and if any vessel shall be navigated after a board of inspectors have refused to make the collector a certificate of approval, she shall be liable to the same penalties as if she had been run without a license," for the reason that the first section of the act fixes the penalty, which is as follows: "And if any such vessel shall be navigated without complying with the terms of this act, the owner or owners thereof shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of five hundred dollars."

SECTION 23.—APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS.

Section 18, act of 1852, with amendments as follows: "That the ten supervising inspectors now in office shall continue in commission, and whenever a vacancy occurs from death, resignation, or removal, the President of the United States shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, fill the vacancy by appointing a successor." "The said supervising inspectors shall assemble together as a board once in each year," instead of "who shall assemble together at such places as they may agree upon *once in each year at least*," and substituting, "and at such other times as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe." It is believed that one meeting of the board annually is sufficient for all practical purposes, and this provision agrees with a provision in an act making appropriations passed by Congress in July, 1868. But if a special meeting of the board should be required, the Secretary of the Treasury may call them together. And instead of "for joint consultation and the establishment of rules and regulations for their own conduct, and that of the several boards of inspectors within the districts," "and shall establish all necessary rules and regulations required to carry out, in the most effective manner, the provisions of this act, for the safety of life, which rules and regulations, when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have the force of law." The approval by the Secretary of the Treasury will be a guarantee that such rules and regulations shall conform to the laws, and that they will be faithfully observed and carried out.

The remainder of the section in the act of 1852 relating to compensations, pay for traveling, and other expenses, is provided for in the section of the bill providing for the payment of salaries and other expenses. On account of the great distance, it is believed that once in two years will be often enough for the supervising inspector for the Pacific coast to attend the meeting of the board. At other times he can send his reports and communications.

SECTION 24.—DUTIES OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS.

Section 19 of the act of 1852.

The same as the original, with the addition that they shall instruct the local boards in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 25.—SUPERVISING INSPECTORS SHALL PROSECUTE OFFENDERS AGAINST THE LAWS, AND REPORT DELINQUENT INSPECTORS.

Section 20 of the act of 1852.

Whenever a supervising inspector is assured to his satisfaction that any owner or licensed officer has failed to do his duty, he shall take such measures as may be necessary to ascertain where the fault lies, and, if need be, shall prosecute the offender, and if he finds that any local inspector has failed to perform his duty, he shall report such delinquent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

No change from the act of 1852.

SECTION 26.—SUPERVISING INSPECTORS SHALL SEE THAT LOCAL INSPECTORS EXECUTE THEIR DUTIES AND HARMONIZE DIFFERENCES WHEN THEY EXIST.

Section 21 of the act of 1852. No change made.

SECTION 27.—SUPERVISING INSPECTORS SHALL HAVE FULL POWER TO INSPECT STEAMERS, AND PERFORM ALL THE DUTIES IMPOSED UPON LOCAL BOARDS.

Section 22 of the act of 1852.

No change, except that the proviso is left out, but which is provided for in section 33 of this bill.

SECTION 28.—THE BOARD OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS SHALL MAKE RULES TO GIVE INFORMATION TO LOCAL INSPECTORS FROM OTHER BOARDS; ALSO, TO REPORT THEIR PROCEEDINGS TO THE ANNUAL MEETINGS.

This section is a substitute for section 23 of the act of 1852, requiring collectors of customs to collect and give certain information, which has heretofore been of little or no practical benefit, as the collectors of customs take no interest in the matter. The duty will be much better performed by the supervising inspectors, who can, by the regulations of the board, give the necessary information to the local inspectors throughout such districts where it can be of practical benefit, without being at the expense of sending it to districts where it will be of no use.

The provision requiring supervising inspectors to report annually to the board, the general business transacted in their respective districts during the year, will be of much benefit in harmonizing the operation of the laws throughout the country.

SECTION 29.—SUPERVISING INSPECTORS TO ESTABLISH PILOT RULES.

Section 29 of the act of 1852.

The penalty changed from thirty dollars to fifty dollars, and the words, "and no such vessel shall be justified in coming into collision with another, if it can be avoided," struck out as being superfluous.

SECTION 30.—COLLECTORS AND INSPECTORS MUST ENFORCE THE INSPECTION LAWS.

Section 24 of the act of 1852. No change.

SECTION 31.—COLLECTORS SHALL RETAIN ON FILE ALL ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES, AND DELIVER COPIES TO STEAMER.

Section 25 of the act of 1852.

No change, except to leave out "oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphene, or other explosive burning fluids, or materials which ignite by friction," so as to conform to other provisions of this bill.

SECTION 32.—PENALTY ON INSPECTORS FOR GIVING FALSE CERTIFICATES.

Section 26, act of 1852.

No change, except to omit "and carrying passengers," so as to make it apply to the inspection of all steamers.

SECTION 33.—PERSONS WHO SHALL BE PROHIBITED FROM ACTING AS INSPECTORS.

Proviso to section 22, act of 1852, section 4 of resolution of March 3, 1853, and section 8 of act of 1866, with amendments. No person interested in any patented article required to be used on steamers by this act, or who is a member of any association of masters, engineers, or pilots, or who is interested in any steamer, shall be eligible to discharge the duties of inspector.

SECTION 34.—PENALTY ON INSPECTORS FOR RECEIVING FEES OR REWARDS.

Section 37, act of 1852. No change.

SECTION 35.—TO PREVENT FRAUD OR DECEPTION IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BOILERS.

New section.

Provides that from and after this section takes effect, all boilers shall be constructed from plates that have been inspected and stamped; and if any persons shall construct a boiler or steam-pipe connecting the boilers to be so used, of iron or steel plates which have not been inspected and stamped according to the provisions of this act, or otherwise than herein provided, or who shall use any defective, bad, or faulty iron or steel in the construction of such boilers, or shall drift any rivet-hole to make it come fair, or shall deliver any such boiler for use, knowing it to be imperfect in its flues, flanging, riveting, bracing, or in any other of its parts, shall be fined one thousand dollars, one-half for the use of the informer.

These provisions are made to prevent cheap and poor materials from being used, and low-priced and unskilled workmen from being employed in the construction of such boilers, many of which being now manufactured without any check to fraud or deception, are faulty and dangerous from the beginning, and of course will become worse and more dangerous every day they are used.

The proviso to this section will allow boilers or generators to be used on steamers, such as are called safety boilers, constructed of tubes or globes in such a manner as to dispense with an outside shell made of riveted plates, which is usually the weakest and most dangerous part of a boiler. These may be used by the terms of this bill, when the board of supervising inspectors shall have satisfactory evidence that any such

boiler or generator is equal in strengh and as safe from explosion as a boiler of the best quality, made of riveted iron or steel plates, so that the law shall not prevent improvements from being made in the safety or efficiency of any steam-boiler or generator.

SECTION 36.—TESTING BOILER-PLATES.

This is a new provision. It requires boiler-plates to be inspected, the tensile strength to be ascertained, and the toughness, homogeneousness, and other qualities of the plates to be made known before they shall be used in the construction of boilers. Testing the toughness will be a check against carbonizing for the purpose of gaining in the tensile strength; testing samples from different parts of the plate will prove its homogeneousness, while testing both hot and cold, under the hammer, will show whether it is red-short, cold-short, or neutral. This mode of inspection is the only way now known by which the quality and character of iron boiler-plates can be ascertained. The manufacturer, it is true, may know the quality of his iron, for he knows the kind of ores of which it is composed, the kind of treatment it has had, and the amount of labor that has been expended upon it in the process of manufacturing. But no one else can know much about it unless it be by tests made in the manner prescribed. This provision will undoubtedly receive the support of all honest and fair-dealing manufacturers, as it puts it beyond the power of any person to undersell them with an inferior article; and as the price will be regulated by the quality of the article, encouragement will be given to improvement in manufacturing. Owners of steamers will also be in favor of this provision, for the reason that they will know precisely the quality of the plates of which their boilers will be constructed, and the maximum pressure of steam as a working power they will be allowed to use. If they use boilers constructed of a cheap, low grade of iron, they will be allowed but a small pressure of steam; but if they are willing to pay the price for the best, they will be fully compensated by the additional working pressure allowed them.

SECTION 37.—BOILER-PLATES TO BE STAMPED.

This section requires manufacturers to stamp upon every boiler-plate, made to be used in the construction of steamboat boilers, the name of the manufacturer, the place where manufactured, and the number of pounds of tensile strain it will bear to the sectional square inch; and the inspectors are required to keep a record of all such stamps in their office.

SECTION 38

Imposes penalties for falsely stamping boiler-plates.

SECTION 39.—PRESCRIBING THE RULE BY WHICH THE WORKING-PRESSURE ALLOWABLE TO BOILERS SHALL BE ASCERTAINED, AND THE MANNER OF RIVETING AND CALKING; ALSO, THE EQUIPMENT OF BOILERS WITH SAFETY-VALVES, FUSIBLE METALS, GAUGES, ETC.

The rule by which the working pressure of a boiler shall be ascertained is as follows: For punched rivet-holes and single riveting, deduct one sixth of the tensile strength to the square inch of section of the plates of which the boiler is constructed, multiply this by the thickness

of the plates in hundredths of an inch, and divide by the radius of the boiler in inches, and the quotient will be the number of pounds of steam to the square inch allowable as a working power. Suppose the plates of a boiler will bear a tensile strain of sixty thousand pounds to the sectional square inch, one-sixth of this will be ten thousand pounds; then, should the plates be twenty-six one-hundredths of an inch in thickness, the ten thousand multiplied by twenty-six will give two hundred and sixty thousand pounds; this, divided by the radius of a boiler forty-two inches in diameter, which is twenty-one, will give a working pressure of one hundred and twenty-three $\frac{81}{100}$ pounds to the square inch. When the rivet-holes of the boiler are drilled, and the longitudinal seams are double riveted, fifteen per cent. of pressure may be added, which will give one hundred and forty-one $\frac{38}{100}$ pounds to the square inch of working pressure to the same boiler. Every boiler must be provided with a good, well-constructed safety-valve, gauge-cocks, and reliable water-gauge, and also a plug of Banca tin shall be inserted so as to melt if the water in the boiler falls below its prescribed limits; and no boiler to which the heat is applied to the outside of the shell shall be constructed of plates more than twenty-six one-hundredths of an inch in thickness, for the reason that the plates are liable to burn at the laps when a greater thickness is allowed. The feed-water must be supplied in such a manner as will prevent it from injuring the boiler, which it will do by contracting the plates when it comes in contact with them at a low temperature, and provision must be made to prevent flame or sparks from being driven back from the fire-doors.

SECTION 40.—IMPOSING PENALTIES FOR OBSTRUCTING SAFETY-VALVES.

Embracing sections 11 and 12 of the act of 1852, imposing penalties for overloading or obstructing safety-valves, whereby the boiler may be subjected to a greater pressure than allowed by the inspector's certificate, and also for permitting the water to fall below the prescribed water-line of the boilers.

SECTION 41.—STEAMERS NAVIGATED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF A STATE—NEW PROVISIONS.

Defining what steam vessels navigated within any State exclusively shall be classed among vessels engaged in foreign commerce, or in commerce among the States, and shall be made subject to the provisions of this act.

SECTION 42.—PILOTS AND ENGINEERS SHALL NOTIFY MASTERS WHEN IT IS DANGEROUS TO PROCEED WITH THE VESSEL.

Section 28 of the act of 1852. No change made.

Steamers navigating rivers only shall be brought to anchor or moored when the pilot, or engineer, on watch, shall notify the master thereof that the further navigation of the vessel is unsafe, and prescribing the penalty if the vessel proceeds and an accident occurs.

SECTION 43.—MASTERS, OWNERS, AND THE VESSEL, AND ALSO MATES, PILOTS, AND ENGINEERS, HELD FOR DAMAGES IN CERTAIN CASES.

Section 30 of the act of 1852, with amendments.

Whenever damage is sustained by any passenger or his baggage, from explosion, fire, collision, or other cause, the master, owner, and vessel,

shall be held liable, if it happens through any neglect to comply with the provisions of law, or through known defects or imperfections in the steaming apparatus or hull; but if all the provisions of this act have been complied with, they shall not be held liable for any such damage. This provision holds out the strongest inducement to owners and masters to keep their steamers always in compliance with the law, thereby adding greatly to the safety of life on board of them.

It also holds all licensed officers of such vessels accountable for any damage done or injury sustained through their neglect or carelessness.

SECTION 44.

Section 1 of the act of May 5, 1864. No change.

Requiring the name of the vessel to be painted on the stern, pilot-house, and wheel-houses.

SECTION 45.

Section 2 of the act of May 5, 1864, with amendment.

Penalty for changing the name or character of any steamer for the purpose of deceiving the public.

SECTION 46.—BARGES CARRYING PASSENGERS.

Section 6 of the act of July, 1866, with amendment. Provides that barges carrying passengers, while in tow of a steamer, shall be supplied with life-saving apparatus.

SECTION 47.—SIGNAL-LIGHTS AND FOG-SIGNALS.

Section 11 of the act of 1866, with amendments, prescribes the manner of carrying signal-lights on the different classes of steam vessels during the night-time; also requires every coal-boat, trading-boat, produce-boat, canal-boat, oyster-boat, fishing-boat, raft, or other craft navigating any bay, harbor, or river, by hand-power, horse-power, sail, or by the current of the river, or which shall be anchored or moored in or near the channel or fairway of any bay, harbor, or river, shall carry one or more good white lights; and every such vessel or raft, when running in fog, or anchored in or near any channel or fairway, as aforesaid, and not in any port, shall sound a fog-horn or equivalent signal at invervals of not longer than two minutes; and all steamers navigating in fog or thick weather shall sound a steam whistle at intervals of not longer than one minute.

SECTION 48.—LIMITING THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

Section 10 of the act of 1852, with amendments.

Inspectors shall state, in certificate of inspection of passenger steamers other than ferry-boats, the number of passengers of each class such steamer has accommodation for, and can carry with prudence and safety.

Inspectors shall issue special permits to steamers engaged in excursions, the additional number of passengers that may be carried, and the kind of life-saving appliances that shall be provided for the safety of such additional number of passengers, and shall also limit the route and distances for such excursion.

SECTION 49.—REQUIRING A LIST OF PASSENGERS TO BE KEPT.

Section 35 of the act of 1852, with amendments.

A correct list of all passengers received on board shall be kept, which shall be open to inspectors and customs officers at all times. On routes not exceeding one hundred miles, the number of passengers, if kept, shall be sufficient.

SECTION 50.

Two copies of this act shall be kept on board of every steamer carrying passengers.

Section 36 of the act of 1852, no change.

SECTION 51.

All sea-going vessels, and vessels navigating the great lakes, shall be subject to the navigation laws of the United States, when navigated within the jurisdiction thereof; and no pilot shall be under obligations to procure license from any State.

Section 9 of the act of 1866, with amendments.

There can be no reason why foreign vessels should not comply with the laws and regulations of the United States, when navigated within the jurisdiction thereof. They are now excepted by law, and the consequence is that they often give trouble, especially upon the northern lakes, by not complying with our signals or signal lights, when meeting our vessels. In fact, they are now subject to no law or regulationwhatever for passing vessels when navigating in American waters.

Steamers navigating the waters of the United States ought not to be subject to charges levied by any State for pilotage, as it is an extra burden upon such vessels, without any benefit to them, as they are in all cases required to have pilots licensed by the United States inspectors.

SECTION 52.—LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS FOR STEAMERS NAVIGATING THE OCEAN, AND THE LAKES, BAYS, AND SOUNDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

New section.

Requiring such vessels to be provided with such numbers of life-boats, floats, rafters, life-preservers, drags, and pumps, as will best secure the safety of such vessels, and of all persons on board of such vessels in case of disaster.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors are required to fix and determine, by their rules and regulations, the kind of life-saving apparatus that shall be provided, and requirements that shall be made on such vessels for the protection of life. This duty is left to the board, on account of the great difficulty of fixing by statute requirements of this kind. The present laws fix the number of life-boats according to the tonnage of the vessel, six life-boats being the highest number required on any steamer by law. This number, provided all of them were safely launched, could carry but a small proportion of all persons on board of some of the largest steamers. Ample provisions ought to be made by the owners of every steamer, going to sea, to save every life on board in case of disaster. This, it is believed, can be better effected with life-rafts, of which there are several kinds possessing great merit, than with life-boats; or at least a portion of the life-saving apparatus should

consist of life-rafts. It is claimed for them in their favor that it is impossible to capsize them, nor are they so liable to be wrecked or foundered as life-boats. It would not do, however, to fix by law the number or kind of life-raft that should be used on each vessel; there has not as yet been sufficient experience in the use of them to determine that question. Nor would it be just or right to do so, inasmuch as the most valuable of them are patented, and to compel by law the use of any one of them would not only create a monopoly in the use of that patent, whether it was the best or not, but it would effectually put a stop to all further improvements in such apparatus. The same objection applies to fixing by law the use of other life-saving apparatus named in this section.

SECTION 53.—WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS.

New section.

Provides that all sea-going steamers, and steamers navigating the great northern lakes, built after the passage of this act, and carrying passengers, shall have not less than three water-tight cross bulkheads. The position of such bulkheads, and strength of the material used in the construction of them, to be subject to the rules of the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

SECTION 54.—LICENSED OFFICERS TO ASSIST THE INSPECTORS, AND MAKE KNOWN DEFECTS.

Clause fifteen of section 9 of the act of 1852, with amendment.

All licensed officers shall assist inspectors in making inspections of any such vessel to which any such officer belongs, and shall also make known to inspectors, at the earliest opportunity, all accidents or occurrences producing serious injury to the vessel or her machinery; and in default thereof the license of any such officer so neglecting or refusing shall be revoked.

SECTION 55.

Section 1 of the act of 1866, with amendments.

Licensed officers shall not, to the hinderance of commerce, refuse to serve on steam vessels, nor shall they prevent other persons from learning the profession.

SECTION 56.—LICENSED OFFICERS TO MAKE OATH BEFORE ENTERING UPON THEIR DUTIES.

Section 38 of the act of 1852, with amendments.

Every licensed officer shall, before entering upon his duties, make solemn oath that he will faithfully and honestly, according to his best skill and judgment, perform all the duties required of him by this act; and if any such officer, or any witness, when under examination, on oath, by any such inspector, knowingly falsify the truth, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

SECTION 57.

Section 12 of the act of 1838, and section 6 of the act of July 4, 1864, with amendments.

Officers or other persons employed on any steamer, by whose misconduct or negligence life should be destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

SECTION 58.—INSPECTION OF FERRY-BOATS, CANAL-BOATS, YACHTS, AND OTHER SMALL CRAFT.

Section 4 of the act of June 8, 1864, with amendments.

SECTION 59.—INSPECTION OF TUG-BOATS, TOWING-BOATS, AND FREIGHT-BOATS.

Section 4 of the act of June 8, 1864, and section 7 of the act of 1866, with amendments.

The classes of steamers embraced in this section, as well as the section preceding, are required to have their hulls and boilers inspected, and are required also to be navigated by licensed officers.

SECTION 60.—COMPENSATION TO BE PAID FOR INSPECTING STEAMERS, AND ALSO FOR LICENSING OFFICERS.

Section 31 of the act of 1852, and section 2 of the act of March 3, 1865, with amendments.

In addition to the fees for issuing enrollments and licenses, the owners shall pay, as a compensation for the inspections and examinations made for the year, according to the tonnage of the steamers, to wit: For every such vessel of one hundred tons and under, the sum of twenty-five dollars, and in addition thereto, for each and every ton in excess of one hundred tons, five cents; and every captain, chief engineer, and first-class pilot, shall pay, for every license granted to him, the sum of ten dollars; and every chief mate, engineer, and pilot of an inferior grade, shall pay, for every license granted to him, the sum of five dollars. These licenses are granted for the term of one year. The revenue received from this source must be paid over to the chief officer of the customs, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SECTION 61.

Section 32 of the act of 1852, with amendments.

Each local board shall keep an account of all steamers boarded by them during the year.

SECTION 62.—ADDITIONAL LOCAL BOARDS SHALL BE APPOINTED, AND THE COMPENSATION THAT SHALL BE PAID TO THE DIFFERENT OFFICERS EMPLOYED TO EXECUTE THE LAW.

Section 33 of the act of 1852, and section 12 of the act of 1866, with amendments.

This section provides that, in addition to the local boards now appointed by law, there shall also be local boards appointed for the district of Puget Sound, Washington Territory; for the district of Albany, New York; for the district of Appalachicola, Florida, and for the district of Evansville, Indiana; and also at Marquette, in the district of Superior, and the local board at Nashville shall be discontinued.

While the number of steamers has largely increased in nearly all the districts, they have diminished at Nashville, until there are but few left. During the year 1858, there were 30 steamers inspected at that port, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,524 tons, and there were 181 engineers and pilots licensed, while the number of steamers inspected during the year 1869 was but 11, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,275 tons, and but

48 engineers and pilots licensed. These 11 steamers can hereafter be readily attended to by the supervising inspector of the district.

There were inspected in the district of Evansville, during the year 1868, 44 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 6,655 tons, which shows that a local board is very much needed at that place.

The proposed increase in the salaries of inspectors is not in excess of what it should be, to procure men of requisite skill and ability to perform in a proper manner the duties of such offices.

The salaries of inspectors have been increased but little, many of them none at all, since the passage of the act of 1852; while the increase in their duties have been, in many places, more than five-fold, and the cost of the necessaries of life has been increased more than double.

The inspection service, while it affords great protection to life and property throughout the whole United States, and the commerce of the country is immensely benefited by it, is entirely self-sustaining. The income from the annual inspection and examination of steamers, together with the fees for licenses granted to the officers of such vessels, will pay the salaries proposed to be given to inspectors and all other expenses, including instruments, books, blanks, stationery, furniture, and other things necessary to carry into effect all the provisions of the law; and as a guarantee that the service shall be self-sustaining, it is provided by section 66 of this bill that the salaries, and all other expenses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of the revenues received into the treasury from the inspection of steamers, and the licenses of the officers of such vessels.

SECTION 63.—APPOINTMENT OF A SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GENERAL.

New section.

Experience in the administration of the inspection laws has clearly demonstrated that to give full effect to such laws, there must be at the head a person who has a thorough knowledge, not only of steam vessels, and their machinery and appurtenances, but also of the true intent and meaning of the laws and regulations pertaining to the service, and who will see that they are properly carried out.

SECTION 64.

New section.

The Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, remit or mitigate penalties denounced in this act, except penalties for imprisonment, or may discontinue any prosecution for the violation of any provisions of this act.

SECTION 65.—INSTRUMENTS, AND OTHER THINGS NECESSARY FOR THE USE OF INSPECTORS.

Section 14 of the act of 1866.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall procure, for the several supervising and local inspectors, instruments, stationery, printing, and other things necessary to secure the proper execution of the steamboat acts.

SECTION 66.

New section.

The salaries of supervising inspector general, all supervising inspectors, local inspectors, assistant inspectors, and clerks, together with

their traveling and other expenses, and all instruments, books, blanks, stationery, furniture, and other things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall be paid for, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of the revenues received into the treasury from the inspection of steam vessels and licensing of the officers of such vessels, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose.

SECTION 67.

Section 15, act of 1866.

Supervising and local inspectors shall execute bonds for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices.

SECTION 68.

New section.

Penalty for the violation of any provision of this act not otherwise provided for.

SECTION 69.

New section.

Shippers of certain valuable articles described shall give notice, in writing, of the true character and value of such articles.

SECTION 70.

New section.

Collectors of customs shall enforce the act of April 29, 1864. Penalty for the violation of that act.

The act of April 29, 1864, requires sailing vessels to carry signal lights during the night-time, but there is no penalty prescribed for the violation of the act; nor does it designate any person to see that the law is properly executed. This section makes it the duty of collectors of customs to see that sailing vessels are properly furnished with signal lights; and it also imposes a penalty on sailing vessels for non-compliance with the act of April, 1864.

SECTION 71.

New section.

Repeals the act of July 7, 1838; the act of March 3, 1843; the act of March 3, 1849; the act of August 30, 1852; the act of May 5, 1864; the act of June 8, 1864; the act of March 3, 1865, and the act of July 25, 1866, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

The acts specified ought to be repealed absolutely, for the reason that some of the provisions contained in these acts are inoperative, useless, and injurious to the owners of steam vessels and to the commerce of the country, and add nothing to the security of life or property.

Before concluding this report, the undersigned would take occasion to speak in terms of warm commendation of Benjamin Crawford, esq., special agent on duty in the steamboat inspection office, for his valuable services in preparing a bill, to which he has devoted much of his leisure time during the past two years. The bill itself, a codification of existing statutes on the subject, is admirably arranged, and its provisions concise, clear, and not liable to misconstruction, present worthy testimony to Mr. Crawford's enlarged and comprehensive knowledge of the

boat interests, and the marked ability he has exhibited in its prepa-
. The undersigned cannot therefore but express a hope that it
eet, in all respects, the approval of the Secretary, and receive the
on of Congress.
pectfully submitted.

N. BROUGHTON DEVEREUX,
Chief of Office.

ı. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

r CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC.
2d Session. } { No. 176.

LAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

RESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ommunication from the Secretary of State relative to the claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Venezuela.

ICH 3, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

the Senate and House of Representatives:

transmit to Congress a communication from the Secretary of State, h the accompanying documents, relative to the claims of citizens of United States on the government of Venezuela which were adjusted the commission provided for by the convention with that republic April 25, 1866.

U. S. GRANT.

VASHINGTON, *March* 1, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 1, 1870.

he Secretary of State has the honor to submit to the President the ompanying correspondence between the Department of State and minister of the United States to the republic of Venezuela, relating he failure by that republic to comply with its agreements to make ments of principal and interest awarded to the citizens of the United tes by the mixed commission formed under the convention of April 1866.

wo installments of one hundred and twenty-five thousand three hun- l and thirty-one dollars and thirty cents each, are now due to the ted States for the claimants whose claims were allowed by the com- sion, and also interest upon the claims allowed at the rate of five cent. a year.

he sums which the republic of Venezuela have paid to the United tes for the creditors, do not amount in the aggregate to the overdue rest.

he correspondence herewith submitted shows that the government

of Venezuela claims that there were some irregularities in the execution of the mixed commission which tend to invalidate a portion of the awards.

This department has declined to permit a discussion upon this subject while Venezuela is in default in its payments; but has offered to transmit to Congress any proof that can be furnished of any specific charges, in order that an adequate remedy may be afforded through the action of that body.

The minister of the United States at Caracas was informed, in answer to this offer, that a minister would be sent to the United States, charged to furnish such charges and the proof in support of the same.

The time when such minister should have been here has gone by, and he has not yet presented himself at this department, and it appears by the inclosed correspondence that he may probably be recalled.

It also appears that there is little probability that this department will be able to persuade the government of Venezuela to comply with its engagements under the convention of 1866.

Under these circumstances the Secretary of State has the honor to lay the accompanying correspondence before the President, and to respectfully suggest that it be transmitted to Congress.

HAMILTON FISH.

The PRESIDENT.

SYNOPTICAL LIST OF PAPERS.

No.	From whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
1	Mr. Fish to Mr. Partridge.	May 25, 1869, No. 2.	Venezuelan government having failed to pay amounts due under convention of 1866, makes insinuations against the good faith of the commission, and asks for delay. Mr. Seward and Mr. Washburn each refuse. Mr. Fish gives time to make charges and substantiate them, which is not done. Mr. Partridge instructed to demand payment of sums overdue. Further instructions promised. Correspondence with Mr. Muños y Castro inclosed.	5
2	Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.	July 16, 1869, No. 5.	Venezuela having undertaken to deposit 15 per cent. of import duties for benefit of the "diplomatic claims," and having neglected to do so, Mr. Partridge is invited to join in a joint note. He declines, and gives his reasons for so doing.	9
3	.....do	July 17, 1869, No. 6.	The government of Venezuela has neither ability nor disposition to pay its debts. Contingency contemplated by Mr. Fish's No. 2 may arise. Asks for instructions.	12
4	.....do	July 24, 1869, No. 7.	Interview with foreign minister. Venezuela will refuse to acknowledge some $700,000 of the awards. Mr. Partridge sends a copy of his formal note, demanding payment of awards in full, and, in view of probable refusal, asks instructions.	13
5	Mr. Fish to Mr. Partridge.	Aug. 14, 1869, No. 12.	Acknowledges receipt of Mr. Partridge's Nos. 5, 6, and 7. Presents a plan for taking possession of the custom-houses and holding them till the foreign debt is paid. Mr. Partridge instructed to ask the assent of Venezuela to this plan or to a modification of it.	15
6	Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.	Aug. 1, 1869, No. 10.	Transmits a detailed statement of the indebtedness of Venezuela.	18
7	.....do	Aug. 5, 1869, No. 11.	Transmits a statement of the resources and income of Venezuela.	24
8	Mr. Davis to Mr. Partridge.	Aug. 24, 1869, No. 14.	Mr. Partridge's course in accepting payment of proportionate part of the 15 per cent. approved. Money will be distributed here. Previous instructions modified as to amount to be retained from customs, in case possession can be had.	26
9	Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.	Aug. 21, 1869, No. 15.	Venezuelan minister wants the foreign powers to forego, for the present, the payment of the 15 per cent. Mr. Partridge, and other foreign representatives acting jointly, refuse.	27
10	.....do	Aug. 22, 1869, No. 16.	Reply of Venezuela to the demand by the United States to have the first installment under the convention paid. The testimony taken to show the irregularity of the proceedings before the commission will shortly be presented to the government at Washington. The government of Venezuela hopes the President will accept the mode of payment by the 15 per cent. Mr. Partridge replies that the United States cannot consent to further delay, and renews his demand for the first installment.	28
11	.....do	Sept. 7, 1869, No. 22.	Has received instructions No. 12, (see *ante*.) Since those were written things have changed, and he will await further instructions.	30
12	.....do	Sept. 30, 1869, No. 30.	Transmits reply of Venezuela to the demand of foreign powers to have a commissioner named in the ports to receive the product of the 15 per cent. of customs. No direct answer given. Without such commission there is no means of ascertaining what the 15 per cent. should amount to.	31
13	.....do	Oct. 18, 1869, No. 34.	The Venezuelan government claims, in making the payments of 15 per cent., not to admit the validity of the awards of the joint commission. Mr. Partridge declines to discuss the subject, but will hear what the minister has to say. The minister states his objections to the validity of the awards; Venezuela will, however, continue to pay the 15 per cent. Belief universal at Caracas that only about half the awards are actually due.	32
14	Mr. Fish to Mr. Partridge.	Nov. 20, 1869, No. 22.	Acknowledges Mr. Partridge's No. 34. This the first specific statement from Venezuela. If the minister will give it the guarantee of his signature, accompanied with proof, and will not prejudge the case by refusing to make payments, the President will not distribute sums paid before Congress has had an opportunity to consider the matter.	34
15	Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.	Oct. 25, 1869, No. 35.	A further payment of 15,527 pesos	35
16	Mr. Fish to Mr. Partridge.	Dec. 7, 1869, No. 27.	The money, as collected, to be remitted to the department. Instructions as to the mode of remittance.	36

Synoptical list of papers—Continued.

No.	From whom and to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
17	Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.	Nov. 27, 1869, No. 40.	A further payment	37
18	.....do.....	Dec. 8, 1869, No. 44.	Probable delay in Venezuela's attempt to prove charges against the commission. Is assured that the 15 per cent. will continue to be paid over. Venezuela expects to send, by next month's packet, a minister to establish the proof of the frauds. Mr. Partridge replies that whatever is done ought to be done at once.	37
19	.....do.....	Dec. 16, 1869, No. 45.	Alarm at rumored defeat of government troops by insurgents. The 15 per cent. appropriated by the government. Joint protest of the creditor governments. Complete depletion of the treasury.	39
20	.....do.....	Dec. 23, 1869, No. 46.	Venezuela justifies the diversion of the 15 per cent. Translation of the Venezuelan note annexed.	41
21	.....do.....	Dec. 27, 1869, No. 47.	A further payment	42
22	.....do.....	Dec. 29, 1869, No. 48.	Conference between the representatives of the foreign creditor governments and the minister of foreign relations, who states that the treasury is without means to put down the rebellion, and must use the 15 per cent. He invites consent to such a course. Mr. Partridge, on behalf of himself and colleagues, declines to do so. The minister says it is absolutely necessary to suspend the payments, and Mr. Partridge thinks that will be done.	42
23	.....do.....	Jan. 7, 1870, No. 51.	Revenues decreasing. Uncertainty continues. New minister goes by this packet charged with special duty of presenting proofs of allegations of fraud against the commission.	43
24	.....do.....	Jan. 7, 1870, No. 53.	Remits bills on London to the amount of £10,031 13*s*. 9*d*....	44
25	.....do.....	Jan. 18, 1870, No. 57.	Official information that no more payments of the 15 per cent. will be made. Joint official protest against the same. Mr. Partridge thinks that the day for such things has gone by, and that the only way to secure payment is by an administration of the custom-houses by the creditor nations. Copy of joint protest inclosed.	45
26	.....do.....	Feb. 3, 1870, No. 62.	A new ministry. The new foreign minister will not consent to a diversion of the fund. Mr. Partridge thinks that Mr. Paul, the special chargé to Washington, will be recalled. The revolution continues.	46
27	.....do.....	Feb. 7, 1870, No. 63.	The British chargé instructed to insist on the payment of the 15 per cent. at the ports at the time of receipt. The demand refused. The diplomatic claims will be recognized and paid by existing administration. All other payment suspended.	46
28	.....do.....	Feb. 8, 1870, No. 64.	A resumé of the sums paid and the sums withheld by the Venezuelan government.	47

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Partridge.

No. 2.] MAY 25, 1869.

The Venezuelan government having failed to make the first payment, due on the 5th day of February last, upon the awards of the mixed commission for the proof and settlement of claims established under the convention concluded between the two governments on the 25th day of April, 1866, you will take an early opportunity, after the presentation of your letters of credence, to inform that government that the President expects that the installment will be paid without further delay, and that the future installments will be met as they mature.

Some few days before the maturity of the first installment, the minister of Venezuela made application to my predecessor, Mr. Seward, for delay on the ground of alleged improprieties in the conduct of the commission. The irregularities then set forth were, 1st, that Venezuela was dissatisfied with the umpire; 2d, that the American commissioner was witness to an instrument which gave to certain attorneys of claimants a contingent interest in claims that might be allowed; 3d, that in four cases named the awards were excessive, and 4th, that the American commissioner, as the agent for those four claimants, held the certificates issued by the commission.

Mr. Seward, in reply, after examination, declined to reopen or annul the proceedings of the commission, regarding the evidence against Mr. Talmage as vague and insufficient, and deciding (as I think correctly) that the other allegations laid no foundation for granting the request of Mr. Muñoz y Castro.

The government of Venezuela, after the present administration came into power, sought to reopen the question on the same proof in the records on which it relied in the note to Mr. Seward, and Mr. Washburne peremptorily declined to reconsider the determination of his predecesor.

Soon after my accession to office, Mr. Muñoz y Castro, in an interview with me, verbally removed these charges. He was told by me that, notwithstanding the length of time that had elapsed, the Venezuelan government had produced no specific charges, supported by proper proof, for the consideration of this government; that the action of a commission organized, as this had been, under a solemn convention between the two governments, ought to be a finality, unless specific charges of fraud could be produced, which had not been attempted by the representative of Venezuela, and that as the case stood I could not consent to further delay; he expressed his expectation that a delay of two weeks would enable him to make charges and furnish proof, and I consented to that delay. On the expiration of the two weeks, (on the 13th of April last,) I received another letter from Mr. Muñoz y Castro, which resulted in a further delay.

On the 17th of May I received still another letter from him, which, like all the former letters, was filled with vague charges against the

sioner and against the umpire, but without any corroborative
This letter, like all the others, referred entirely for evidence to
the charges to the same record upon which the judgment of the
nent had already been rendered.
President did not feel that he would be justified in declining any
to demand the payment of the amount adjudicated by the commis-
Tearly a year had elapsed since the commission had closed its work;
n three and four months had elapsed since the first adjudicated
it had become due; four times in succession time had been given to
resentative of Venezuela to make good his charges against the good
f the commission; and there had come out of the forbearance of
ited States only delay in the payment due citizens from Venezu-
hout any good cause shown for such delay. I, therefore, felt it
y to advise the President to have the discussion on this subject
which was accordingly done.
your better understanding of this subject, I inclose a copy of my
together with a copy of Mr. Muñoz y Castro's reply, dated the
stant, in which he still relies exclusively upon the records in this
nent, of which the Venezuelan government has full copies, for
of of his charges, notwithstanding the fact that the department
peatedly informed him that those records contain no such proof.
ll observe that he says that he informed me that his predecessor
peatedly disobeyed the directions of his government to make com-
on this subject to the government of the United States. While I
admit that the failure of the representative of Venezuela to do
y to that government can impute any obligations or liability to
ited States, I wish you to state to the minister of Venezuela, with
you may have to deal on this subject, that I am convinced, so far
n concerned, that Mr. Muñoz y Castro's memory is in error. If
presentations were made, they were made to some one other than

You will also observe that Mr. Muñoz y Castro affirms that he
er solicited time for presenting further evidence, and that he re-
uch further evidence as unnecessary. I will thank you, not for
pose of opening a controversy upon an unimportant subject, but
n justice to me, to call the attention of the Venezuelan secretary
e to the following extract from Mr. Muñoz y Castro's letter to me
13th April last:

"ximo á cumplirse el termino de dos semanas que me señaló V. E.
nferencia que terminos el dia 1° de este mes, para la presentacion
ma prueba mas evidente que las que tengo mostrada en el asunto
pitramento sobre reclamaciones americanas contra mi gobierno,
en el caso de manifestar á V. E."

* * * * * * * *

cording the delay from time to time of which I have spoken, this
ment has been influenced by a desire to afford to Venezuela the
measure of equity. But, lest it should be taken as a precedent,
ll say to the government of Venezuela that the President regards
tribunal, established by the joint acts of two independent nations,
exercise of one of the highest powers of sovereignty, as clothed
authority (as to each case that comes legitimately before it) of
they cannot be divested except by the joint act of both contract-
rties, and of which it ought not to be divested, except where
st fraud is exposed. It is not enough that in some cases error of
nt, mistake of law, or irregularity of proceedings, is shown; the
ting parties take the risk of such error, mistake, or irregularity,
ree to abide the findings of the commissioners, notwithstanding

them. Nations create and resort to such tribunals only because there is no other tribunal capable of sitting in judgment on such questions. It is the duty of every Christian statesman to jealously guard their decisions from insinuations and assaults, and to maintain their integrity. It is incumbent on whoever would set aside a judgment which is the only substitute, in the dealings of nations, for the issues of war, to establish clear charges of fraud within a reasonable time, and by as conclusive proof as would be required to set aside the decision of a last court of resort, and it is very unreasonable to ask for a suspension of the payment of unquestioned awards, while seeking for proof against such as may be assailed.

The minister for Venezuela has placed his government in the attitude of asking for a suspension of the payment of all the awards, while proposing to assail only a portion of them; and as this government has listened to such request for delay, you will please make it clear to the government of Venezuela, that in so doing we have gone beyond what could rightfully be asked of us. We have delayed the enforcement of the entire award of the commissioners, and we have continued that delay until it has reached the extreme length of what may be called reasonable. On making the demand for payment, you may be met by a declaration of the inability of Venezuela to pay. Should this be the case, you will sound that government to see whether it will be willing to place all the custom-houses in commission in the hands of persons to be selected by the President, who will be empowered to enforce the existing laws, and such others as may be enacted with the assent of the United States, for the collection of customs duties, and after paying the expense of collection, to retain fifty per cent. thereof to be applied toward the payment of the foreign debts of Venezuela. From the information received at this department it is believed that by an honest administration of the custom-houses, the revenue of Venezuela would be much increased. The French have already had conceded to them a priority of interest in the revenues to the extent of seventeen per cent. You will please examine into this, and report upon the amount of the French debt now outstanding; and if it shall appear that the Venezuelan government will assent to such a scheme, and that a just arrangement with the other foreign creditors can be made, so as to secure an equitable division of whatever may be received, having due reference to the fact that the United States takes the initiative in enforcing their demands, further instructions will be sent to you hereafter.

[Inclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 18, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant and its inclosures.

In reply I have to say that although the time when the first payment upon the claims adjudicated and determined by the joint commission of the two republics should have been made has long since passed, the President has taken no steps to press those claims, in consequence of the reiterated assertions of the representatives of the Venezuelan government that there were improprieties in the conduct of that commission.

When I entered upon the duties of the office of Secretary of State, I was invited by you to inquire into this alleged misconduct. I examined into the case; I read the charges you had made; I searched among the documents you had furnished, and among the archives of this department, in vain for any proof of those charges. The records of this department show no complaint against any of the acts of the commissioners until long after those acts were alleged to be done, and until the time approached for the payment of the adjudicated claims. Had the government of the United States been

as prone to suspicion as the government of Venezuela, it might have declined to investigate charges brought forward at so late an hour; but instead of so doing, animated by the spirit of justice, it invited proof. The government of Venezuela failed to furnish anything which Mr. Seward regarded as entitled to the least consideration as evidence.

Mr. Washburne, on taking office, was asked to review the decision of Mr. Seward. He did so, and found in the record nothing to warrant him in reversing it.

Your excellency then invited me, almost as soon as I had taken office, to give this case a rehearing, and I gave you such time as was necessary for the presentation of clearer proof, *(para la presentation de alguna prueba mas evidente,)* as you are pleased to express it. On the expiration of the time, now more than a month since, you asked for further time, and the President has withheld making a further demand upon the government of Venezuela in compliance with your request.

Now, at the expiration of all this time, without furnishing any further evidence, only repeating the old charges a little more at length, you invite me to recommence negotiations, *(reamidor la discusion pendiente.)*

In reply, I am directed by the President to say that the United States have done all and more than could be properly asked of them to enable the government of Venezuela to establish the serious charges they assumed to prove against the commission created under the solemn agreement of the two high contracting parties. Three times, under three different Secretaries of State, opportunities have been given to the government of Venezuela to substantiate these charges, and nothing has come of the forbearance of the United States except a reiteration of the assaults upon the character of citizens of the United States and of Venezuela, without corresponding proof. The President directs me, therefore, to decline further discussion of this subject, and to request you to notify your government that this government expects that the amount now due and payable under the terms of the convention concluded at Caracas, on the 25th April, 1866, will be paid without further delay.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you a renewed assurance of my high consideration.

HAMILTON FISH.

To Señor DON MANUEL MUÑOZ Y CASTRO, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA,
Washington, May 20, 1869.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your excellency's note dated the day before yesterday, in reply to mine of the 17th, and I hasten to take notice of its import.

First of all, I comply with the pleasing duty of giving cordial thanks in the name of my government to that of the United States for any of its acts in which there may have been the intention to manifest consideration for that of Venezuela.

Your excellency mentions that the reiterated assertions of the representative of that government, that there had been misconduct on the part of the mixed commission, were kept in view, but makes it plain that neither the Hon. Mr. Seward, nor the Hon. Mr. Washburne, nor your excellency, have seen any proofs of my accusation. To this it is painful to me to reply, although with the greatest respect and deference, that my positive accusations continue in existence, because neither by words nor in writing has the Department of State taken the trouble to refute them by any reasoning. I do not propose to renew a specification already exhausted when I cite, by way of example, the accusation of the violation of the judicial oath, confessed virtually by the arbitrator in his own draft of a judgment, and the usurpation, in despite of proper protests, of powers which did not belong to the commission. Nor have I seen proven or intimated in the correspondence with which I have been favored, that nations which may form courts of arbitration are, by that fact, bound to endure and suffer for its excesses, abuses, and extravagancies.

As there must be in the Department of State copies of the findings and other proceedings of the commission to which I have referred, I cannot admit the charge of *not having presented proofs* of acts which invalidate the judgment of the arbitrators, and which in my view cannot be contravened by any tribunal in the world. And if we have not offered such as it appears could exclusively have produced conviction of guilt on the mind of the government of the United States, and the nature of which has not been defined to us, the same government which requires them from us closes against us the way to reach them, as I stated in my note of the 13th of April last, to which assuredly I have not had any reply.

The remark seems true that Venezuela was tardy in denouncing the faults of commissioner Talmage, but the Hon. Hamilton Fish will allow me to remind him, with as

much sincerity as regret, I explained to him verbally on one occasion that in this matter my country had the misfortune to find that the individual who then had in charge the business of the legation had disobeyed the repeated injunction the government laid upon him to present to the United States his complaints of that functionary. This frank explanation should have blotted out any tendency to a suspicion which might have been engendered in the mind of the American government by the apparently dilatory action of my government.

As for the suspicion with which you are pleased to stigmatize the government of Venezuela, in reference doubtless to the exposition made through me of the working of the machinery, so to say, which revealed the organization of a premeditated fraud, I have the satisfaction to be able to inform you that it is not with reason to be attributed to the partiality which grows out of national interests, because not only two gentlemen who have been ministers from the United States, (as I have already verbally mentioned to you with authority,) but various eminent lawyers of those States, and many other disinterested persons, coincide with my government in seeing very clearly and distinctly what until now I have not discovered, may appear invisible and obscure to the eyes of persons who may occupy the chair of Secretary of State of this republic.

I think it just, by way of explanation, to state that, neither by speech nor in written communications, have I ever solicited any extension of time for presenting further evidence—in my opinion unnecessary—with the desire to smooth over difficulties and satisfy as far as possible the requirements of the government of the United States; and reckoning upon being able to procure certain documents and a certain declaration which have been offered to me, I accepted the period of two weeks, which, at a conference on the 1st of April, the honorable Secretary of State offered to me, and without exceeding that term, on finding my expectations frustrated, I communicated the fact, proposing the means of realizing them in my note referred to, but not answered, on the 13th of the same month.

Under such circumstances, it occasions wonder to me that his excellency the President of the United States, without there having been any discussion of the legal points which involve grave complaints, which I have presented in the name of my government, or further consideration than that of the time that has passed, has determined that the matter be closed up. It seems to me to be impossible that so strong a resolution should be irrevocable, but not seeking to infringe it on my part without fresh instructions from my superiors, I limit myself to making this manifestation, necessary in justification of my government, to which I shall render an account of the contents of the note of your excellency which I have now answered.

I avail, sir, of the opportunity to reiterate to your excellency the assurance of my high and distinguished consideration.

MAN'L MUÑOZ Y CASTRO.

His Excellency THE SECRETARY OF STATE
of the United States of America.

No. 2.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 5.] CARACAS, *July* 16, 1869.

In consequence of certain steps by this government in relation to a deposit of money (arising from the fifteen per cent. of customs) made by it with the Brazilian envoy, and said to be intended for the payment of foreign claims, all of which is set forth in Mr. Pruyn's Nos. 81, 81½, 84, especially 85, June 22d, and at the invitation of Mr. Rolandus, the Netherlands agent, and of Mr. Joel, having in charge the English legation, I attended an informal consultation or meeting of the foreign representatives here at the house of Mr. von Grabou, the North German chargé, on the 12th and 13th instant. There were present the French chargé, the North German chargé, the political agent and consul general of the Netherlands, the British chargé *ad interim*, Count Galli, having charge of the Italian legation, and myself. Mr. de Peralta (Spain) was present on the last day only. The object of this meeting was to consider whether there could be made any joint representation, or sep-

arate notes, identical or similar in expression, addressed to this government by those present, representing the creditor governments, (as they here call France, Denmark, the Netherlands, England, and the United States,) and the others, (North Germany, Spain, and Italy,) who maintain that their claims are also recognized as to amount and acknowledged as payable by this government, in relation to said deposit (about $90,000) in Mr. Leal's hands; and to the failure of this government to add to said deposit the further proceeds of such percentage as received; and the diversion from said depositary of certain sums from the same source in Puerto Cabello (about $53,000;) and the reported intention of this government to ask of Mr. Leal a surrender of the sum already lodged with him.

Mr. Rolandus (Netherlands) was very anxious that a joint note or representation should be made, and all except M. de St. Robert (France)—who would have joined, however, if I could—and myself were willing to unite in the note which was afterward sent by the English and Netherlands agents, and a copy of which is inclosed. I did not feel at liberty to unite with the others in any representation in regard to the fifteen per cent. fund, nor to claim any share with others therein, 1st, because the law which devoted that percentage to foreign claims attempted to impose as a condition that all claims were to be paid as they could be met, from time to time, from that fund alone, and to the exclusion of any other mode or fund, (though secured by treaty or convention,) and which might not have given as our share the amount of any installment; secondly, because I did not wish to be trammelled by any joint or simultaneous or similar action before I had made a demand on this government for payment and received their answer; for, thirdly, as our claim (under the convention) is for a sum certain, on a day certain, and about which discussion is closed, it is in a better condition than any other, unless the French claim be admitted to the same position. As the French chargé disclaimed any connection with or acceptance of any part of the fifteen per cent. fund, as such, claiming under an agreement (not ratified, however, by this congress) for seventeen per cent., but was willing to accept any amount on account, without regard to the source from which it came, and so would have joined with me, I regretted I did not feel at liberty to do it, and for the reason he gave, viz, so as to have the force and effect on this government of such a representation from all. The note inclosed was signed and sent respectively by the English and Netherlands agents, and is very nearly the same as that proposed at the conference for all to sign.

I afterward said to Mr. Joel (England) that I regretted that they two had so done; for thereby this government became aware of some cause which prevented all from joining, not knowing the real reason, (my own unwillingness under the circumstances,) and giving ground for belief that they two alone were willing; whereas, if nothing had been done or said, but an adjournment alone had been reported, this government, by which everything unknown is easily magnified into the terrible, would readily imagine that some prompt, sudden, and decisive measure would follow their refusal of my demand; especially, if any report or rumor had enabled them to suppose that a joint note had not come, only because I could not, or deemed it unadvisable just now to, unite for such purpose with my colleagues.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Rolandus and Mr. Joel to Señor J. P. Rojas Paul.

CARACAS, *July* 14, 1869.

The undersigned has the honor to call the attention of his excellency, Señor Rojas Paul, minister of foreign relations of the United States of Venezuela, to a matter he considers of great importance. Your excellency was kind enough to communicate to the undersigned, under date of the 3d of June last, that fifteen per cent. of the ordinary import duties had been devoted by law to the liquidation of diplomatic claims; and your excellency subsequently informed the undersigned that an amount already collected had been deposited in the Brazilian legation, where other amounts collected on the same account would continue to be deposited until the opportunity arrived for their being distributed, a course which the Venezuelan government had adopted as a manifestation of the good faith with which they acted in so delicate a matter. The nations who are creditors and for whom the deposit was made, are, according to your excellency's note, France, Denmark, the Netherlands, Great Britain, and the United States.

The undersigned had the honor of stating, in his note dated 17th June, addressed to your excellency, that in his opinion the loyal distribution of the funds on hand amongst the creditors would have been a more conclusive proof of the good faith and honesty of the Venezuelan government than the retention of these funds in order to obtain a modification of stipulated conditions.

With this reservation, the undersigned had the honor to state to your excellency, that although not approving of the manner of carrying into effect the principle of a deposit, he agreed to the principle itself, but that the deposit should be made in a serious and formal manner in the hands of the interested parties themselves; and that the desire of the Venezuelan government to pay these claims might be converted into a fact, by their proceeding to share these funds in equitable proportions. But since the above-mentioned date, the undersigned has not had the honor of being informed of the collocation of the proceeds of this fifteen per cent.; he has only learned through a communication made to one of his colleagues by Mr. Leal, that the latter had not received in deposit any funds since those first deposited, nor even the amount which your excellency stated would be received from the custom-house of Puerto Cabello; and from the statements published respecting the custom-house of La Guayra, it appears that this custom-house had collected large amounts, which, according to law, pertain to the claims represented by the agents of the five nations above mentioned.

It appears, therefore, that the Venezuelan government have discontinued the deposit in the Brazilian legation, which, according to your excellency's statement, was proof of the good faith with which the Venezuelan government proceeded, nor has your excellency adopted the mode proposed by the undersigned. Under these circumstances, the undersigned has the honor respectfully to request that your excellency will be kind enough to inform him of the amounts which have been collected on account of the fifteen per cent., pertaining to the fund for the payment of diplomatic agreements and of their collocation to date.

The undersigned having, in virtue of the communications addressed to him by your excellency, transmitted to his government all the information they contained on the subject, your excellency will understand that it will be very satisfactory to the undersigned to be able to continue to report to his government on the data he now most respectfully applies for.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Rolandus and Mr. Joel to Mr. Partridge.

CARACAS, *July* 14, 1869.

Mr. Rolandus and Mr. Joel present their compliments to Mr. Partridge, minister resident of the United States, and beg to inform him that, as the three conferences of the foreign agents, held on the 12th and 13th instants, in reference to addressing a collective note to the Venezuelan government on the irregularity apparent in the collection and collocation of the fifteen per cent. of the import duties, destined by law for the liquidation of diplomatic claims, had no immediate result, they, viewing the matter as of much urgency, thought it necessary, in the strict discharge of their duty, to address the minister of foreign relations of the United States of Venezuela on the subject. A copy of the observations contained in the notes they respectively sent they now inclose, thinking that this course, after the frank interchange of ideas on the subject, will be accepted as a proof of their esteem, and of their desire, when possible, to act in unity on questions which affect alike the interests confided to their charge.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Rolandus and Mr. Joel.

CARACAS, *July* 16, 1869.

Mr. Partridge presents his compliments to Mr. Rolandus and to Mr. Joel, and returns them his thanks for their note of the 14th of July, (received yesterday,) in which they inform him of the step they have respectively taken, after the conferences or consultations at which Mr. Partridge had the pleasure of meeting them, with others of his colleagues, of addressing notes identical in expression to the Venezuelan government, in relation to a deposit said to have been destined for the payment of certain claims against Venezuela.

Mr. Partridge has read, with satisfaction, the copy of this note which Mr. Rolandus and Mr. Joel were good enough to inclose. He thinks their observations entirely just; and he accepts, with pleasure, this act of courtesy on their part in so informing him, as a proof of their esteem, and of their desire to act, when possible, in unity on questions which affect alike the interests they have in charge.

No. 3.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 6.] CARACAS, *July* 17, 1869.

All my colleagues here are convinced, and I think it certain, that this government has neither the ability at this moment, nor the disposition, to pay all the claims now substantiated against it, or acknowledged and admitted to be due. At present, they have not, and they cannot raise, money to meet their daily necessary expenses, especially in view of the condition of affairs in Maracaibo. Yesterday they could not make an arrangement nor raise the money ($40,000) for the purchase of the steamer which performs the coasting mail service hence (from La Guayra) to Ciudad Bolivar (Angostura) on the Orinoco. If that could have been arranged, it was intended with that vessel to cruise in front, and enforce the closing of the port of Maracaibo. They are eaten up with military pensions, and by the pay of generals, more numerous than the rank and file of their army. They are continually endeavoring to anticipate even the half or quarter of the custom dues which is the share allowed them by their own employés at enormous rates of discount on dues in future, or permits for subsequent importations, the invoices of which express only the half of what is really introduced. Each succeeding administration has been afraid to diminish the pension list, or to prevent or punish robbery by its own friends; have plundered foreigners, as well as their own political opponents, without restraint; because while they themselves could seize and enjoy the present fruits, it would be the succeeding and opposing administration which would have to receive the reclamation; and, often, the heads of the government have taken care, only during a few years or months of dictatorship, to place large sums to their personal credit in Europe, of the payment of which the custom-house books take no account, (or are destroyed if they contain such entry,) on which they can live in luxury, in Paris generally, during their short alternate "banishments," while their successors repeat the same operations. In short, the demoralization of this branch of the public service, and the condition of affairs here, in these respects, is simply incredible to any who is not on the spot to see and know.

These expressions have the appearance of being very extreme. They are not my opinions alone. I have been too short a time in the country

to attempt to pass judgment on it. But such is the universal concurrent testimony of many of the best men in and of the country, who have told me these things—of what I have seen and of what the foreign representatives all report. Some of the most patriotic citizens here, men of the highest standing, have blushed while they confirmed it. Such, of course, would do anything almost to put an end to such a condition of affairs. From all accounts General Ruperto Monagas, the present acting President, is one of these. He is popular, is declared to be honest, is personally estimable, and wishes to see his country restored to peace and prosperity. But his hands are tied, by the long-continued state of affairs, and he is said to have the support of the influential, honest, and educated part of the population, who have still something left to be lost in the next revolution. If he should be elected President (in August) it is possible that some arrangement such as that indicated in your instruction to me (No. 2 *ad fin.*) could be made, which if carried out, either by our government alone, or in connection with other creditor governments, all ready for it, would give results, even on equal division, which would astound any government established here, by the receipt (though it might only be half) of far more than they ever got when administered (or abandoned) by themselves alone; and would at the same time enable them to effectually put down, and prevent, all such disturbances, *pronunciamientas*, secessions and revolts as now reject the federal authority, or attempt an independent state or confederacy, like that in Maracaibo.

In view of the fact that the present inability of this government to pay or raise even a small amount of money, is demonstrated; and that the contingency mentioned in your instructions is a certainty, it seems to me the account I have given above, and the considerations it suggests, become important.

No. 4.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 7.] CARACAS, *July* 24, 1869.

On the 12th instant, I called upon the minister of foreign relations, and stated that, in pursuance of my instructions, I would, in a few days, address a formal demand to this government for the payment, under the convention, of the award of the mixed commission due to the United States in February last; that I had sought this friendly interview with him beforehand, so that he might have full time to consider, after due consultation, the form of his answer; that I might have his views now, and, finally, to give him a proof, that while the determination of the United States government was fixed, we had still the best disposition to assist or aid them in every proper and possible way, and not to act suddenly, nor until after full notice. I then stated that I had already given them proof of this disposition, which Mr. Rojas Paul acknowledged, and stated that arrangements must now be made for the payment of the money.

A friendly conversation ensued; and to my great surprise, when I spoke again of the necessity of settling the award by payment, Mr. Rojas Paul said they would be under necessity of refusing to acknowledge (desconocer) some seven hundred thousand dollars of the amount, and admitting only the balance of some half-million. I replied that I sin-

cerely hoped that he would not give me such an answer to my note; for it could only have the worst possible effect; that if, as he said, and as I am convinced is true, this government cannot pay the amount, cannot raise the sum, and has no present means of satisfying the claim, they had far better frankly say so, without attempting to open a discussion which is closed, or offering conditions of payment which are simply inadmissible, or attempting to deny a liability which was beyond dispute; that if they would say this and appeal to the magnanimity and friendship of the United States, making known their present unfortunate situation, with the knife at their throat, and ask for time to make arrangements to secure payment, and actually begin, such an appeal would be listened to: but their threat to (desconocer) shrink from or deny their liability to pay all, never.

I waited until the 20th instant before I sent them the annexed formal demand, to which I requested an answer in the course of four or five days. As I heard yesterday that the answer would probably not come in time, I again called at their foreign office, and as Mr. Paul was ill at home, renewed the request for an answer to-day to Mr. Seijas, the (assistant) secretary of relations. As Mr. Leal, the Brazilian envoy, has much influence with them, enjoys their full confidence, (because his government has no claims,) was chosen by them as their depositary of the fifteen per cent. fund, and yet sees perfectly well to what condition things now tend, and must inevitably come, I mentioned to him that I hoped they would make me no such answer as it was said they would; and we had some conversation in regard to it, because I knew he would at once see them, and so might do them, as well as ourselves, a friendly service. He saw them in the evening and was good enough to let me know it, and that he had privately, and in a friendly way, advised them of the necessity of an immediate, frank, and loyal answer.

I this morning received a notification that, on account of the illness of Mr. Rojas Paul, it was not possible to send me an answer in time for this packet.

I think it safe to say that their answer will be that they cannot pay, at this time, any amount; that the executive is bound by the law of the last congress assigning fifteen per cent. of the import duties, (with certain conditions of giving up any other mode or fund, and altogether inadmissible,) and that they hope some other arrangements may be made than that agreed on; and, in fine, anything but payment. In view of this (almost) certainty, I ask for specific instructions in regard to the case foreseen by your instructions (No. 2) already given. 1st. Whether it would be advisable to consult, informally, with other legations here as to an administration here in the different ports of the republic, by something in the nature of joint agencies, to receive directly a certain percentage of the duties. 2d. Whether this government, in case it shall declare that it has neither money wherewith to pay, nor power to exceed the law, (of fifteen per cent.,) nor to alter its terms or conditions, should be required to summon an extraordinary session of its congress to make such stipulations and grant such powers as should satisfy creditors. 3d. Whether the answer to their response (in the sense supposed) should not be supported by the presence of such a naval force in these waters as should at once (and as the only thing that will) compel the doing of the thing which alone can enable us to pay ourselves when they declare their inability, or find some other excuse for their unwillingness; and yet actually proceed to some interior payments of pensions and private (native) claimants.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Paul.

CARACAS, *July* 20, 1869.

The undersigned, minister resident of the United States, has the honor to inform his excellency, Dr. J. Pablo Rojas Paul, the minister of foreign relations, that he has been directed to make the following communication to the government of Venezuela:

By the terms of the convention between the two governments, concluded on the 25th day of April, 1866, and duly ratified on both parts, the first installment of the amount ascertained and awarded by the mixed commission thereunder, as due from Venezuela to the United States, became payable on the 5th day of February, 1869, together with six months' interest on the whole amount, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

This installment or first annual payment of ten per centum of the whole amount (pesos fuertes, 1,253,310.30) awarded is $125,331.03, (fuertes,) due on the 5th day of February last.

The interest for six months on the whole sum awarded, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and also due on the same day, amounts to $31,332.75, (fuertes;) so that the whole amount due and payable to the government of the United States by the government of Venezuela, on the 5th day of February, 1869, was $156,663 78.

As this amount, then due, was not paid by the government of Venezuela on that day, and has not since been paid, interest thereon, calculated at the same rate, up to the present time, would still further increase the amount.

Without reference to this increase in the present communication, or to other sums due to citizens of the United States on other claims already acknowledged and partly paid by the government of Venezuela, the undersigned is instructed to make a formal demand in the name of the government of the United States on the government of Venezuela for the present payment of the sum of $156,663 78, due, under the terms of the convention aforesaid, on the 5th day of February, 1869.

No. 5.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Partridge.

No. 12.] WASHINGTON, *August* 14, 1869.

I have received your dispatches Nos. 5, 6, and 7.

Your No. 5 contains an account of a consultation between the representatives of the United States, England, France, Spain, Italy, North Germany, and the Netherlands, concerning the fifteen per cent. of the revenues of Venezuela, which that government proposes to set aside for the payment of the principal and interest of the foreign debt, and states the reasons which induced you not to join in a joint note to the Venezuelan government concerning it. Your course in that respect was judicious, and is approved by the department. You have doubtless before this received the views of the department upon that matter.

The debt to the United States is a debt created under the obligations of a treaty, due directly to this government, and it is not, without the consent of this government, to be put upon a par with the ordinary obligations of the republic.

Your No. 7 relates to your demand upon the government of Venezuela for payment of the first installment due under the convention. The efforts you have made to induce the ministers of that republic not to bring disgrace upon it by repudiating the action of the high court, established under the convention, are approved by the department, and will, I hope, prove successful. There must be some end to discussion on this question, and so far as the United States are concerned it is definitely closed, and will not be re-opened while Venezuela is default in her payments. By this limitation I do not mean to hold out the hope that if payment of this installment is made the United States will consent, on the present record, to go into a useless discussion as to the good faith

of the commission. The views of the department as to the nature of the proof necessary to establish a case for witholding the payment of any award by the commissioners have been already fully made known to the government of Venezuela, and it is not worth while to go into that question again until that definite proof is proffered, preceded by prepayment in full of overdue installments.

I observe from your dispatch No. 6, that you regard the contingency of inability of Venezuela to pay the accrued and accruing installments as having actually arrived, and that you ask for the instructions which were contemplated when you left as possibly necessary. Those instructions I will now proceed to give you.

The annual sum due to the United States under the convention is $125,331 03, being ten per cent. of principal with interest, also at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the whole outstanding principal sum.

The sum on which the interest is to be calculated is at present $1,253,310 30; but as payment of ten per cent. is to be made each year upon the principal, the amount of interest will be each year diminishing at the rate of five per cent. upon $125,331 03, or by the sum of $6,266 55. Thus, leaving out of consideration the accrued interest on the overdue installment, the sum Venezuela is required to pay for the present year is, as you correctly state it, $156,663 78. For the next year it will be $181,730. For the following year it will be $175,463 45; and so on, the amount each year decreasing by the sum of $6,266 55 until the whole principal is paid.

The problem then will be to make an arrangement that will secure to the United States, by the year ending February 6, 1870, the sum of $338,393 78 and accrued interest. After that time the annual payments will decrease so rapidly that they will not be felt.

It is difficult here to get at a precise statement of the foreign debt of Venezuela. I apprehend that it is not far from $50,000,000, (including overdue interest, and not including the debt due to the United States,) the interest on which, at six per cent., would be $3,000,000 a year. The details of this loan, what part of it is overdue, whether any classes have preference over the other classes, are alike unknown to this department.

The revenues of Venezuela, owing to the pernicious influence alluded to in your dispatch, are also uncertain; but from all the information which can be gathered, it is safe to assume that the import and export duties collected through the custom-house amount to about $6,000,000, and in honest management ought to amount to more.

The principal remaining source of revenue appears to be a tax of ten per cent. upon the revenues of the several states, which is said to yield about $1,000,000 a year.

These sources of revenue honestly administered ought to be abundant to protect the credit of a state so blessed by nature as Venezuela. But maladministration in the collection of the public dues, and a vicious system of pensions and salaries, have brought the country to a state of bankruptcy. Her government confesses itself unable to meet the honest demands upon the treasury, and throws itself upon the mercy of its creditors.

Under these circumstances, the United States, their principal creditor, holding the highest form of obligation, the treaty of the nation, is disposed to take the lead in assisting out of its difficulties a republic with which it desires to foster and maintain friendly relations.

I understand from you that the several gentlemen who were present at the conference you refer to, represent, in one form and another, what is called the foreign debt of Venezuela; so that, if their combined

action in favor of a policy is secured, everything will have been obtained necessary to carry out that policy, except the consent of Venezuela.

You are authorized to propose to the government of Venezuela to place all the custom-houses of the country in the hands of persons to be designated by the United States on the following conditions, and for the following purposes:

1. That the entire charge of the collection of the import and export duties shall be made by persons appointed by the United States, and responsible to them, and that the United States shall be empowered to enforce, in such way as they see fit, the collection of the dues authorized by law.

2. That the existing tariff shall be carefully revised by the representatives of the creditors, and no changes thereafter made therein during the continuance of the arrangement, without the consent of the United States.

3. That the first charge upon the revenue collected shall be the necessary expenses of collecting the same to be fixed by the United States.

4. That the next charge upon them shall be the annual payment due to the United States.

5. That the next charge upon them shall be, in the first year forty per cent., in the second year fifty per cent., and in each succeeding year sixty per cent. of the remainder, which is to be annually paid by the United States in such manner and proportions as the said representatives shall direct in a conference to be had before this arrangement goes into effect. I name a smaller sum for the first and second years, because I think that after the United States officials have had possession of the custom-houses, the revenue will increase so that the actual amount to come to Venezuela will probably not be diminished by the change in the percentage.

6. That the foreign representatives shall have the right to revise the lists of pensions and salaries in Venezuela. This is a right which ought to belong to the creditors of a bankrupt. If judiciously done, it is believed that large sums would be saved which may be applied to the payment of interest in the home debt, to the development of the resources of the country, and to the restoration of its credit.

7. That this arrangement shall continue until the claims of the United States growing out of the convention shall be paid, unless the government of the United States shall voluntarily relinquish its trust at an earlier day, which it is to have the right to do. If you are able to secure the consent of the government of Venezuela to this arrangement, you may conclude a convention to that effect. Powers are herewith sent to you for that purpose. But before signing the convention, you will, in case the representatives of the other powers do not acquiesce in the arrangement, communicate that fact to the department, and await further instructions.

If you are not able to secure the consent of Venezuela to all the details, as I have indicated, but can nevertheless secure a convention containing the substance of the proposed arrangement, in such a manner as to protect the interests of the United States, you are authorized to do so; for this government is actuated by as incere desire to assist the republic of Venezuela in all honest efforts to relieve itself from its embarrassments, and to take the place which it is entitled to occupy among the free nations of the world.

I ought not to close without reminding you of a fact which is within your own knowledge, that citizens of the United States hold claims against Venezuela, which are not included among those proved before

the commission. In any arrangement which you may make, you will be careful to provide that these claims shall receive their distributive share of the amount remaining to be divided among the general creditors after payment of the annual sum due to the United States under the convention. It will be necessary for you to provide some way in the convention for ascertaining the number, nature, and amount of such claims in such way as to be binding on both governments.

No. 6.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 10.] CARACAS, *August* 1, 1869.

The indebtedness of Venezuela, as stated in their treasury reports, and corrected from the best sources of more recent information, may be classified and stated as follows:

First. The foreign indebtedness, known here as the "diplomatic or international claims," which consists of the various amounts acknowledged by this republic, by treaty, convention, or public law, to be due to other nations for the payment of the claims of their citizens; or, as due directly to foreign citizens upon admitted and settled adjustment.

This class of admitted and recognized debt due to governments or individuals, and called the diplomatic claims, is set forth in detail in annex No. 1, to this dispatch. It will be seen that this debt amounts nearly to six millions of *pesos* in Venezuelan currency, the peso being equal nearly to seventy-five cents in American gold.

Second. The exterior debt; that is to say, the amount due on various loans contracted by this government in foreign markets, and represented by the Venezuelan bonds, stocks, claims on contracts with foreigners abroad, due chiefly in England, and amounting, on the 30th June, 1868, to 49,893,822 pesos, or about thirty-seven and one-half millions in American gold.

On this exterior debt, amounting, in the year 1848, to 23,000,000 pesos only, interest and a percentage for extinguishment were punctually paid up to that time, and Venezuelan five per cent. bonds were quoted in London at ninety-two per cent. They are now worth about ten per cent.

The enormous increase of this debt has been occasioned by subsequent loans (notably in 1862 and 1864) made at ruinous rates of discount, and the history of whose negotiation and retention is one of the most scandalous and disgraceful that can be imagined.

The yearly interest account on the debt at various rates, not paid now for many years, amounts to 1,666,142.40 pesos.

Third. The interior debt, or that due to citizens, and denizens here, on contracts, or for allowances, back pay, pensions, &c., amounted in June, 1868, to 18,297,311 pesos. It is now much increased by new certificates, and for the amounts awarded for pay or as gratuities during the late civil war, and it may be set down now at not less than 22,000,000 pesos. These certificates of interior or consolidated debt are now worth about two and one-half per cent., and are bought in by the government from a special fund, in small amounts, at that rate, for extinguishment.

The annual interest on this interior debt, at various rates, is about 800,000 pesos, (nearly $600,000 United States gold;) so that the exterior debt, being 50,000,000 pesos, and the interior, (consolidated,) about

22,000,000 pesos, the whole debt of the second and third class is 72,000,000 pesos, on which the annual interest is 2,466,142 pesos. Of this debt, or interest, nothing is paid.

It is, however, of the first class of indebtedness, or diplomatic claims, (including therein the amounts acknowledged and admitted by this government as due to foreign citizens,) in which alone the United States government is just now interested, that I wish to speak exclusively in this dispatch.

It will be seen from the annex that this debt is due to the United States, to Spain, to France, Holland, England, Italy, and Denmark.

The North German claims and the Colombian claims are not yet admitted or approved as due. An attempt has been made by this government also, after the full recognition of the Italian claims, largely reduced by agreement, to pay the amount due to Italian subjects in the depreciated paper (two and one-half per cent.) of the consolidated debt of third class. This, of course, has been very properly rejected by the Italian government; and therefore, the nations above-named, to wit: the United States, France, Holland, England, and Denmark, (to which ought to be added, of course, Spain and Italy,) are called by this government the "creditor nations" having claims, now payable in specie, and which this government acknowledges to be due. To them altogether is due a sum of nearly six millions of pesos, and this is calculated generally without allowing interest, except where expressly stipulated. Large amounts of former indebtedness of this class (notably to France) have been paid off, from time to time, by the proceeds of various loans, negotiated generally in London, at very heavy rates of discount, (sixty being paid for a certificate of one hundred, and the sixty going through a sweating process, which reduced its weight more than half before it came into the hands of the government,) and which are still outstanding, principal and interest all unpaid, now as part of the exterior debt.

The diplomatic claims may therefore be summed up as follows:

	Pesos.
To the United States, about	1,850,000
To France, (all now due,) about	900,000
To Italy, about	176,594
To England, about	180,000
To Holland, about	402,706
To Denmark, about	45,000
To Spain, (not definitely and exactly ascertained, but not exceeding)	2,000,000
To citizens of sundry nations	170,000
Total foreign acknowledged debt	5,724,300

Of this sum it is quite impossible for Venezuela now to pay, or at any one time, the amounts or installments already due. Nearly one-third of the whole amount is due to the United States, (payable in ten annual installments, one of which only is past due in February last,) which, with the interest on the whole, and including various balances of accounts already acknowledged and partly paid, would make up the sum of about four hundred and ten thousand pesos now already past due and demandable by the United States from Venezuela.

The government of the United States may also, in fact, be regarded as by far the largest creditor; for although Spain is acknowledged to be such, for a sum not exceeding two millions, yet, as the exact ascertain-

ment of the debt depends upon the sending of a minister by this government to Madrid to make the adjustment, Venezuela, while acknowledging the liability, maintains, of course, that no part of the debt is yet due. France then remains as the next largest, and has insisted, more than any of the others, upon a prompt settlement, yet with no satisfactory result, as may be seen from the statement annexed, with a constant postponement; with new promises, which have never been met; and with new proposals for this government on every occasion when the time arrived for the execution of the preceding one and the commencement of the payment.

The same is true of each of the other claims.. Each one has been disappointed, constantly and regularly, whenever it was expected that payment would begin.

The government of Venezuela has changed these propositions of payment, or renewed them when it well knew that it would be impossible to fulfill them at maturity. At different periods various percentages of the duties received at the custom-houses have been specially assigned or hypothecated, and, invariably, they have not been paid over for that purpose longer than a few months, or have been completely disregarded, as they are at this moment, when all payment has ceased, and when even the fifteen per cent. offered for the payment of all foreign claims, after one deposit in the hands of Mr. Leal, the Brazilian minister, (which he still retains,) has been again diverted to meet the expenses of their war.

In this condition of affairs there would seem to be but one mode left to secure payment. Honestly administered, the product of the fifteen per cent. paid over at once into the hands of the agents of the governments interested would suffice.

If any joint arrangement can be made by the United States with other creditor governments ready and anxious for such, or if any joint, or simultaneous, though independent, action of those interested can be secured, such proceeding demanding the proceeds and their continuation, and supported by the presence of a fleet, would bring the money.

[Inclosure.]

THE FOREIGN CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

1. *The claims of the United States.*

These amount now (August 1869,) to nearly 1,850,000 pesos, ($1,387,500, American gold,) and arise as follows:

A.—The sums ascertained to be due and acknowledged on adjustment (being now chiefly balances) by this government on settlement with individual citizens of the United States and already partly paid by Venezuela anterior to the mixed commission under the convention of 1866, (April 25.)

These are set forth at length in Mr. Pruyn's dispatch, No. 80, inclosure No. 1, June 1, 1869, and to these must be added two then omitted, viz: 1st. The claim of Mr. Henry S. Sanford, acknowledged and partly paid for, £4,250 sterling, (less £200 paid by Venezuela to Mr. James Wilson, United States minister,) with interest. 2d. And the claim of Messrs. Dovales & Co., of New York, on a bill of exchange for pesos 3,985.56, dated New York, 30th April, 1864, at thirty days sight, by Mr. Blas. Bruzual, Venezuelan minister in the United States, on the secretary of the treasury of Venezuela, and by him accepted 8th June, 1864, being for salary of said minister.

The amount of all these claims anterior to the commission is, with interest as stipulated, about 109,112.85. (See memorandum herein.)

[Memorandum to go with annex No. 1, in dispatch No. 10—Venezuela—being an extract from inclosure No. 1, in Mr. Pruyn's No. 80, there referred to.]

The claims anterior to the mixed commission are there stated as follows:

	Pesos.
Balance due on the Espera claim, with interest at 5 per cent. from November 22, 1862	5,759.57
Balance due on the ship Constancia, with interest at 3 per cent., (but see No. 6 of Mr. Fish to Mr. Partridge containing letter claiming 6 per cent.,) from 22d November, 1862, till paid	3,882.42
Balance due on the George W. Johnston claim, with interest at 6 per cent. from November, 1862, till paid	1,152.52
Balance due on claim of ship Horatio, with interest from 26th June, 1860, by being made part of Espera claim	1,097.96
Balance being interest due Captain Nathaniel Jarvis on his bond issued by this government, (the whole principal, 81,000 fuertes, being due by reason of non-payment of semi-annual interest when due)	12,150.00
Amount of two orders due General F. L. Hagadorn, issued by this government 11th June, 1863, on the custom-house, to pay for patent invention sold by him to this government	2,000.00
Due on the breakwater claim to Thomas N. Walter, of Pennsylvania, as fixed by the government, with interest at 5 per cent. from 30th March, 1858	24,648.12
Due Mr. Sanford (see No. 10) £4,250 sterling 2d March, 1866, less £200 paid to Mr. Wilson, United States minister, but by him not accounted for, say	26,325.00
Due Messrs. Dovales & Co., of New York, on the accepted bill of exchange by this government, due 8th July, 1864	3,985.56
The amount of the above claims already recognized and partly paid, being for balances, &c., and arising and acknowledged previous to the convention, with interest, is about	109,112.85

B.—The claims adjudicated by the mixed commission, amounting to one million two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars (fuertes) and thirty cents, $1,253,310 30, or in Venezuelan pesos 1,684,135, payable in ten annual equal installments, beginning with the first, of $125,310 03, on the 5th day of February, 1869, together with interest on the whole amount semi-annually at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

There was, therefore, due on this account on the 5th February, 1869:

	U. S. gold.
First installment	$125,310 03
Six months' interest on whole from 5th August, 1868	31,332 75
August 5, 1869, six months' interest on all (none paid)	31,332 75
Due 5th August, 1869, on this account	187,975 53

or in Venezuelan pesos at 1.34¼ to the United States dollar.

The foregoing claims (A and B) are those alone which are already acknowledged and part due. It may be well, however, to note here for reference hereafter the remaining claims still unadjusted by this government and which consist of—

C.—Those claims sent to the mixed commission too late for their adjustment, and passed over for that reason without prejudice, and saving all rights thereof under the convention. (Not "rejected," as wrongly marked in the table; see the journal of the acts of the commission.) Among these are the claims of W. H. Aspinwall, executor of G. G. Howland, of Flanagan Bradley & Co., and of Henry Woodruff, esq., and probably others, representing eight hundred thousand dollars.

D.—Such claims of American citizens as have arisen since.

2. *The French claims.*

These amounted on the 3d of August, 1869, to 852,717.47 pesos, and arise thus:

On the 8th April, 1864, the congress of Venezuela approved the preliminary convention, made in Caracas on the 6th February, 1864, between General Guzman Blanco and Mons. Mellinet, the French chargé, by which the sum of 2,000,000 pesos was acknowledged as a provisional and maximum amount to be due to France, and accepted in full discharge of all claims by French citizens up to that date.

On the 29th July, 1864, in Paris, the same General Blanco and Mr. Mellinet entered into a definitive convention, by which the former sum of two millions of the provisional convention was reduced to 1,500,000 pesos, (or 6,000,000 francs,) which sum it was therein proposed should be acknowledged by Venezuela to be due, and was to be accepted by France in full. To be paid as follows: 300,000 pesos in a bill of exchange by General Blanco on the company in London which negotiated the new Venezuelan loan of 1864, payable 31st December, and to be taken from the loan of £1,500,000 sterling

then effected; 300,000 payable in specie in Caracas to the representative of the French government eighteen months after date of above bill; and the balance, 900,000 pesos, payable in same way in six successive half-yearly payments of 150,000 pesos each, beginning at expiration of six months after the second general payment of 300,000 pesos; so that the whole debt would be extinguished on the 29th July, 1869. The government of Venezuela made (or offered by said convention to make) special hypothecation of ten per cent. of the gross product of the custom-houses of La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, and Ciudad Bolivar, to secure these payments. The first and second general payments of 300,000 pesos each were made. The first and second installments of the balance, due in February and August, 1867, were not met; and on the 13th September, 1867, a new convention was entered into in Caracas, by which, instead of the former allotment of ten per cent. on the four custom-houses above named, seventeen per cent. of the gross proceeds of two of them, La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, were destined to meet the payments of the balance. The first payment was to be made from and after the 1st October, 1867. The French legation here was to state an account current with Venezuela every six months, and separate promissory notes for seventeen per cent. of the duties, (in these cases and amounts where by the law time was given for payment of duties,) were to be given by importers, and made payable to the order of the French legation, and were to be sent up weekly from those two custom-houses. In addition the French government was allowed to make a charge of 300 pesos per month for expenses and trouble in thus collecting and stating the account. This convention was subject to the approval of both governments, and has not received the approval of Venezuela, so that in fact the French government would have been remitted to the first provisional convention, which recognized two millions as the maximum. But payments were made by the Venezuelan government, under the convention of 13th September, 1867, (seventeen per cent.,) from October, 1867, till February, 1868, when Venezuela declared that, by reason of the civil war and seizure of some custom-houses and lessening of her revenues, she could no longer continue to pay. A continued correspondence ensued between this government and the French legation, and the different ministers of foreign affairs, from February to August, 1868, when Venezuela proposed to disregard all previous arrangements, and to give ten per cent. of all import duties for the payment of all foreign or diplomatic claims. (See Mr. Pruyn's No. 80.)

On the 25th August, 1868, the French chargé demanded the continued payment of the seventeen per cent., and on the 21st September the government of Venezuela, under duress and protest of appeal to Paris, fixed December 1, 1868, as the time for recommencing such payment, which has not since been done.

The account current of the 31st March, 1869, stated by the French legation:

	Pesos.
Claims	702,717.47
And the final installments due 3d August, 1869	150,000.00
Amount of the French claim 3d August, 1869	852,717.47

3. *The Netherlands claims.*

These claims arise chiefly from a protocol or arrangement entered into by the consul general and political agent of the Netherlands with the executive, by which the account of Messrs. Jesurun & Son, of Curacoa, was recognized as valid for 347,706 pesos, against which this government afterward gave orders (which were not met nor paid) amounting to 305,649 pesos, and, notwithstanding the dishonor of the drafts or orders, this government claimed credit for them as if they had been paid. The claim, therefore, is held by the Dutch government as good for its full amount, for which, by the protocol, ten per cent. of the duties in Puerto Cabello, Carupano, and Giuria, with seven per cent. of those in La Guayra, were pledged. But the Venezuelan congress, to whose approval the protocol was not submitted, denies the validity of the arrangement while admitting the amount of the claims. These are admitted, in all, to amount to about 402,706 pesos.

4. *The English claims.*

These are generally for seizures of money or property, and on claims acknowledged and partly paid by English houses to the claimants, who, for this payment, have received orders on the custom-houses in some cases. These claims may be set down at about 180,000 pesos, admitted by Venezuela.

NOTE.—There is now in session in Caracas a mixed English-Venezuelan commission for the adjustment of the claims of English subjects. When these are settled by the commission or umpire, they are still subject to the approval of the Venezuelan congress. This is not very likely to be given, at least for a long time, nor till after much management. It is understood that they will not exceed 400,000 pesos. The English govern-

ment does not admit claims arising from voluntary contract. Those who deal with this government take and are paid for all risks of non-payment, fraud, and bankruptcy.

5. *The Danish claims.*

These amount to about 45,000 (44,721) pesos only, and the small amount of them, and their settlement from time to time, is due to the excellent management and high character here of Mr. W. Sturup, the Danish consul general.

6. *The Italian claims.*

These, reduced by a convention by the late Count de la Ville, the Italian chargé, from more than a million and a half of pesos, are now finally settled, (7th Oct., 1868,) and afterward by a law of the congress of Venezuela, approved at the sum of 176,594.73 pesos. (See Mr. Pruyn's dispatch No. 80, June 30, 1869, for the protest of the Italian chargé, Count Galli, against the claim of right by Venezuela to pay off this reduced amount in the depreciated paper.)

7. *The Spanish claims.*

These arise from spoliations of Spanish subjects; date from the Venezuelan war of independence up to the 17th April, 1865. These were claimed to amount to six millions of pesos, but by treaty of that date the sum of two millions of Venezuelan pesos was fixed as the maximum of the liability, which Venezuela acknowledged, and which might turn out to be for a smaller sum on the examination and partition of the amount among the claimants, for which adjustment Venezuela was (and yet has) to send a minister to Madrid, who there, in conjunction with a proper officer of the Spanish government, is to fix the amount due each individual.

It will be seen from this that at present, and until the adjustment is agreed upon and declared, the liability of Venezuela to pay what may be found to be due, not exceeding in all two millions of pesos. It is safe to say that, considering that the adjustment depends in part on the action of this government, it will not be ascertained very shortly.

8. *The North German claims.*

These claims, amounting to about 57,000 pesos, and four or five in number, are not yet admitted or approved by the Venezuelan government. They are, however, after examination, supported by the North German legation as just, and payment is demanded.

9. *The Colombian claims.*

These also are yet unascertained and unadjusted, and with those last mentioned are not put down in the list of the foreign claims admitted by this government. But the committee of the chamber of deputies, in enumerating the first seven of this list, adds an item as follows: "to various nations, for pending claims and balances, 170,000 pesos."

The Venezuelan congress complains that since the dates of the said conventions there has been presented a new set of claims which is constantly increasing, and that the executive has attempted to recognize or admit new French claims, set forth in the note of the 21st December, 1867, fixing also times and offering securities or guarantees for the payment, although such claims are in fact still unadjusted and in fact also entitled to credits and deductions; that the vote of confidence on the 16th of June, 1865, empowering the government to fix and ascertain the amount due to foreign claimants, under which the Dutch lay claim to a certain percentage of some of the custom-houses, as above set forth, did not exempt such agreements from the necessity of being approved by the congress, and consequently they deny the rights acquired or set up by such adjustment, unless they have since been approved by Congress.

No. 7.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 11.] CARACAS, *August* 5, 1869.

In my number 10 I gave a full account of the indebtedness; and I now wish to offer as reliable a statement as can be had of the resources and income of Venezuela.

These resources are confined to the product of indirect taxation, there being for neither the federal or State government any direct tax or contribution.

The custom-houses alone, therefore, afford the means of revenue; and this amounted in gross, during the year ending in June, 1867, (the last complete account we have,) to 4,390,054.55 pesos, four millions three hundred and ninety thousand and fifty-four dollars and fifty five cents, (Venezuelan currency.) The details are given in the annex to this dispatch.

There is every ground, however, for believing that, with an impartial and sufficient administration of the custom-houses, the income therefrom would amount to six million of pesos. I have in former communications referred to the abuses which exist, and to the enormous losses suffered by this government, in discounts, frauds, connivances, undervalued invoices, or by downright plunder, of which the custom-house books show no account.

If the full return should only be five millions of pesos, then 15 per cent. thereof, (the proportion they themselves have offered, and never paid) would give seven hundred and fifty thousand pesos per annum, for the liquidation of the foreign claims now admitted.

These amount to six millions of pesos; and if from the 750,000 pesos we should deduct even 10 per cent., 75,000, for expenses, we should still have 675,000 pesos yearly, to be devoted to the payment of the interest and extinguishment of the foreign claims. From this it is easy to see that, allowing five per cent. as interest (as by our convention) on all claims, (300,000 yearly,) there would remain 375,000 for the extinguishment yearly of the capital. This amount, of course, would yearly increase as the interest on gradually diminishing unpaid amount of capital became less; and in eleven years, or a little less, (our convention calls for ten annual instalments,) the whole present foreign debt and interest would be completely extinguished.

This demonstration, it seems to me, presents an unanswerable argument for all the creditor nations now insisting on the immediate and continuous payment of the product of the fifteen per cent. into the hands of their agents at the ports. For that purpose the heads of legations here could be constituted into a commission, for the purpose of arranging the mode of collection, the appointment of agent, and the remittance and distributions of the sums received among the governments entitled pro rata. It will be observed that the fifteen per cent. on an income of five millions will give us very nearly our annual instalment, with interest. If the returns of an honest administration should amount (as I have no doubt whatever) to six millions, or even more, it is clear that the debt would be paid off even in eight or nine years.

Besides thus being enabled to meet her indebtedness, Venezuela would be surprised as receiving, in the proceeds of the remaining eighty-five per cent., more money than her custom-house employés have ever before allowed to come up for seizure or distribution here among those who claim the first chance at it.

	Pesos.
Four million and a quarter, (or perhaps, as I think, on six million,) five million one hundred thousand pesos, would then remain for the interest on their whole exterior and interior debt, which amounts (see No. 10) to.....	2,466,000
And for their yearly budget, now amounting to 2,754,741, but when purged of their war pensions and pay to their idle generals to only.....	1,800,000
	4,266,000
Receipts of eighty-five per cent.....	5,100,000
Leaving them actually a surplus (as in 1848) of.....	834,000

* * * * * * * * *

[Inclosure.]

INCOME FROM THE CUSTOM-HOUSES OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA.

The custom-houses are established in the ports of La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Ciudad Bolivar, Maracaibo, Barcelona, Cumana, Carupano, Maturin, Guiria, Pampatao, Juan Griego, Tachira, La Vela, &c.

From import duties at all custom-houses.....	$3,286,121 73
From export duties at all custom-houses.....	920,294 62
From tonnage duties at all custom-houses.....	55,122 02
From licenses.....	4,277 50
From warehouse duties.....	5,448 16
From plancha.....	71,740 09
From light dues.....	4,100 00
From pilotage.....	2,426 00
From sugar duties.....	458 44
From seizures.....	93 91
From undervaluation.....	201 04
From montessio.....	16,085 21
From fines.....	1,324 91
From stamped paper.....	5,067 59
From balances of accounts.....	230 83
From guano duties paid to Venezuela.....	17,062 50
	4,390,054 55
From this, however, may properly be deducted all except the first three items; all the others amount to.....	129,516 18
	4,261,538 37

Leaving as the product of import, export, and tonnage duties, the sum of four million two hundred and sixty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-eight and thirty-seven hundredths pesos.

This amount was collected at the following custom-houses, and in the following sums; by which statement is shown the relative importance of the different custom-houses.

	Pesos.
From the custom-house at La Guayra.....	2,637,389 79
From the custom-house at Puerto Cabello.....	1,233,472 22
From the custom-house at Ciudad Bolivar*.....	406,029 56
From the custom-house at Maracaibo.....	90,686 62
From the custom-house at Barcelona.....	48,632 38
From the custom-house at Cumana.....	28,787 15
From the custom-house at La Vela.....	152,263 57

*Those who profess to know say that the product of this custom-house, (on the Orinoco,) formerly known as Angostura, is nearer 1,250,000.

	Pesos.
From the custom-house at Maturin	79,197 12
From the custom-house at Pampatao	6,464 87
From the custom-house at Juan Griego	4,379 60
From the custom-house at Carupano	149,257 22
From the custom-house at Guiria	53,987 05
From the custom-house at Tachira	63,828 62
From the custom-house at Adicora	550 78
From the custom-house at Cumarebo	1,254 27
From the custom-house at Soledad	627 00
And in the reception offices the balance, amounting to	33,246 73
	4,390,054 55

This table alone demonstrates the frauds and retentions practiced in the collection or rather transmission of the sums collected. The return from Maracaibo is set down at 90,686.62 pesos; it is nearer ten times that amount. While the others also should, and would, on any fair statement, give from one-half more to double the amount set down.

No. 8.

Mr. Davis to Mr. Partridge.

No. 14.] AUGUST 24, 1869.

The instructions contained in Nos. 12 and 13 of the department to you crossed your Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13 between Washington and New York. Had the latter been received a day earlier, they would have modified somewhat the views contained in our No. 12.

Your course in accepting the payment of 52,500 persons on general account is approved, and the department will determine, when the money is received here, to what account it shall be applied. You will please remit the money, as collected, in a draft, payable to the order of the Secretary of State.

Your statement of the "diplomatic claims" against Venezuela is clear and satisfactory. I was not aware that the Venezuelan government had recognized the distinction between them and the ordinary foreign debt of the republic. This simplifies the adjustment of the matter, and you will of course confine your negotiations to these diplomatic claims.

If the united action of all the creditor governments can be obtained, the anarchy at present prevailing in portions of Venezuela will be put a stop to, while the debts are being paid. It will of course be the interest of the creditor governments to maintain the existing state of things in the reports until they can get their claims paid; and possibly, having enjoyed the blessings of peace so long, the people of Venezuela may be indisposed to return to anarchy.

The basis for a division of the revenues indicated in the former instructions may of course be modified. Instead of the fifty per cent. heretofore indicated, you may use your efforts to get twenty-five per cent. allowed for the diplomatic claims, and, failing that, you may assent to such sum, not less than fifteen per cent., as may be agreed upon by the united representatives of the creditor governments.

* * * * * * * * *

No. 9.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 15.] CARACAS, *August* 21, 1869.

The acting president of Venezuela, Dr. Guillermo Tell Villegas, having given us the assurances as to future payments, mentioned in my No. 12, the representatives of the creditor nations addressed, on the 10th August, a joint note to the minister of foreign relations, in relation to the mode of payment hereafter, of the sums Venezuela might be able to deliver to each. A copy of said note is hereto annexed, by which it will be seen we propose to name an agent in each of the ports, to receive the money and *pagarés* (promissory notes) arising from the fifteen per cent. of custom duties, and to make distribution among ourselves for the present, and until further order of our respective governments, on the basis of that proportion established by the distribution made of the fund (103,000 pesos) lately in the hands of the Brazilian envoy.

The minister of foreign relations has not yet answered that note, but after inviting us to a conference on the 16th August, and then postponing it, addressed a note to the Brazilian minister, asking him to exert his good offices with his colleagues to induce them to forego, for the present, any payment on account of the foreign indebtedness, and to permit this government to take, for its own purposes, the product of the fifteen per cent. since the 1st of August. Of course this was at once refused by all of us; and next day an interview was appointed for the 18th, at which the minister of foreign relations made the same request of us. I answered that it was impossible, so far as the government of the United States was concerned, and the others made the same answer. As it appeared evident to us at the interview that the promises heretofore made would not be met, and the fifteen per cent. would be diverted by this government to other expenses, we addressed on the 20th the joint note, copy of which is annexed (as No. 2) to this dispatch, protesting once more and finally against such action.

The department will see that my expectations in this respect were not without good foundation.

They will make all promise, but no payment, until this last is compelled by the presence, if not the use of force.

* * * * * * * * *

[Inclosure.]

CARACAS, *August* 10, 1869.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the minister of foreign affairs, that in consequence of the interview which they had the pleasure of having with the Segundo Designada on Saturday last, the 7th instant, and promise from him that the product of the fifteen per cent. of all the import duties from the first of August, and thenceforward, should be paid over at once, and weekly thereafter, to the undersigned, or to such of their number as they should name as a commission, they have agreed among themselves that for the present Mr. Partridge, minister resident of the United States, and Mr. Rolandus, chargé d'affaires of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, will act in that respect as their commission, to receive and hold at the disposal of the undersigned for distribution the said product of the fifteen per cent. And they further agreed among themselves that the said gentlemen shall name, in each of the ports, an agent or *apoderado*, who will be authorized by them in writing to receive and collect the money and *pagarés* proceeding from the said fifteen per cent. They have, therefore, to request that the government will at once give the corresponding order to the administradores of the various custom-houses to deliver over to the persons appointed for the respective ports the said product in cash and *pagarés*, duly indorsed to them. And they respectively request, in pursuance of the agreement and promise of the Presi-

dent, that all the product now existing in the various custom-houses and in Caracas, arising from the fifteen per cent. since the first of August, be at once delivered, indorsed as above, to the two gentlemen named, or their agents. The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to his excellency Señor Riera Aguinagalde the assurances of their distinguished consideration.

J. R. PARTRIDGE,
Minister Resident of the United States.
C. DE ST. ROBERT,
Chargé d'Affaires of France.
ROLANDUS,
Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty King of the Netherlands.
LEWIS JOEL,
Acting Consul General in charge of her Britannic Majesty's Legation.
GUILLO. STURUP,
Consul General of Denmark.

His Excellency Y RIERA AGUINAGALDE,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

[Inclosure.]

CARACAS, *August* 20, 1869.

The undersigned, after the conference of the 19th instant with his excellency the minister of foreign affairs, think it their duty once more, and finally, to state to the government of Venezuela that they had placed a complete reliance on the promise of his excellency the President *interino* of the republic, that the payment of the fifteen per cent. of import duties should continue; and that they cannot consent for any reason whatever to any delay or postponement in regard to that payment; that they insist on the fulfillment of the promise, and the delivery regularly to them of the fifteen per cent.; that they stand by their note of the 10th instant, to which they have yet received no answer; and that, finally, they protest in the most solemn and formal manner against any refusal or failure or delay in the compliance with the terms, as calculated to bring about a deplorable complication and situation which can only aggravate the condition of Venezuela. The undersigned avail themselves of the opportunity to renew to his excellency Señor Riera Aguinagalde the assurances, &c.

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE,
Minister Resident of the United States.
CH. DE ST. ROBERT,
Chargé d'Affaires de France.
ROLANDUS,
Chargé d'Affaires de S. M. le roi des Pays-Bas.
LEWIS JOEL,
Acting Consul General in charge of her Britannic Majesty's Legation.
W. STURUP,
Consul General of Denmark.

His Excellency Dr. Y RIERA AGUINAGALDE, *&c., &c., &c.*

No. 10.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 16.] CARACAS, *August* 22, 1869.

In my No. 7 (July 24) I enclosed a copy of the note I addressed to this government on the 20th July, making formal demand for the payment of the first installment due on the 5th February, 1869, under the decisions of the mixed commission.

I did not receive the reply of this government in time to send by the last courier. It is now inclosed (annex No. 1) in this dispatch.

It will be seen that they declare their inability to make payment, and state the hope that the creditor nations would accept payment under the law of the 20th May, dedicating fifteen per cent. of the import duties for that purpose. But even this, by the terms of their note, as well as

by my preceding dispatch, No. 15, they either cannot (as they say) at present, or will not, pay. I have therefore in my reply to this answer, copy of which is also annexed, simply renewed the demand; and declared all discussion closed upon the matter of the commission therein referred to, after saying that the government of the United States would not delay nor waive, nor change, the mode or amount of the payments due from Venezuela.

* * * * * * * * *

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA,
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, CENTRAL SECTION, No. 327,
Caracas, August 7, 1869.

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations of the United States of Venezuela, has had the honor to give account to the president *interino* of the republic of the note of the minister resident of the United States of America, dated on the 20th July last. The legation, referring therein to the convention of the 25th April, 1866, and to what has been done in consequence, demands formally from this government, in the name of his own, the payment of the sum of $156,663 67 due, according to the terms of the said convention, on the 5th February, 1869.

The undersigned has the honor to remark in reply that, as has been already stated on another occasion and as may be seen by the correspondence had in 1868 with the French legation, this country is not in a condition to comply with the terms and agreements of the treaties by which it is bound to other nations, since it acknowledges the duty and the proposition to do justice to all. Such was the motive which induced the last congress to enact (the law) by which were destined 15 per cent. of the duties arising from ordinary importation into the republic, to the payment of international obligations.

But the circumstances which existed at the time of that enactment exist no longer. On the contrary, then we were in a condition of peace; now the government has to contend with the State of Zulia, which has ignored its constitutional obligations and attempts to secede from the Venezuelan union. And it must also be remembered that one of the chief causes of this rebellion has been the effort of this government to recover possession of the custom-house at Maracaibo, which, with the others, has to make up the 15 per cent. for the diplomatic claims.

The executive has just given proof of its desire to begin the payments, distributing among the creditors the sum deposited in the hands of Mr. Leal, the Brazilian minister, from which the legation of the United States has received the sum of 52,500 pesos.

This government hopes, therefore, that the [government] of the United States will take into consideration the situation of this republic, and, in view thereof, will accept the mode of payment established by the law of the 20th of May last—that is to say, with the 15 per cent. applicable to the different creditors, who are such in virtue of diplomatic conventions.

Notwithstanding what has passed at Washington, the chief magistrate cannot abandon the hope that the American government will take into its high consideration and sense of justice the well-founded complaints of Venezuela against the proceedings of Messrs. Talmage and Machado.

The notorious injustice of their decisions is of itself alone sufficient reason for their being ignored, and much more when is added thereto the aggravation of Mr. Talmage's having united in his own person the character of judge and attorney, and the other corroborations hereto adduced. There will shortly be submitted to it (the Washington government) a record of testimony taken upon these points; and it is not doubted that that (government) will be pleased to consider it with impartiality and benevolence, for the single intention is to remedy a scandalous proceeding which has excited the indignation of the public, of the congress, of the executive, and of all who have penetrated to the bottom of that affair. Doubtless, Mr. Partridge himself has already been informed of these disgraceful proceedings, and he will be able to make known to his government the judgment which he has formed in relation thereto.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to offer to Mr. Partridge the assurances of his high consideration.

Union and liberty.

J. RIERA AGUINAGALDE.

Mr. JAMES R. PARTRIDGE,
Minister Resident of the United States, &c.

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Caracas, August 20, 1869.

The undersigned, minister resident of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of his excellency the minister of foreign relations, No. 327, dated on the 7th of August, instant, in reply to the demand made by the undersigned for the payment of the first installment, due on the 5th February, last, under the mixed commission and convention of the 25th April, 1866.

In this reply it is stated that the government of Venezuela is not in a condition to comply with the terms of the conventions and treaties by which it has acknowledged obligations to other nations, and expresses the hope that the government at Washington will accept the mode of payment designated by the law, assigning 15 per cent. of the import duties for the extinguishment of foreign diplomatic claims.

In answer thereto the undersigned has to say that the government of the United States cannot consent to any delay whatever, nor to any change whatever, in the mode or amount of payment, or of the sums due from Venezuela to the government of the United States. He therefore, once more and finally, renews the demand made in his note of the 20th July.

In reply to that portion of the note of Mr. Riera Aguinagaldę, which informs the undersigned that testimony is now being taken in relation to certain members of the commission and their decisions, he is instructed to say that all discussion upon that subject is closed and that he has no observation to make in relation thereto.

The undersigned avails himself, &c.

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.

No. 11.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 22.] CARACAS, *September* 7, 1869.

I have received your No. 12, which contains very important instructions and full power for the negotiation of a convention with Venezuela, for the transfer of the control of the custom-houses here, to secure the payment of the claims of the United States.

Since these were predicated upon the non-payment of any part of what is due, and upon their expected declaration of inability now or hereafter to meet the installments; and since a considerable payment (52,500 pesos) has since taken place, as stated in my No. 12, and they promise to continue to the extent of their ability and power under the law, I have determined to await the arrival of the next packet, by which I will know the wishes of the department, under these facts, before taking any steps under these instructions.

I waited on the minister of foreign relations and inquired the amount they would pay us (all) as the product of fifteen per cent. for August. This month is one of small importations, and the amount is only $34,500, (pesos,) which they will deliver as soon as the promissory notes therefor should all be received from the custom-houses.

I thought proper also to say to those of my colleagues representing the creditor nations, and with whom I had joined in collective notes, (see my No. 15,) that they must consider me at liberty hereafter to proceed alone if my instructions should so require. This alarmed them very much; and they chose at once to imagine that such time had already come, and that I was about to demand from this government payment of the United States claims alone, without regard to others; that this government might yield; and so the fund, intended for all, might be surrendered to one alone. They therefore prepared, at the instigation of the Dutch agent, to protest against such preference, notwithstanding I had made no such declaration, and had in fact taken no step whatever,

nor made any such demand upon this government. Mr. de St. Robert and Mr. Sturup, however, after an interview with me, when they found their mistake, refused to sign the protest, which was persisted in and sent by the Dutch and English agents.

No. 12.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 30.] CARACAS, *September* 30, 1869.

I have the honor to inclose annexed the answer (translation) of the note of Mr. Aguinagalde, minister of foreign affairs, to the collective notes addressed to him on the 10th and 20th August, (see Annexes Nos. 1 and 2 to my No. 15,) demanding the admission of a commission named by the creditor powers in the ports to receive there the product of the fifteen per cent. of customs.

It will be seen he makes no reply whatever on that point nor as to the weekly account and remittance asked for; but notifies us of his delivery to us of promissory notes and cash, amounting to 34,592.80 pesos. These *pagarés*, or promissory notes, mature in September, October, November, December, January and February, and are declared to represent, with the cash, ($3,906 74,) the whole amount of the fifteen per cent. in August. As long as we have no commission in the ports it is impossible for us to know exactly the amount of the duties, and the yield of the fifteen per cent., but there is reason to believe that the sum now handed over to us is short by some eight thousand pesos of the actual product of the fifteen per cent. At least, I am so impressed by one of my colleagues here.

The sum divided among the representatives of the creditor nations gives to the United States (when the notes are paid and collected) the sum of seventeen thousand four hundred and seventy-nine pesos thirty-five centavas, ($17,479 35.)

This is, of course, subject to deduction for commissions and expenses, so that the sum to be credited to Venezuela, on account of her general indebtedness to the United States, will be ascertained when the collection and payment is made and expense deducted.

For this amount I have given receipt, as in the former case of payment, for the amount of money and promissory notes, which, when paid and collected, less the commission and charges, will be credited in the amount of such net proceeds to the government of Venezuela, in general account with the United States.

Mr. Aguinagalde to Mr. Partridge.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, CENTRAL SECTION, No. 380,
Caracas, September 21, 1869, *(6th year of the Law and* 11*th of the Federation.)*

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations of the United States of Venezuela, has the honor to reply to the two notes which, on the 10th and 20th of August, the minister resident of the United States of America, the chargé d'affaires of France, the chargé d'affaires of the Netherlands, the consul general of Denmark, and the British consul general *ad interim* addressed to him.

According to the promise of the citizen President *ad interim* the undersigned for-

wards to the above-named gentlemen the amount that, in the month of August, the fifteen per cent. (destined for diplomatic claims, in virtue of the law of the 25th of May) has produced in the custom-houses of La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Carupano. Said sum amounts to thirty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-two pesos and eighty cents, ($34,292 80,) and consists of one hundred and seventy-five promissory notes, (*pagarés*,) amounting (according to the annexed exhibit) to..... $30,386 06
And of cash..... 3,906 74

34,292 80

It remains understood that the payment is made, as the previous one, on account of what may finally become due to the various creditors, and without prejudice either to the provisions made by the last congress concerning this matter, or to the fixing of the exact amount of the claims, of which some are being examined, and others have been the matter of just observations. Upon all this propositions are pending, for which the instructions of the legislature have served as a basis, and from which latter the executive cannot in any manner depart.

In respect to the distribution of the funds, it is hoped that the MM. diplomatic and consular agents will come to an understanding, in order that, by their conformity thereto, the division may be carried into effect.

By an oversight, an equal sum in money and *pagarés* of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, of the month of July, have had to be substituted for some *pagarés* of La Guayra, belonging to the month of August.

The undersigned renews to the gentlemen whom he addresses the assurances of his distinguished consideration. Union and liberty.

Y. RIERA AGUINAGALDE.

Messrs. JAMES R. PARTRIDGE,
Minister Resident of the United States, and
F. G. D. ROLANDUS,
Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands.

No. 13.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 34.] CARACAS, *October* 18, 1869.

In the last two (private and unofficial) conversations held by me with Mr. Riera Aguinagalde, the minister of foreign affairs, in regard to the continuation of the punctual payment, monthly, of the proceeds of fifteen per cent. of customs dues to the diplomatic claims, he informed me that in making these payments to the United States it must be understood that this government does not thereby admit the validity of the adjudication of the mixed commission, but, on the contrary, expressly refuses to acknowledge all those claims (more than one-half the amount) which were not supported by the Venezuelan commissioner, and which were given by the decision of the umpire.

I told Mr. Aguinagalde, in reply, that I could not discuss that matter with him, even unofficially, because the Venezuelan government was already aware of the decision and views of the government of the United States on that point. But I said I would hear what he had to say on that point, (inasmuch as I really wished to know what were precisely the views and decision of the Venezuelan government in the matter,) and that I did not propose to make any reply.

He then proceeded to recount the history of the mixed commission, the withdrawal of two (first named) of the Venezuelan commissioners, and the reasons therefor, furnished by the attitude of Mr. Talmage, and he stated that this government was ready to produce in Washington the judicial proofs of the interest and share which Mr. Talmage, the United States commissioner, and Mr. W. P. Murray, the secretary of the United

States legation here, had in the claims admitted, and in the certificates therefor issued by the commission.

I informed Mr.Aguinagalde that Mr. W. P. Murray was not the secretary of this legation, and had never been appointed as such. To this Mr. Aguinagalde replied that he was presented here as such, by the minister, Mr. Stilwell, and officiated as such at interviews with the minister of foreign relations, and frequently transacted business with this government in such capacity, since they relied here on Mr. Stilwell's statement; that, in fact, it was public and notorious here, that Mr. Murray, so acting and so received here, transacted all the business in the legation, in which the minister rarely appeared; that he there received all claimants in relation to their papers and claims on file in the legation, and made bargains with them as to the compensation for sending their papers before the commission; that it was well known here, and this government was ready to show by proof, in Washington, that no claimant could be received before the commission except through the secretary of the legation, Mr. Murray, who had openly declared his monopoly of influence there, made known his terms (one-half the allowance) for allowing the papers to go out of the legation, and had announced the amount which would be allowed by the commission before its decisions were made known; that the commission had done an extraordinary act, and one which alone was sufficient to justify the gravest suspicions, when, contrary to all precedent, they had not been content with announcing the sum they adjudicated to each claim allowed, but had issued certificates of indebtedness, not in the whole amount allowed, but in proportional or equal parts, dividing each claim into ten parts, in some instances, and issuing certificates for each portion payable to bearer, of which certificates no one claimant received more than exactly one half, so that the commissioner (Mr. Talmage) and the secretary of legation of the United States (Mr. Murray) now hold, or did hold, one-half the certificates issued, and so claimed more than six hundred thousand dollars in United States gold of this government. That Mr. Talmage had declared here, in speaking of the want of success in his enterprise for lighting the city with gas, that he did not heed that loss if this government could be made to pay the amount adjudicated by the commission; and that all the conditions and circumstances of the commission, and the United States commissioner, and the then minister resident, and secretary of legation, were perfectly known here, and afforded corroborative proof of the interest and complicity of each in the affair. All this, said Mr. Aguinagalde, was known, of course, to the last Venezuelan Congress, during its session February to May, 1869, and with many other facts made known by the claimants themselves, who confessed the arrangement to which they were forced; and the fact that, after all this, Mr. Talmage and Mr. Murray received, (or carried away,) under power of attorney from the claimants, all the certificates, including those issued to residents of Caracas, (and for which there would be no necessity, of course, since such residents were here to receive them in person,) and gave to each but one-half of the certificates so issued and received, had determined that Congress to instruct the executive to refuse to admit the validity of the acts of the commission, at least as to those decisions made by the umpire and against the decision or vote of the Venezuelan commissioner. That the Congress had, in a recent session, passed such an order, (this is doubtless the matter referred to in Mr. Pruyn's No. 78.) And Mr. Aguinigalde finally said that the government of Venezuela had made these payments to the United States, and would continue to make them, to demonstrate its good faith and desire to comply, to the utmost of its

ability, with its just compromises and obligations; that among these could not be reckoned at any rate at least one-half the whole amount claimed under the commission, since the claimants (supposing every claim to be well founded) held certificates for just one-half the whole amount, which had thus been doubled in fact, in order that certificates for the other half should be as they were issued to and retained by Mr. Talmage and Mr. Murray. He added also, that the government could not believe that the government of the United States would refuse to listen to the just reclamations of Venezuela against the results of such a commission brought about under such circumstances, and that, in fact, when the government of the United States came to examine into the matter it would probably decide that its own dignity and honor was interested in at least inquiring into such allegations, and ascertaining if its officers had so far disobeyed these instructions, and misrepresented the high character of the government of the great northern republic, as to use their positions, fictitious or real, and their appointments, for the purposes of their own private gain, and to the injury of their republic, and plunder of its resources.

I told Mr. Aguinagalde that I had no other reply to make at present, than what I had already stated as the views of the United States government. I was glad to have this opportunity of knowing their intentions in regard to the payment of the claims arising under the commission. All this agrees with their statement in the notes addressed to the creditor legations when making payments on account, (see my No. 12, annex No. 1, being a copy of the note from the government to Mr. Leal,) in which they take care to endeavor to save themselves from seeming to admit any amount claimed as due. I was satisfied, even before this conversation with Mr. Aguinagalde, that this government would not admit as due, nor pay, if it can avoid payment, more than one-half the amount decided to be due by the mixed commission. The belief is universal here, that not more than one-half is justly due. The journals and press of all parties are energetic in denouncing the United States claims convention, and the department has already been informed by the dispatches of Mr. Pruyn how they are regarded here by this government, and press, and people.

While careful to avoid any discussion whatever upon the point, I have endeavored to find out the state of public opinion here, as well as the views of this government, in relation to this matter; and I am obliged to declare that up to this time I have not heard a voice on the other side, nor anything but condemnation of the judgments of that commission, and for precisely the reason (among others) stated by Mr. Aguinagalde.

No. 14.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Partridge.

No. 22.] NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

Your No. 34 has been received, in which you state the reasons given to you by the Venezuelan minister for foreign affairs for objecting to the validity of certain of the awards made by the late mixed commission. You also state that in your opinion, while Venezuela will not object to make the payment of certain of the awards, there are other awards which will not be admitted and will not be paid.

Your statement of the Venezuelan position is the first one that has

been made to this department with precision and distinctness; and, as such, is entitled to a candid consideration. Hitherto the agents of that government have spoken with great vagueness, and without the exactness of statement which is essential in making so grave charges.

I have in previous dispatches so fully stated to you the views of this department as to the judicial character of that commission, and of the right of parties acquired under it, that I need not repeat them in this connection. I must, however, reiterate that this department cannot consent that the government of Venezuela shall attempt to take into its own hands, and without our co-operation, the determination of the validity of these awards, and pay only such as it pleases. While the United States have ever been, and will continue to be, ready to give open ear to even suspicions of fraud in this case, so long as Venezuela shows a disposition to comply with its engagements, it will not discuss the question if it finds a disposition to prejudice the case by a refusal to make the payments called for by the convention, pending the examination.

The disposition that Venezuela now shows to comply with its obligations entitles its statements to consideration, yet you will not fail to see that even now the charges of fraud are vague, that they are not accompanied by proof, and that they have not the guarantee of the personal signature of the minister; it is possible that this may be an oversight. You may say to Mr. Aguinagalde that if he will at once make his charges to you in an official note, accompanied by the evidence on which he relies for their support, the President will transmit the communication to Congress; provided that we can also be assured that until the action of this government can be determined on the proof proffered, the government of Venezuela shall continue to make its payments as required by the terms of the convention. You may also say that in case of such immediate transmission of statement and proof, the President will not distribute such sums as may be paid to the United States until an opportunity is afforded to Congress to pass upon the matter, thus enabling all parties interested to have an opportunity to protect their rights.

No. 15.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 35.] CARACAS, *October* 25, 1869.

I have the satisfaction of being able to inform you that I have received from this government another payment on account, amounting to fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-seven pesos and fifty-four centavos, (15,527.54,) being the share allowed to this legation from the amount (30,461.33) of the product of the fifteen per cent. of custom receipts for the month of September. This payment was made on the 19th October, and the amount consisted of—cash, 462.75 pesos; promissory notes, 15,064.79 pesos. These last mature from October, 1869, to March, 1870, inclusive, and will be collected as the others now are being collected.

Mr. Aguinagalde objected to the payment or deduction of the commission of three-fourths per cent. for collection and transmission of the proceeds of the promissory notes, and said that the government would collect each note as it became due and hand over the proceeds.

I objected to such mode of collection, preferring that which I thought

safest; and as this mode of payment (in promissory notes) had been temporarily acquiesced in by me for the convenience and relief of this government, when the United States could demand the whole amount due, in coin, I said any reasonable charge for collection must be borne by those in whose favor this mode was accepted.

Such is the uncertainty as to future payments hereafter, that I have preferred almost to accept any amount, or security therefor, rather than enter into disputes, or even arguments with them, which could only have for immediate result a suspension of payment under pretext of the conditions not being agreed upon.

All my colleagues interested in the payments are of opinion that the best, and in fact the only thing to be done at present, is to get this government into the habit of payment. It has been so long accustomed to non-payment, and the utter disregard of every pecuniary obligation, that this new habit of monthly payment which they have begun since my arrival, and which they would be glad to disuse again on any pretext, needs confirmation and use for its continuation.

It is for this reason, as well as for others, that I have as yet forborne the demand for the surrender of their custom-houses. The only result of such a step just now would be a refusal; a declaration that this executive has no power to surrender them nor make any negotiation therefor, and a suspension of the monthly payment. As the main object is to get the money in the best way, and as speedily as possible, and with as little trouble and expense to the United States, I have thought best to allow it to go on.

No. 16.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Partridge.

No. 27.] WASHINGTON, *December* 7, 1869.

I have received, with the exception of No. 25, all your dispatches to No. 37, inclusive. You will please send me a duplicate of the missing number. Your action, as detailed in your No. 35, seems to have been judicious, and is approved.

I have re-examined the questions raised by your No. 37 since its receipt, and am still of the opinion that you should remit the money, as collected, to this department, to be distributed among the creditors under the mixed convention, on whose behalf your official intervention was directed to be made. The claims referred to in your No 10, as anterior to the mixed commission, would not appear to be such as call for the official interference of the representative of the United States.

As to the mode of remitting the money, I am compelled to leave it somewhat to your good judgment and discretion. The expense of remitting in coin is too great to warrant you in doing it, unless you are unable to obtain safe bills such as you describe. The department can only ask you to exercise the same care in the selection of bills, and in the time to make the purchases, that a prudent man would use in his own affairs. If, with the exercise of that care, you fail to find enough bills to cover all that you desire to remit, you will send the balance in coin. All the remittances, whether in coin or bills, should be made to the Secretary of State.

No. 17.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 40.] CARACAS, *November* 27, 1869.

I have the satisfaction of informing you that on the 25th of November this government divided among the creditor legations a fourth payment as the proceeds of the fifteen per cent. for October from the ports of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello. The whole sum distributed was 32,290.92 pesos, of which the share assigned to this legation was—

	Pesos.
In cash	1,525.91
And 61 pagarés, amounting to	14,926.24
Making (when paid) in all	16,452.15

These pagarés, or promissory notes, mature in each month till May next.

It will be seen that the share assigned the United States is about fifty-one per cent. of the sum distributed.

These notes have been deposited as heretofore on collection, and will be, when paid, disposed of according to your orders.

I have not yet received your instructions as to the form of remittance; whether in bills (at ninety days' sight) or by shipment of coin, or whether the same shall be paid here by draft in favor of the distributees.

No. 18.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 44.] CARACAS, *December* 8, 1869.

In reply to your No. 22, I beg to say that Mr. Aguinagalde having retired from the ministry of foreign affairs, and Mr. Rojas Paul having just assumed the duties of that office, there may be some delay in the action of this government in the matters relating to the charges it declares itself ready to prove against the acts of the late mixed commission, and especially against Mr. Talmage, the United States commissioner.

I had an interview on the 6th instant with Mr. Rojas Paul, and went with him to see the President to learn what they proposed to do in reference to the continuance of the payments, and the statement of their charges of fraud and the presentation of it in Washington.

General Monágas said that he had not had an opportunity, since his return, to know as much as he desired about the matter before coming to a resolution; that they would continue to pay over the product of the fifteen per cent. (according to the law of the last Congress) to the creditor nations; that they could not pay more, both by reason of inability as well as by reason of the fact that it would be in contravention of the instructions of Congress; that they were still engaged in the collection and ordination of the proofs by which they expected to show the frauds of the commission, as well as the participation and interest of the commissioner on the part of the United States; and they expected to be able to dispatch these by a special minister to the United States

by the next month's packet, and who ought thus to arrive in Washington by the end of January.

I answered, as directed in your despatch, that mere charges of interest or complicity, unsustained by proofs and facts, could not be taken to invalidate the solemn adjudications of a tribunal set up by both parties for the termination of disputes which had no other mode of determination except by the use of force; that if Venezuela could show, and prove, what she charged against the conduct and decisions of that commission, the government at Washington would do whatever justice and right required; provided, that in the mean time, and until the awards of the commission were in part or wholly disallowed or vacated by both parties, each party fulfilled them as they now stood, and complied with the stipulations of payment; and that, finally, after the opportunity already afforded by the government at Washington, and repeated to Venezuela, to bring forward proofs, it was of the highest importance to do at once whatever, and all, that could be done or offered by this government in support of its pretensions.

I may be able to state something more definite as to the action of this government by the next packet.

No. 19.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 45.] CARACAS, *December* 16, 1869.

There was great alarm in this city on the 12th instant, at the news of the defeat of the government troops sent to quell the insurrectionary movements in Aragua and Carabobo. A public meeting was held, on the invitation of the president and cabinet, at the government house, on the same day, to consult as to some measures of defense and line of policy.

All the troops in the city were under march that night towards Aragua, the funds therefor being raised, as we heard, from the sale and discount of the pagarés belonging to the fifteen per cent. on deposit at the ministry of foreign relations, and only awaiting the arrival of others of the same fund from Puerto Cabello, to be delivered and indorsed by the minister to the representatives of the creditor nations.

Next day each of those representatives (United States, France, England, Holland, and Denmark) received a notification from the minister of foreign affairs announcing such diversion and application of those pagarés (promissory notes) and funds of the fifteen per cent. to the purpose mentioned.

This proceeding of course caused immediate indignation among those whose funds had thus been misapplied; and it was resolved that a joint note or protest should at once be sent in reply.

Before meeting the others for that purpose, I called on Mr. Rojas Paul, the minister of foreign affairs, and had a conversation in relation thereto.

I stated that the government had, by such a proceeding, violated its own deliberate promise, as well as its own law, and on the expected good faith of which the government of the United States have delayed measures upon which it was resolved in case that promise should be broken by the government of Venezuela; that I had written to Washington in the sure expectation and belief that the payments would reg-

ularly continue, without fail; and that as soon as public order was restored in the State of Zulia, we should receive increased amounts from the recovered custom-houses, at Maracaibo and at other points.

Mr. Rojas Paul replied that there was no other step possible; that there was not in the treasury any means whatever, nor any funds to be received from any loan of persons, which was indispensable to enable the government to quell the new disturbance and revolt in Carabobo; that if this government did not now, even with the temporary use of such funds, succeed in putting down the disturbance, the revolutionists would march upon Caracas and overthrow the present government, in whose place would then exist another administration which would withhold all payment to the diplomatic claims; and divert the funds of the fifteen per cent., not once nor for one month and with certainty of repayment, but finally, and for as long as they should continue in power, and in disregard of all promises and compromises to distribute all available funds among the leaders of revolutionary factions, who, for the past six months, had been able to live only by such funds as they could rob on the highways. He assured me that the sum ($20,000) should be replaced from the first funds received into the treasury; and that when this necessity had passed, it should be repaid, and the monthly payments continue.

The complete depletion of the treasury is undeniable, as well as the inability of this government to raise a loan on any terms. And I think it is true that if the government had not at once moved all its forces against the revolutionists the government here would be forced to leave the capital and abdicate.

I annex hereto (No. 1) a copy in translation of the note of Mr. Rojas Paul, notifying me of the diversion of the fund; and (No. 2) a copy of the joint note which the representatives of the creditor nations sent in reply.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

Mr. Paul to Mr. Partridge.

CARACAS, *December* 13, 1869.

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations of the United States of Venezuela, has been directed, by the executive, to communicate to the minister resident of the United States of America, that the government, finding itself in a difficult situation for want of funds, and it being required to put in motion the forces destined to re-establish constitutional order in the State of Carabobo, and other places in the west, under the pressure of such circumstances, and for the purpose of avoiding the dangers arising from delay, has made use for those purposes of the funds of the fifteen per cent. belonging to the diplomatic claims. The sum which has thus been used for a necessity, as extreme as it was urgent, will be promptly replaced.

[Inclosure.]

Joint note in reply to the foregoing.

CARACAS, *December* 15, 1869.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the notes of the 13th instant, addressed to them respectively by his excellency the minister of foreign relations, from which they have learned, with great surprise, that the government of Venezuela has appropriated to purposes of its own the deposit of the fifteen per cent. belonging to the diplomatic claims.

The undersigned having received in August last, from this government, through the citizen Segundo Designado, Doctor Guillermo Tell Villegas, then acting president, the solemn assurance that the whole product of the fifteen per cent. should be punctually and at the end of each week paid over to them, so informed their respective govern-

ments, and they relied implicitly on the good faith of Venezuela, thus solemnly pledged for the fulfillment of this promise, which has been up to this time, in effect, accomplished during each month nearly according to its terms.

The undersigned deeply regret, therefore, that on this the first occasion for a monthly payment, after the resumption of power by the citizen First Designado, General José Ruperto Monagas, they should find themselves obliged to protest against a violation of their rights, as well as of so solemn a promise and pledge by this government.

But when the government of Venezuela declares that it has appropriated and used for other purposes, funds which by a law of its own congress are destined exclusively to the satisfaction of the diplomatic claims, the duty of the undersigned leaves them no alternative.

Promissory notes, amounting to nearly twenty thousand pesos, belonging to the fifteen per cent. remitted from the La Guayra custom-house, where they were collected in November, and deposited in the ministry of foreign relations in order to be delivered to the undersigned, have been, without notice to them and without their consent, appropriated by this government to other uses, and have been delivered and transferred to other parties who can acquire no just title or right to securities destined by law exclusively to the payment of the claims represented by the undersigned.

It is difficult to imagine a greater wrong and injustice than such an expropriation, or one which admits less justification or excuse.

Nor can it materially change the character of such a proceeding, that the diversion of funds destined for and belonging to the undersigned, has been made with the intention and promise of restoration.

An expropriation without consent or against the will of the parties entitled to the fund, even with promise of repayment, has all the effects and characteristics of a forced loan, levied by this government upon the creditor nations, who thus far have shown the greatest forbearance and consideration towards Venezuela. And it is impossible not to foresee that this proceeding when it shall become known to those creditor governments, must produce consequences which can only be regretted by all. Against this diversion of the funds belonging to the fifteen per cent., therefore, which is a grave evasion of their rights, and a violation of the reiterated assurances and pledges by this government, the undersigned now protest in the most earnest and formal manner. They, of course, cannot anticipate the precise instructions which they will receive from their respective governments, after these shall be informed of this resolution and act of the Venezuelan government; but with the view of diminishing, as far as possible, the unfortunate impression which this proceeding must cause, and in order to present it in the most favorable aspect, the undersigned think it their duty to renew to this government the proposition which they had the honor to submit in their joint note of the 10th August last, to wit: that the product of the fifteen per cent. in future be delivered weekly in the ports where collected, to the agents of the undersigned.

They renew this proposition in the hope that it will be readily acceded to by the government of Venezuela, and that it may be accepted by their respective governments, together with the formal promise of restoration and actual repayment of the sum now diverted, as a proof that the good intentions of this government have not changed: that this appropriation of the fund is only temporary, has been made only by the pressure of an extreme necessity, and without any intention of again resorting to so unjustifiable a measure.

The undersigned avail themselves of the opportunity to renew, &c.

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE,
Minister Resident of the United States.
CH. DE SAINT ROBERT,
Chargé d'Affaires de France.
ROLANDUS,
Chargé d'Affaires des Pays Bas.
R. T. C. MIDDLETON,
Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.
GUILLERMO STURUP,
Consul General of Denmark.

His Excellency Dr. J. PABLO ROJAS PAUL,
Minister of Foreign Relations, &c.

No. 20.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 46.] CARACAS, *December* 23, 1869.

The government of Venezuela, in reply to our joint protest, justifies the diversion of the fifteen per cent., declaring that the necessities of

self-preservation demanded the immediate use of the only funds in the possession of the government; that such diversion was only temporary; and should be remedied, by repayment at the earliest moment.

I annex (No. 1) a translation of their reply.

The protest, however, had the effect of causing the delivery of those notes (belonging to the fifteen per cent.) which had not arrived in time to be diverted with those collected at La Guayra, in November. Of these, the pagarés from Puerto Cabello for November amount to 7,761.22 pesos, of which the share of the United States will be 3,958.49 pesos.

The government has made another unsuccessful appeal for money to the merchants here; and the revolutionary movements still continue, and in some places are victorious over the government forces.

The condition of the country is really deplorable; and it is quite uncertain whether this government can or will continue the delivery of this percentage of the custom dues.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

Mr. Paul to the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Low Countries, and Denmark.

CARACAS, *December* 18, 1869.

The undersigned, minisiter of foreign relations of the United States of Venezuela, read to the citizen President *ad interim* the note in which, under date of the 15th, the representatives of the Anglo-American, French, British, Dutch, and Danish claims, protest against the application of a part of the fifteen per cent. of diplomatic claims to an urgent necessity of public order; and in which they also request that for the future, there should be a weekly delivery of the funds to the agents of the claimants in the ports where it (the fifteen per cent.) is collected. After the undersigned had given an account of this fact to the respective agents, explaining to them the cause, and announcing to them that there would be a reimbursement of the same, he certainly did not expect that it would produce any surprise, protests, or other demands. The government has disposed, temporarily, of those funds, not for the purpose of infringing the law, but to provide for an imminent necessity for its defense, or rather for the preservation of the republic. It is certain that, placed in a similar situation, any government that cared above all for honor and good faith, would have done precisely the same thing. Through an inadvertence, no doubt, Congress in the last law of "Public Credit" regulated the application of all the receipts of the treasury, not foreseeing the rebellions that have since arisen, and so did not devote any part of the same to the fulfillment of the most important duty of every State; namely, that of providing for its own defense. It would be absurd to suppose that the legislature intended to permit the destruction of the State, or what is the same thing, that the executive having by the fundamental law (superior to all other laws) the obligation to make use of the public forces to reestablish order, (with authority to anticipate the collection of the taxes, or negotiate authorized loans if the ordinary revenue should prove insufficient,) should be obliged to succumb to rebellious forces through inability to use for that sacred purpose the product of the national taxes. No! the executive has not infringed any law in doing what has been done; on the contrary, he has complied with the constitution, in opposition to which no act of the legislature can prevail, as the latter, when in contradiction to the former, must always yield to it. He would even have been guilty of a crime against his country, if he had disregarded her highest and best interests; and it is to be remarked that his course has produced results favorable to all; especially, advantageous to the foreign creditors, who, previous to the expedition to Zulia, did not count upon (as in consequence of its issue they now do) the proportionate part of the import dues collected at the custom-house at Maracaibo. The sums latterly expended in disbursements for war purposes have been used to maintain the forces which are to operate in defense of Puerto Cabello, and which will save the custom-house there also threatened by the factions. What would those creditors receive from that port should the rebels gain possession of it? What might justly cause surprise is, that the complete honesty of the government has caused it to meet all demands of the public credit, instead of applying the revenues from whatever source arising, and the contributions collected in advance, when the regular receipts were insufficient to those objects which are closely connected with the re-establishment of peace and public order. In fact not only is this the path of duty, but it is also that of law.

"The right that belongs to society and to the sovereign to dispose, in case of necessity and for the public safety, of all the property within a state, is called the right of eminent domain. It is evident that this right is indispensable, in certain cases, to the government, and, consequently, that it forms a part of the supremacy and of sovereign power, and ought to be classed among the rights of sovereignty." So speaks Vattel.

"Public utility demands that the sovereign should have the power to dispose of all kinds of property that belongs collectively or individually to the nation; which, on becoming such, did not, it may be presumed, acknowledge rights of proprietors, in certain things, except with this reservation. The power of disposing, in case of necessity, of all things whatever contained in the state is called the right of eminent domain. There are, then, two kinds of eminent domain inherent in sovereignty; the one, similar to that of individuals, which is exercised upon public property; and the other, superior to this, in virtue of which the sovereign can dispose of not only the public property, but also of that of individuals, if the public safety or the exigencies of the state demand it. From this dominion comes the power of imposing taxes and the right of expropriation, by which private property may be disposed of for any purpose of public utility, the owner thereof being paid therefor. A state can hold property in the territory of a foreign power, but cannot, therefore, exercise over such property more than the ordinary dominion similar to that of individuals, because the right of eminent domain belongs to the sovereign of the territory." This quotation is from Bello.

"The right of the state to its public property or dominion is absolute, and excludes that of its subjects as well as that of other nations.

"The right of national property in regard to things belonging to individuals or corporations within the limits of its territory is absolute, so far as it excludes that of other nations; but in regard to the citizens of the state, it alone is supreme, and forms what is called the right of eminent domain, that is, the right to dispose, in case of necessity and for the public safety, of property of all kinds existing within the limits of the state."

Why quote any more? The doctrine is universally admitted and acted on. The respective governments of the protesting representatives have refrained from appealing to extreme measures whenever Venezuela has been passing through revolutions.

In 1864 the American legation received instructions to suspend, during the revolutions of that year, the demands already initiated and the presentation of new ones, because the cabinet of Washington did not deem it befitting its friendship to insist on their dispatch under such circumstances. Will they pursue a different course, at this time, after the administration has given so many proofs of its respect for obligations, and only because it postpones the payment of a sum of money? If the executive has already absolutely refused the proposition that is now renewed he must persist in that refusal so much the more because, joined to the protest, the proposal seems to have all the appearance of a humiliating pressure, and of involving a want of confidence derogatory to the dignity of the government.

The undersigned renews to the gentlemen whom he addresses the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

No. 21.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 47.] CARACAS, *December* 27, 1869.

I have received from the minister of foreign relations another payment, or rather delivery of pagarés, being the portion assigned to the United States from the receipts of the fifteen per cent. at La Guayra during the first fifteen days of December. The whole amount was (pesos) $11,945 05, of which the share of this legation was $6,091 98 maturing in the months of January to May inclusive.

No. 22.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 48.] CARACAS, *December* 29, 1869.

By invitation of the minister of foreign relations the representatives of the United States, France, England, Holland, and Denmark, the

creditor nations, met him at a conference on the morning of the 29th instant. As soon as we had assembled, the acting president, General Monagas, came in and directed the conversation. He stated that the condition of the country was such, and the want of resources so great, that the treasury was without the means of enabling the government to put down the revolutionary movements, increasing daily in number as long as the inability of the government to move its troops continued that if the creditor representatives would consent to a cessation of the payments of the fifteen per cent. for only three or four months and allow the government to use that fund during that period, public tranquillity would be restored and the amount of duties collected at the custom-house would be greatly increased, while the income from duties was greatly diminished and would be still further lessened by the cessation of importations, if these disturbances continued. That as it was the interest of the creditors of Venezuela to do anything in their power to increase the ability of their debtor to pay, he had invited this conference in the hope and expectation that upon such showing, we would consent to such suspension and use by this government of those funds.

At the request of my colleagues I replied that we must entirely decline to enter into any such argreement; that we could not consent, under any circumstances, to any such diversion, or suspension of payment, against which we had already had occasion to protest; and that while we regretted that the public order was disturbed and a continuance of civil war threatened, we could not agree to make any loan of the proceeds of the fifteen per cent., nor to its diversion to any other purpose than the payment of the diplomatic claims.

The minister of foreign relations then said, that from consideration to the nations there represented, this conference had been asked for, in order to make known to us, the facts and the indispensable necessity which was forced on this government to use all means that could be reached to preserve its existence; that this last could only be secured by suspending all payments and devoting all receipts to the continuance of the national safety, and to the support of the troops of the government; that they had hoped to meet an easy concurrence on our part, since we could only hope for continuing payments by the success of the government against the factions; but since that was not to be had, the government would have to fulfill its first duty to itself and provide from any and all its means for its own continuance. After some further conversation, the conference ended, and I presume we may expect a discontinuance of further payments.

No. 23.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 51.] CARACAS, *January* 7, 1870.

The uncertain condition of the government still continues. The rebellions and insurrections still continue in Aragua and, indeed, in almost every State of the Republic.

The revenues meanwhile decrease, for importations are lessened by the disturbed condition of the country.

By this packet goes to the United States the new chargé d'affaires of Venezuela, Mr. J. J. Paul, a man of capacity and standing here, and who has been here engaged in making the inquiries instituted by Ven-

ezuela, with the view of showing the interest and share of Mr. Talmage (as they allege) in the proceeds of the awards of the commissioners. He will be specially charged with the duty of presenting proofs of those allegations made by this government against Messrs. Talmage and Murray, which are referred to in my No. 34. I have not seen these proofs, but Mr. Paul came to visit me, and stated that they were such as could not fail to convince the government of the United States that the interest and honor of the nation would require a formal investigation into those charges.

No. 24.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 53.] CARACAS, *January* 7, 1870.

In pursuance of the instructions in your No. 27, in relation to remittances of the moneys collected on the pagarés delivered to this legation in payment of diplomatic claims, I have now the honor to inclose to you the first of exchange on London, as follows:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1. Draft of H. L. Bolton & Co., at ninety days' sight, on Barings, for	2,031	13	9
2. Draft of same, at ninety days' sight, on the same house, for	1,500	0	0
3. Draft of Blohm, Nolting & Co., at ninety days' sight, on J. H. Schroeder, London	5,000	0	0
4. Draft of G. de Legorburn on Srs. Mancha & Co., London	1,500	0	0
	10,031	13	9

The seconds of these bills I will remit by next mail; and the thirds I will retain till I hear the first has reached you. These are all considered bills of the very best character, and were purchased at 6.40 pesos to the pound sterling, nearly, and so represent a little more than the par, which is 6.50, and showing a difference of one and one half per cent. in favor of the United States. This amount of £10,031 13*s.* 9*d.* represents 64,202.80 pesos of the amount collected already. The bills are drawn to my order, and are indorsed by me to the order of the Hon. Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

Note of bills on England, at ninety days' sight, bought for account of the legation of the United States, at $6 40 per pound sterling:

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
H. L. Boulton & Co	2,031	13	9	
H. L. Boulton & Co	1,500	0	0	
Blohm, Nolting & Co	5,000	0	0	
G. de Legorburn	1,500	0	0	
	10,031	13	9	=$64,202 80

For H. L. BOULTON & Co.,
JOSÉ M. ROJAS.

CARACAS, *January* 8, 1870.

No. 25.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 57.] CARACAS, *January* 18, 1870.

In my No. 48 I gave account of a conference with the minister of foreign relations, at which he announced the intention of this government, under a declared overwhelming necessity, to divert and appropriate, for the suppression of the rebellion, the funds of the fifteen per cent. belonging to the diplomatic claims; and I stated that we might expect a discontinuance of further payments.

On the 7th instant, Mr. Rolandus and Mr. Middleton were informed by the department of foreign relations that no delivery or payment of that fund would be made to us at present, and that the government had disposed of it.

Thereupon the creditor legations held a conference, and thought it their duty to protest formally once more. This protest was drawn up and signed yesterday. I annex a copy to this dispatch.

We have now had repeated proofs that the government of Venezuela thinks itself authorized, whenever a revolutionary movement occurs, or when other resources fail, to appropriate the fund set apart by a law of their congress for the payment of the foreign claims. The executive thus disregards and violates a positive law, and diverts, not only this fund, but other special appropriations and percentages of the customs which, by law, are specially pledged for the payment of certain claims of creditors.

Protests are of no avail to prevent their misappropriations or to hinder their continuance.

Joint notes and representations have lost all power. Since the Venezuelan government does not believe that this disregard by itself of its own laws, as well as treaty obligations, and its renewed solemn promises, will be followed by joint action, supported by the presence of an adequate naval force, it continues to divert and will continue to misappropriate this fund. If there were any reason to believe that the temporary stoppage of these payments could insure the tranquillity of the country, and so enable it to resume and continue them with certainty and regularity, it might be allowed under protest for a time. But there is reason for no such expectation. The state of civil war and continual revolt, first in one State, and next in another, has become the confirmed and regular condition of the Republic. Venezuela is precisely in thata condition of anarchy and bankruptcy in which Mexico was in 1861.

To secure payment of treaty obligations there is but one way left: an administration of their custom-houses by the creditor nations, as in the case of Mexico and Tunis.

The executive here has no authority or power to make any convention or treaty therefor. The congress, which meets in February, alone could make such a treaty. But it is quite certain that it would never agree to any such surrender, except under pressure, and the pressure of a force adequate to compel their consent.

[Inclosure.]

CARACAS, *January* 7, 1870.

When the undersigned were informed, under date of the 13th December of last year, by his excellency Señor Rojas Paul, minister of foreign relations, that the government had disposed of part of the funds belonging to the diplomatic claims, they expressed their surprise at such a proceeding and protested against it.

His excellency Señor Rojas Paul replied, under date of the 18th December, without

affording them satisfactory explanations or guarantees for the future. On the 29th December the undersigned were requested, at a verbal conference, to allow the government the temporary disposal of the funds in question, his excellency having declared that the undersigned's approval was applied for as a mere formality, (para llenar el espediente.) The undersigned expressed then, in fulfillment of their duty, the impossibility of their giving their assent to any such disposal of the funds in question, and protested against it. Mr. Partridge and Mr. Rolandus have, since then, applied to his excellency's department for the delivery of the money transmitted from the custom-house; and, on the 7th January, Mr. Rolandus and Mr. Middleton, upon making a similar application, were informed, by his excellency's order, and through the secretary of his department, that the government had already made use of the funds, thus proving that the applying for the assent of the undersigned, at the conference referred to, had been, in truth, but a mere formality.

Under these circumstances it only remains for the undersigned to protest anew and finally; and, perceiving their friendly exertions to be useless, they must place the matter before their respective governments, with a view of obtaining the necessary instructions.

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE,
United States Minister Resident.
CH. DE SAINT ROBERT,
Chargé d'Affaires of France.
ROLANDUS,
Chargé d'Affaires Des Pays Bas.
R. F. C. MIDDLETON,
Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.
GUILLO. STURUP,
Consul General of Denmark.

His Excellency Señor Doctor J. PABLO ROJAS PAUL,
Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., &c., &c.

No. 26.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 62.] CARACAS, *February* 3, 1870.

A new ministry has been formed by the new acting president, Mr. Villegas. Doctor Felipe Jimenez becomes minister of foreign relations. Mr. Azpurúa was named as minister of finance, and continued as such for a few days, when he resigned because Mr. Jimenez would not consent to hand over the product of the fifteen per cent., to be used by this government for defense against the rebellion.

Doctor Jimenez assured me that, so long as he continued in his present position, he would not consent to, nor sign any order for, the delivery of the fund assigned to the payment of the foreign claims for any other purpose whatever. I am satisfied that such is his honest intention. How far he may be able to carry it out, and how long he shall continue in that position, does not depend upon himself, and remains to be seen.

I judge from what he said in relation to Mr. J. J. Paul, the Venezuelan chargé in Washington, that they think him not qualified for the objects they hoped to attain by his mission, and that he may be recalled.

The revolution continues as before. The hope of the country now is in the meeting of congress on the 20th February, which will probably (if it meets) elect a new president. All interests suffer by this situation.

No. 27.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 63.] CARACAS, *February* 7, 1870.

The British chargé here has been instructed to insist on this government paying over directly, in the ports, at the time of its receipt, the

product of the fifteen per cent. to an agent named by the creditor legations. This was the course under the arrangement with the French government, as to the seventeen per cent. of the duties at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, and has lately been acceded to by this government in the case of the loan or monthly advance, which it secured from certain commercial houses here in October last, (see my No. 36.) There is no reason why this should not be done, yet this government has already flatly refused (see annex No. 1 to 46) to agree to this, declaring it would have the appearance of a humiliating pressure, and be derogatory to their dignity.

The creditor representatives had an interview with Dr. Jimenez, the minister of foreign relations, on the 5th, and again insisted on this point. The minister said in reply, that as long as he remained at this post, the product of the fifteen per cent. should be paid over to us every fortnight, as it was received from the collectors at the ports, by himself; that he would not consent to any other disposition of it; and when any other was made, he would no longer remain in the cabinet; that the government could not consent to the appointment of an agent to receive the promissory notes in the ports from the collectors; and that, if this even were done, it would not prevent a subsequent diversion or misappropriation, for if any other administration came in which was not disposed to respect the fifteen per cent., orders would, by such ministers, be sent to the collectors not to deliver the fifteen per cent. to our agents, but to remit it here or elsewhere, and that such orders the collectors would have to obey. That the acting president, in view of the situation, had to-day issued a decree suspending all payments except those due (foreign) diplomatic claims, and the loan-holders of October. These together take fifty per cent. of the duties, and there remains for the government the other fifty per cent., and the twenty per cent. additional, imposed by the last congress, and payable in cash. That he hoped that we could be content with his assurance that, so long as he could control it, we would receive the fifteen per cent., and that he was preparing, and hoped to be able shortly to propose, a plan for the capitalization and gradual extinguishment of all the diplomatic claims, with interest meanwhile, based upon an adequate percentage of the duties; that it was the interest of the creditor nations, as well as the hope of Venezuela, that such forbearance should be used as would, if possible, increase the ability of this country to pay; that, without such increase of ability and consideration, it was absolutely impossible to pay, as at present, and so it would continue to be, if this administration could not put down the rebellion and civil war, which was weekly devouring all the receipts and diminishing the resources, and decimating the population of the country.

I think we may reasonably expect that the fifteen per cent. for February will be paid if Dr. Jimenez remains in office.

No. 28.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

No. 64.] CARACAS, *February* 8, 1870.

I have thought it would be useful to make a short restatement or *resume of the payments which have been made* and *the sums withheld* by this government of the fifteen per cent. fund.

By executive decree, 5th December, 1868, (see Mr. Pruyn's No. 56

and inclosures,) fifteen per cent. of the customs dues from and after the 1st February, 1869, was set apart for four years (after which it would be reduced to ten) for the payment of the recognized diplomatic claims. This allotment was approved by the congress, by the law of public credit, passed 19th May, 1860, (see Mr. Pruyn's No. 84 and inclosures.)

In pursuance thereof, this government deposited with Mr. Leal, the Brazilian envoy, on the 8th June, for distribution afterward among its creditors, the sum of 103,752.37 pesos, and promised to make a further deposit of 53,691.66 pesos, *these existing* in Puerto Cabello, and belonging to the same fund, (see Mr. Pruyn's No. 85.) This last-mentioned sum *never was deposited* as promised, but was detained and used by the government in August.

On the 6th August Mr. Leal, by direction of this government, *paid over* to the creditor nations the amount of the deposit in his hands, of which the United States received 52,500 pesos, (see my No. 12.)

Notwithstanding their promise, (see my No. 13,) the government *withheld the whole amount of the fifteen per cent. for the months of (May probably) June and July*, as well as the above-mentioned amount of 53,691.66 in Puerto Cabello.

We have no means of knowing exactly the amount thus withheld, but it was in all probability not less than 100,000 pesos.

On the 28th September, 1869, (see my No. 30,) this government paid over 34,292.78, of which the United States received (in notes and money) 17,479.35 pesos, as the product of the fifteen per cent. for August.

On the 19th October (see my No. 35) there was paid over, as the product of September, 30,461.33 pesos, of which the United States received $15,527 54.

On the 25th November (see my No. 40) there was paid, as the product (of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello) for October, the sum of 32,290.92 pesos, of which was assigned to the United States 16,452.15.

The foregoing payments were made during the temporary administration of the government by Mr. Eillegas, and during the absence of General Ruperto Monagas (the first delegado) with the army for the reduction of Maracaibo.

On the 30th November General Monagas returned, and on the 2d December reassumed the duties of the executive, (see my No. 41.)

The new ministry at once diverted and withheld the product of the fifteen per cent., notwithstanding our protest, (see my No. 45.) They thus withheld the product at La Guayra for November, and which probably amounted to not less than 20,000 pesos. But they delivered to us (after our protest) the pagarés of the fifteen per cent. at Puerto Cabello, for November, amounting to 7,761.22 pesos, and of which were assigned to this legation notes for 3,958.49, (see No. 46.)

On the 27th December, (see No. 47,) after repeated interviews, they delivered the pagarés of the fifteen per cent. at La Guayra, for the first fifteen days of December, amounting to 11,945.05, of which the United States received (notes) for 6,091.98. Since then we have received nothing. From this it appears that Venezuela has, since (February) August, 1869, up to February, 1870, paid something over 220,503 pesos, and has withheld and diverted not less than 206,000 pesos thus acknowledged as collected at—

	Pesos.
Puerto Cabello previous to May, 1869	56,000
For May, June, and July, not less than	80,000
For La Guayra, all of November	20,000
For La Guayra, one-half December	12,000

For Puerto Cabello, all of December	8,000
For both ports for January, 1869, not less than	30,000
	206,000
Or if May, June, and July, be 100,000	226,000

If these suppositions be correct, this government has paid over just about one-half the actual product of the fifteen per cent. set apart by their own law for the payment of the diplomatic claims.

From this statement it results also that fifteen per cent. of the product of two custom-houses alone (La Guayra and Puerto Cabello) amounts in one year, and notwithstanding civil war and revolution, to not less than 426,000 pesos. There are two other principal custom-houses, Maracaibo and Ciudad Bolivar, from neither of which (although the last-mentioned has been constantly under the control of this government,) have we ever received anything whatever. The customs collected at Maracaibo, in ordinary seasons as at present, cannot be less than 750,000 pesos per year; and those at Ciudad Bolivar (Angostura) may be set down as exceeding 600,000.

Fifteen per cent. of these two amounts would be 202,500 pesos. So that it is almost demonstrated that the amount set apart (fifteen per cent.) by their own law, if collected at only the four principal custom-houses, even in times not favorable to importations, and duly paid over, would amount to more than 600,000 pesos per annum.

This sum would pay a six per cent. interest on a diplomatic debt of 5,000,000 pesos, and give six per cent. yearly for amortization or redemption of the whole.

If this were agreed to, and faithfully carried out, or resolutely insisted on by the creditor nations, it is plain that, even without any increase of commerce which peace (assured by such intervention) would secure, and without regard to other than the four principal ports, the whole foreign diplomatic debt of Venezuela, if it amounted to 5,000,000 pesos, could be extinguished, with interest at six per cent. meanwhile, by the 31st December, 1881.

The actually recognized and admitted diplomatic claims amount, in fact, to not more than 3,900,000 pesos. This includes the Italian and German, but not the Spanish claims, since these last are not yet settled, (see my No. 10.)

In fact, therefore, the present foreign recognized diplomatic debt of Venezuela could be extinguished in about eight years from the 1st January, 1870, if the product of fifteen per cent. of their customs dues were honestly, regularly, and faithfully collected at those four custom-houses, and paid over in the ports to agents of the creditor nations.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc No. 177.

SPANISH WAR VESSELS COMING FOR REPAIRS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House relative to Spanish war vessels coming to the United States for repairs.

MARCH 3, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, in response to the resolution of the House asking for information in relation to the repairs of Spanish war vessels at the docks of the United States, the report of the Secretary of the Navy, to whom the resolution was referred.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1870.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 2, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, which has been referred by you to this department:

"SPANISH WAR VESSELS COMING FOR REPAIRS.

"NEW YORK, *February* 13.

"Orders have been received from Washington to have the docks cleared preparatory to the reception of the Spanish iron-clad frigates Victoria and Lealtad, which are daily expected;"

And whereas there are doubts whether there is any law or treaty with Spain which imposes on this government the duty of repairing Spanish vessels of war under the circumstances now existing: Therefore,

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to inform this House, at the earliest convenient moment, whether the orders referred to have been given; and if so, by what authority.

In reply to the resolution I have the honor to state that informal application was made to this department, on behalf of the Spanish government, for permission to deposit the armament and part of the equipment of the ships referred to in the navy yard at New York, preparatory to going into private dock for repairs. It was replied that such an application should be made only through the State Department.

No further application has since been made.

There is no law or treaty stipulation on this subject known to the department, but it has always been our uniform practice toward all nations with whom we are at peace, (and that of Spain and other nations toward ourselves,) to afford, in our navy yards, to the officers of war ships needing repairs such of the required facilities for that purpose as did not interfere with our own work.

By this reciprocal custom the officers of the ships referred to would be entitled, should they require it, to the use of our government docks when disengaged.

This is not likely to be the situation of the docks, however, and they will not be cleared for the purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

The PRESIDENT.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 178.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AT PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

The resolution of the House of February 16, 1870, in relation to the erection of a suitable building at Paducah, Kentucky, for the accommodation of the United States courts, post office, internal revenue, customs, and other offices of the government located in that city.

MARCH 8, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 5, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, dated February 16, 1870, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, requested to take into consideration the erection of a suitable building at Paducah, Kentucky, for the accommodation of the United States courts, post office, internal revenue, customs, and other offices of the government located in that city, and to report to this house his views in regard thereto, with such recommendations as he may deem proper, together with estimates of the cost of the building.

In reply thereto I transmit herewith a report of the Supervising Architect on the subject, which I submit to the House without specific recommendations, having previously expressed my views in regard to the erection of public buildings at the present time in a communication to the House dated February 12, 1870.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
March 2, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report on the question of erecting a building at Pa-

ducah, Kentucky, for the accommodation of the United States courts, post office, internal revenue, and other offices of the government located in that city.

The city of Paducah contains a population of between twelve and fifteen thousand inhabitants, and is a point of considerable commercial importance, controlling as it does the navigation of the Tennessee River, and will probably continue to be one of the most important commercial cities of Kentucky.

The revenues collected from various sources at this city amount in the aggregate to nearly $125,000 annually, and will doubtless continue to increase.

There is no fire-proof building in the city, and the various offices of the government are now located in rented buildings, at a cost of $325 per annum. The records are, therefore, constantly exposed to destruction by fire, and their loss would undoubtedly be a source of some embarrassment to the government.

A fire-proof building, of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the public offices in that city, could be erected for say $200,000; but should it be deemed desirable to authorize its commencement at this time, an appropriation of $50,000 would be ample for the present.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 179.

ENCROACHMENTS UPON OSAGE INDIAN LANDS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

IN RELATION

To the encroachment of white settlers upon the lands of the Osage Indians in Kansas.

MARCH 8, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to communicate to Congress, copies of correspondence relative to the encroachment of white settlers upon the lands of the Osage Indians in Kansas.

Concurring with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the views contained in his report of the 3d instant, a copy of which is also inclosed, I respectfully recommend that an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars be made "to enable this department to remove and settle these Indians in their new homes in the Indian country," until further provision can be made for them out of the proceeds of the sales of the Osage Indian lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith copies (in duplicate) of correspondence relative to the encroachment of white settlers upon the lands of the Osage Indians in Kansas. These copies embrace: First. Letter from Superintendent Hoag, dated the 20th of January last, inclosing three communications from Agent Gibson, detailing the difficulties arising from the unlawful intrusion of settlers upon said lands,

and setting forth that there was danger of an outbreak on the part of the Indians in defense of their homes. Second. A report from this office, dated January 27 last, transmitting to the department copies of the papers last mentioned, and recommending that the Secretary of War be requested to send to the Osage diminished reserve a sufficient number of troops to preserve the peace until disposition is made of the subject in controversy. Third. Letter from the Secretary of War, dated the 3d ultimo, addressed to the department, stating that a company of infantry, under a discreet officer, has been sent to the Osage Indian reservation to preserve the peace between the settlers and the Indians thereupon, with directions to encamp near the agency and co-operate with the agent in charge of said reservation. Fourth. Letter from Superintendent Hoag, dated the 25th ultimo, inclosing a letter from Agent Gibson, giving further particulars in regard to the trespasses committed on the Osage lands by white settlers; that one entire village, that furnished homes for over nine hundred Osages, had been virtually destroyed by the squatters, and detailing other outrages committed by them.

I would respectfully suggest that these papers be laid before both houses of Congress for their information, in order that they may have a full understanding of the condition of affairs in connection with these Indians, upon which to base any legislation that may be had in regard to them.

By the treaty of September 29, 1865, they made cessions to the United States from the north and east of their lands, and confined themselves to a diminished reserve.

By the provisions of the treaty of May 27, 1868, which has been recently withdrawn from the Senate, this diminished reserve was to be disposed of, and the Indians removed to a new home in the Indian territory. The reports of the superintendent show that the Indians are desirous of removing to the Indian territory, and, in view of their impoverished condition, and as affording a mode of speedy settlement of the difficulties arising from the encroachment of the whites, I would respectfully suggest that it be recommended to Congress that an appropriation be immediately made of a sufficient amount to enable this department to remove and settle these Indians in their new homes in the Indian country, that being the only place they can now go to. The sum of $50,000, I think, would be adequate for present purposes, until further provision could be made for them out of the proceeds of the sales of the Osage Indian lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Lawrence, Kansas, January 20, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith three communications from Agent Gibson, dated, respectively, the 8th, 10th, and 13th instants, reporting the deplorable condition of affairs upon the Osage reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. FARNHAM,
Chief Clerk.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

OSAGE AGENCY, KANSAS,
Montgomery P. O., 1st month, 8, 1870.

DEAR FRIEND: It appears that the treaty, not yet ratified by the Senate, made with the Great and Little Osage tribes of Indians, in 5th month, 1868, for the remainder of their reservation in the State of Kansas, was regarded by the pioneer whites as opening those lands at once for settlement. When I succeeded Agent Snow, three months since, several thousand settlers were already located, much to the dissatisfaction of the Osages; but at that time, they, with their women and children, went on their annual hunt to the plains; emigration continued, and, at this writing, the Indians are returning home to find some of their cabins, and most of their corn lands, occupied or claimed by those trespassers, who persist in holding them; numerous saw-mills, using up their timber; their rails hauled away; one of their villages nearly destroyed by fire by the whites, with the corn they had carefully stored, and numerous other depredations they bring to my knowledge daily, and ask for damages and protection, which I am unable to afford them. They are interspersed with the settlers along the valley of the Verdigris River, as it meanders nearly forty miles across their reservation, rendering it impossible for one man to protect their interest. They say "We sold our lands to the government nearly two years ago, have received no pay, but the white man came at once and took our lodges and corn patches, and he has brought a great many cattle that eat our winter food. The commissioners said we should have a new country, but you won't let us go there nor protect us here. If government don't like that treaty, why don't they let us make another? We have now no place to live. We want to live in peace with the white man, but we can't here; he robs us of our homes."

In turn the settlers make complaint that their horses are stolen to carry the Indians on the hunt, and cattle and hogs taken for food, and their hay burned; and insisting on my punishing the offenders, or they will take the law in their own hands. The Indians justify their conduct on the ground that the settlers should pay them rent until government pays for the land. Armed whites frequently, by force, take ponies from the Indians as damages for property destroyed or stolen, rendering a general conflict imminent, and only deferred by the great forbearance of the Indians. The Osages enroll about forty-four hundred, are classed among the savages, and could massacre the inhabitants of this valley in a few hours; and if they should be driven to do so this spring, I would not be surprised. I do not write this to make a sensation, but to show the true situation of affairs in this part of the Neosho agency, believing the department will, without delay, take measures to remove the Osages to a new home, or remove the whites from this diminished reserve. I am exerting myself with both parties to keep the peace, and forbear with each other until further advice is received from the government.

My decisions on land claims are **not** satisfactory to the settlers, for under no circumstances do I believe they have any right to take issue with an Osage on that point.

Trusting that I may be advised at an early day that relief for the Osages is near at hand, I am, very respectfully,

ISAAC T. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence.

OSAGE AGENCY, *1st month*, 10, 1870.

DEAR FRIEND: I took some letters off last week to a private office, but can't tell when they will reach thee. Dunlap says he will go himself to-morrow to Humboldt for our mail. About all my time is taken up trying to adjust difficulties between the Osages and settlers, so that I have had no opportunity to work at my quarterly report. I want to make it up this week, and then get away next week, if I can, to the Quapaws, and then be ready for the council in second month.

Please write when and where that is to be, describing the locality or location, so we can find it, and other necessary instructions. I suppose it will take the Osages about twenty days on their ponies. The interpreter, Dunlap, and myself will probably go in a wagon. All of us go by the mouth of the Little Arkansas, Fort Wahita, where we can lay in supplies. I suppose the Osages will have to provision themselves going, and be furnished rations there and returning. All think the time selected as very unfavorable.

This is second day night; have been out till very late on a little sore-backed, half-starved pony, among about a score, in trouble on account of ill treatment of the settlers. One had his hogs driven off by two white men, and when he followed them, they drew their rifles. Another had been assaulted by a settler with an axe because he would not give up the cabin he had built, so that the man could have a home and a claim without labor or expense; some threatening to hang and some to shoot, and so it goes. I sent

several letters by complaining Indians to the settlers giving them the law, &c., as I cannot see all of them personally. One of them said he would shoot me if I sent him another dispatch. I have never had my peace principles tried as some of those Osages have recently, and I fear I could not bear the testimony they do if I were tried in the same way. Yesterday (first day) was quiet; half day I was out till late at night, near ten miles off. Those settlers that are contending with the Indians say they will not leave their claims unless all the settlers are removed from the reservation; that I have no right to discriminate. I think I will call meetings of the settlers in different neighborhoods and explain to them the situation. Probably self-interest will induce those that are not on Indian claims to assist me in bringing some of the intruders to terms to prevent all of them from being expelled from the country.

When Dunlap returns I hope to get papers that will give some information about the treaty. Please write me when it is ratified or defeated, or anything else that transpires which affects them. The lawyers say they cannot stop settlers from cutting timber off those headright tracts until patents are issued, as they are unable to prove a title in the individual half-breed. Hence they are so anxious for their patents.

One of the half-breeds has had taken from his tract this winter over four hundred saw logs, and was powerless to prevent it. If they can be hurried up, there is good reason for it.

We are in usual health; our daughter had a slight chill yesterday. Dunlap and wife have chills occasionally.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC T. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence.

OSAGE AGENCY, *1st month*, 13, 1870.

DEAR FRIEND: I inclose return for fourth quarter 1869, of the Neosho agency. If it is incomplete or erroneous in any particular, I will try to right it when informed.

I also send estimate for first and second quarters of 1870, also vouchers of third quarter's pay of Interpreter Louis P. Choteau. The arrangement made by Snow in the matter, was satisfactory to him.

Have received no mail yet. I heard two days since that No-pa-wa, chief of Little Osages, had just arrived at his town on Elk River.

Two men were in last evening to see me; had come direct from the mouth of Walnut to report the threatening attitude the Osages had assumed out there.

It seems that Hard Rope and Chetopa are there, and have notified all the settlers to leave, creating much alarm. I think those men expected to obtain encouragement and protection or permission to remain; if so, they were disappointed. Hard Rope will probably settle the disputes in this valley when he returns, if something is not done before that time.

A large meeting of Indians and settlers has been called for next seventh day p. m., at L. P. Choteau's, which I trust will result in good.

If thee meets with any suitable person coming down here, or even to Humboldt, please give them an order to Snow for the papers, &c., of the office that remain there in his charge yet. They might be left with Moses Neal, Humboldt, and I could get them some time.

I would be glad to get one of those tents, which, if not issued before, could be sent the same way. We will need the tent badly when we go to the general council.

If the Osage treaty is ratified, or the commissioner permits our chiefs to visit Washington early this spring—I think their removal or going to Washington is of the most importance just now, if the council time should conflict, as war is more imminent here with the whites than with the Kiowas, Arapahoes, &c.

A young, industrious half-breed was in yesterday, with two of his friends, representing that he had built a cabin and had inclosed and cultivated several acres of ground; had been there few years. Now the whites have surrounded him, and one has built within a few yards of his own house, and threatens his life if he does not leave his home; don't allow him to cut timber for rails, &c. There is not language used among Friends that fully describes the meanness and ingratitude of some of those settlers at least, I am ignorant of the terms.

I went to see another case last week. The man came last spring, found a full-blood living on a very desirable piece of ground; he told the Indian if he would let him build a cabin by him he would plow his ground for him, and do many other good things for him. The Indian took him in, and now he threatens the life of the Indian if he comes on the claim. I reasoned the case with him, but to no purpose; told him to pay the Indian a reasonable price for his improvement, or he must get off the claim.

He refused to do either. In conversation with the Indian, I asked him if he felt like taking revenge. He answered that he was trying to live a good Catholic, or he would not take such injustice.

His is a sad case otherwise, for, as they were going out to the hunt, this Indian's wife's brother—a lad—accidentally shot dead an Indian man. The lad's life was only saved by this Indian giving ten ponies, which was all he had, to the dead Indian's family. So he was unable, for the want of ponies, to continue on the hunt, and returned to find the torpid serpent he had taken in and warmed to life, ready to kill him.

Excuse this long desultory letter. About as well as usual, which we cannot feel too grateful for.

Thy friend,

ISAAC T. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter from Superintendent Hoag, by clerk, dated the 20th instant, transmitting three communications from Agent Gibson, detailing the difficulties arising from the encroachment of white settlers on the lands of the Osage Indians.

From the statements made it appears that there is danger of serious outbreaks on the part of the Indians in defense of their homes.

In view of these facts, I would respectfully recommend that the Secretary of War be requested to send to the locality referred to a sufficient number of troops to preserve the peace until disposition is made of the subject in controversy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 23, 1870.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 29th ultimo, upon the subject, I have the honor to inform you that a company of infantry, under command of a discreet officer, has been sent to the Osage Indian reservation to preserve the peace between the settlers and the Indians thereupon, with directions to encamp near the agency and co-operate with the agent in charge of said reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Respectfully referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs February 25, 1870.

GEORGE T. METCALF,
Chief Clerk.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Lawrence, Kansas, 2d month, 25, 1870.

Inclosed herewith please find Agent Gibson's letter of 19th the instant, detailing the illegal and unwarrantable intrusion and encroachment of

the white settlers, taking possession of, and removing for their own use the Osage Indian dwellings, in the absence of the latter while necessarily procuring their subsistence on the plains. Many of the settlers on the prairie lands of the reserve do not disturb the Indians, and will be permitted quietly to remain. But this reckless and aggressive class take possession of the Indian houses and improved lands, steal their corn, stock, fences, and timber, and otherwise molest and aggravate their extremely oppressed condition. It will be necessary for the department to take immediate steps to suppress the encroachments made by this latter class of outlaws. I have given Agent Gibson similar instruction to that given to Special Agent Mitchel, as reported to the department on the 21st instant, and request that I receive instruction in the case, should that prove unavailing. I shall not be surprised to hear of conflict at any moment, if some decisive measures are not adopted.

The number of these desperadoes is small compared with the great body of settlers, and Agent Gibson will do his duty in removing them, or bringing them to justice, if the department affords the necessary aid.

Respectfully,

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

OSAGE AGENCY, KANSAS,
Montgomery P. O., 2d month, 19, 1870.

I wish again to call the attention of the department to the situation of the Osages.

I have had, up to the present time, some hope that, through moral suasion, they might, in some measure, be protected from the oppressive trespassers, but I have been unsuccessful, in but one instance, of effecting fair treatment in the scores of cases brought to my attention, where redress or protection was confidently asked for by the Indian, and which should have been afforded him; but I and they are here powerless, and are defied by the mob spirit.

Many of the settlers are evidently desirous of provoking some resistance from the Osages, so that they might claim justification for the extermination of the tribe, which they boastfully declare they are able to do.

The squatters have their club laws for self-protection, and treat with contempt my requests for them to vacate the cabins, claims, and improvements that they took possession of while the Indians were on the hunt. House-logs and fence-rails in the timber have also been taken and not restored, nor any compensation allowed the Indians who made them.

One entire village, that furnished homes for over nine hundred Osages, has been virtually destroyed by the squatters hauling away the materials during their absence on the hunt. Also a large amount of corn was stolen from cribs, where it had been stored for use this spring.

Believing that the department would make some provision for their protection or removal to a new home, I have thus far been able to persuade the Osages to wait for relief, and not retaliate; but I feel that my power over them in that way is about overbalanced, and I entreat the government to come to their relief in some manner without delay.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC T. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 180.

JAMES C. STRONG.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING,

For the information of the Committee on Military Affairs, the report of the Adjutant General of the Army upon the claim of James C. Strong to be paid as colonel of the Thirty-eighth regiment New York volunteers during the late war.

MARCH 8, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 4, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, for the information of the Committee on Military Affairs, the accompanying report of the Adjutant General of the Army upon the claim of James C. Strong to be recognized and paid as colonel of the Thirty-eighth regiment of New York volunteers duringthe late war.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

To the honorable the Military Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Mr. CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: That you may understand the argument I am about to make, it will be necessary for me to give you a brief statement of the case.

When lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-eighth regiment New York volunteers I was severely wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, having my right hip-joint shot away, shortening my leg about three inches and entirely destroying the joint, thus rendering me a very serious cripple for life.

While still suffering from this wound, Colonel Ward, the colonel of the regiment, was made a brigadier general and I appointed and commissioned colonel of the regiment by Governor Morgan, then governor of the State of New York. I was mustered in as said colonel by Captain Sheldon Sturgeon, of the regular army, who was then a regularly appointed mustering-in officer of the United States. As soon as I could travel I joined my regiment and was mustered out with it as its colonel, receiving my pay as such colonel.

Shortly after being mustered out as colonel of the Thirty-eighth New York, President Lincoln appointed and commissioned me a colonel in the Veteran Reserve Corps, (my wound making it impossible for me to ride horseback, so that I could not again go to the front,) and I was assigned to the command of different posts, thus relieving other officers who were able to go to the front.

I remained a colonel and brevet brigadier general until the 30th of June, 1866, when I was mustered out of service, at which time the sum of $1,577 52 was stopped from my pay as colonel in the Veteran Reserve Corps, on the ground that I had been irregularly paid in 1863, as colonel of the Thirty-eighth New York, the amount being $106 more than I had ever received as colonel of the Thirty-eighth New York, which $106 was merely a mistake in the order; but even that has never been rectified. The paymaster also deducted the five per cent. tax from the $1,577 52, which makes me pay the tax twice, I having paid it once on all I received as colonel of the Thirty-eighth at the time I received it, thus making a still further wrongful deduction against me of $78 87 making $184 87, which errors still remain unrectified, but are included in the $1,577 52. I have copies or duplicates of all the papers in the case.

It is to recover this sum of $1,577 52, now wrongfully withheld from me, that I ask this bill of relief.

Ever since my mustering out I have been laboring with the War Department to right this wrong, with no success, until last fall I finally obtained a decision in effect, that there were so many technicalities in the case they could not pay the claim; but I was informed that they had become convinced the claim was a just one and ought to be paid, and that if I would have a bill for my relief brought before Congress, (which would cover the technicalities,) the War Department would (if its opinion was asked) certify that it was a just and legal claim and recommend its payment.

It is to surmount these technicalities found by the War Department, not, however, affecting the justice of my claim, that I seek relief by bill.

That you may understand what the War Department deemed technicalities, I will state them:

One was, that the rolls of the Thirty-eighth regiment New York volunteers showed me "absent without leave," by reason of my surgeons' certificates not being forwarded, during part of the time that I was confined to my bed with my wounds.

This I satisfactorily answered, by showing by the affidavits of my surgeons, and others, that my surgeons' certificates were regularly forwarded by my friends or surgeons, and by the affidavit of Captain John Mara, first adjutant of the Thirty-eighth, who swears they were regularly received at regimental headquarters, and by the affidavit of Colonel Hyde, second adjutant of the Thirty-eighth, that they were purposely destroyed by an officer in temporary command of the regiment, who, desiring to be made its colonel, and therefore wanting to get me out of his way, actually destroyed my surgeons' certificates after they arrived at regimental headquarters. I have the affidavit of Colonel Hyde, second adjutant of the regiment, who swears that, of his own personal knowledge, he knows that the officer commanding the regiment took my surgeons' certificates from the regimental files and destroyed them, and ordered my name entered upon the rolls as "absent without leave," which he knew to be false; and then notified the War Department that I had been absent the requisite number of days under then existing orders, and hat my name had been stricken from the rolls of the army. This tem-

porary commander of the regiment (whose name I forbear to mention, unless you desire me to do so) then applied to the governor of the State of New York to be made colonel of the regiment, telling him that my name had been stricken from the rolls of the army; but Governor Morgan took the trouble to ascertain the facts in the case, and appointed and commissioned me colonel of the regiment.

I have the affidavits of General Campbell and Captain Roberts, showing the character of the officer who burned my surgeons' certificates, and which tend to corroborate Colonel Hyde.

The above technicality the War Department, however, considered satisfactorily explained by the affidavits I produced.

The next was my "muster into service." I was regularly mustered in as colonel of the Thirty-eighth regiment, on the 19th of January, 1863, by Captain Sheldon Sturgeon, a regular army officer, and a regularly appointed "mustering-in officer" of the United States Army, as shown by my muster-in roll. It was claimed that my muster-in as colonel was illegal, an order having been issued on the 25th of February, 1863, forbidding the mustering-in of officers not fit for field duty.

This order was issued more than a month, however, after I had actually been mustered in. I was not fit for field service, but was for rear duty, such as commanding prison camps, &c., on which duty I was afterward placed.

This technicality was explained and accounted for to the satisfaction of the War Department. They finally concluded that, as the order forbidding such musters was not issued until more than a month after I had been regularly mustered under then existing orders and regulations, and as the Army Regulations of 1863 (paragraph 1666, of which they claimed referred to officers as well as enlisted men) not having been published until about the middle of September, 1863, more than seven months after my muster in, neither could not affect my case.

The next point was the one upon which my pay was eventually stopped, and is the only one upon which the War Department was not satisfied, but upon which they are now inclined to think themselves in error, and will recommend the payment of the claim, as they now deem it just and right. The facts of this last technicality are as follows:

While I was on my bed, wounded, Colonel Ward, the first colonel of the Thirty-eighth New York, was made a brigadier general. I being then lieutenant colonel, was, on his promotion, made colonel. The major of the regiment was away from it, (being also wounded,) and a senior captain in command of the regiment.

At this time, by an order of the War Department, the Fifty-fifth regiment New York volunteers was consolidated into four companies and put into the Thirty-eighth, and all called the Thirty-eighth, and Colonel De Trobriand, the colonel of the Fifty-fifth, placed in command of the consolidated Thirty-eighth regiment *by order of the War Department.*

The order of consolidation ordered the division commander to select the officers of both regiments whom he might desire to have mustered out as supernumerary. He selected several and they were mustered out; he did not select me as one of them and I was *not* mustered out.

The officers of the Fifty-fifth regiment who were selected to remain with the Thirty-eighth were all recommissioned as officers of the Thirty-eighth, by the governor of the State of New York, except Colonel De Trobriand, who still retained his commission as colonel of the Fifty-fifth until he was made a brigadier general, never being commissioned as colonel of the Thirty-eighth, thus showing that the division com-

mander only intended he should be *temporarily* in command, until I should recover sufficiently to return to the regiment. Had he not thus intended he would have named me among the number to be mustered out, (for he knew me personally and intimately,) and Colonel De Trobriand would have been recommissioned colonel of the Thirty-eighth, just as all the other officers of the Fifty-fifth that did remain permanently with the consolidated Thirty-eighth were.

This intent of the division commander can also be inferred from some remarks he made in his official report of the battle of Williamsburg, (he then commanded the brigade in which I served,) in which, speaking of myself, he says: "His wound, although disabling him, I am happy to report is not mortal, and he will be soon returned to his regiment."

This, I think, proves conclusively that it was his intent at that time to only have Colonel De Trobriand assume temporary command of the regiment until I, its rightful colonel, should recover from my wounds.

Colonel De Trobriand always drew his pay under and by virtue of his commission as colonel of the Fifty-fifth New York. He could draw it in no other way, for that was all the commission he held.

I will now present the legal point, which I think you will see governs the whole case and is in my favor:

Section 3, chapter 57, of the act of Congress relating to volunteers, approved August 6, 1861, (see United States Statutes at Large, No. 12,) provides that "vacancies occurring among the commissioned officers in volunteer regiments will be filled by the governors of the respective States by which the regiments were furnished."

It will be seen by this that the governors were the only persons authorized by Congress to appoint or commission officers to State regiments. This shows you at once that it was beyond the power of the War Department to appoint a colonel to the Thirty-eighth regiment New York volunteers, other than as a mere temporary appointment. The War Department undoubtedly had the power, and often did temporarily assign officers to duty with another regiment than that in which they were commissioned, until the vacancy in said regiment was filled by appointment of the governor of the State from which the regiment came. It undoubtedly had the power to assign Colonel De Trobriand to the command of the Thirty-eighth during the absence of myself, its rightful colonel. It mattered not whether Colonel De Trobriand belonged to a New York regiment or had belonged to a regiment from any other State; the War Department is not limited to States, and could have assigned him to the command of the Thirty-eighth just the same; and it was immaterial whether he had been a colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major, provided he ranked all the other officers of the regiment. But the War Department had not the right or authority to make him the actual colonel of the regiment, thus filling a vacancy. The War Department cannot override the acts of Congress, and assume the rights which they give to the governors of States alone.

For instance, suppose a vacancy had really existed at the time Colonel De Trobriand was placed in command of the Thirty-eighth by order of the War Department; suppose then that afterward Governor Morgan, governor of the State of New York, had appointed and commissioned a person colonel of the Thirty-eighth New York, and sent him to take command of the regiment; will it be held for a moment that the War Department could have said to Governor Morgan, "Take back your colonel, there is no vacancy existing now, we have filled it," and refused to muster him in and give him command of the regiment, thus annulling the acts of Congress, and depriving the governors of States of the power

to officer their own regiments? For, if the War Department had the right to appoint a colonel, it of course had the right to appoint all the lower grade of officers; and as it was just as legitimate for the War Department to assign an officer of a Kentucky (or any other State) regiment, or of the regular army, to the command of a New York regiment, we might have had a New York regiment in the field, without a single New York officer in it—thus setting the governor entirely at defiance.

I repeat, that the acts of Congress do not give the War Department any authority to appoint permanent regimental officers to State regiments; and any order of the department assuming to do it, was illegal, and therefore void.

This being the case, Colonel De Trobriand could only have been temporarily in command of the Thirty-eighth New York, and could, legally, only draw his pay under and by virtue of his commission as colonel of the Fifty-fifth New York, temporarily commanding the Thirty-eighth, the same as though he had been assigned to court-martial or staff duty, and he could have done this had his regiment actually been mustered out of service; and it could not affect me, or my rights, under and by virtue of my commission, although I was confined to my bed suffering from wounds.

The War Department claimed "that Colonel De Trobriand was the actual colonel of the regiment, and that the order of the War Department made him such, and that being the case, I, of course, could not be the colonel;" and it was upon this (as I claim exceedingly erroneous) ground, that they finally stopped my pay. They do not claim that he was ever appointed or commissioned colonel of the regiment by the governor of the State of New York, for he never was.

I think I have shown, conclusively, that the act of Congress is entirely against them on this point; and they do not deny the fact that Colonel De Trobriand was only in command of the Thirty-eighth by order of the War Department, and never appointed or commissioned as colonel of said regiment by the governor of the State of New York. I proved this by the following certificate from the adjutant general's office of the State of New York:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
Adjutant General's Office, Albany, July 16, 1866.

This is to certify that J. H. Hobart Ward was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-eighth regiment of infantry, New York volunteers, June 20, 1861, to rank from May 30, 1861, and that upon his promotion, Lieutenant Colonel James C. Strong was commissioned colonel, November 10, 1862, to rank from October 10, 1862; and further, that the above-mentioned officers were the only ones ever appointed or commissioned colonel of that regiment.

B. C. GILBERT,
Colonel and A. A. A. General.

Having established this fact, it seems to me that the act of Congress above referred to settles the question in my favor; for if the War Department could not fill the vacancy, and thus defy the governor, of course the governor's appointment and commission held good, and I, being the legal, rightful colonel, was entitled to my pay.

Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee, having proven, I hope to your satisfaction, the first point of my claim, its legality, permit me to add a few words on the second and last point, its justice.

In April, 1861, my country, for the first time in my manhood, called upon its young men for war. I was then practicing law in the city of Buffalo, State of New York, with a sound constitution and perfect health, and as fine prospects for the future as any young lawyer ever

had. After a short mental struggle as to whether it was my duty to leave my wife and children, close my office and become a soldier, I decided in the affirmative, and on the 19th of April, 1861, I had raised a company and was elected its captain. I was soon made lieutenant colonel and then colonel of the Thirty-eighth New York, and, as before stated, wounded at the battle of Williamsburg.

"Wounded at the battle of Williamsburg" is a short phrase; but that wounding has changed my entire life, ruined and blasted every hope. That wounding, attended, as it is, with partial paralysis of my entire right side, has changed me from a healthful, vigorous young man to a deformed, decrepit old man, even before attaining middle life.

When that rebel bullet struck my hip there was not a gray hair in my head; when I arose from that dreadful bed of suffering, my head was silvered over with the gray hairs of fifty years, my constitution broken, my health ruined, and my energies gone, and dependent entirely upon my own personal exertions for my daily bread and that of my wife and little ones.

I have been trying for the last four years, and have expended a large sum of money in my endeavors to right this wrong; and can it be possible that after all my services, all my personal sacrifices, my agonies of suffering and ruined future, (all of which, thank God, I can say were freely given and freely endured for my country's cause,) that those who manage the affairs of government should seek to wrong me of my just dues, even had there been some technical errors in the manner in which the business was transacted in the early part of the war?

Permit me to quote from a report made by order of the Surgeon General of the United States Army in regard to my case, which was as follows:

"Lieutenant Colonel Strong was examined by me in July, 1866, and again in March, 1867, and his case was found to present a most remarkable instance of survival from a gun-shot injury involving the hip joint."

"Such a result, after a gun-shot injury of the hip joint, without a surgical operation, must be regarded as among the rarest facts in military surgery."

Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee, will you not pardon the seeming egotism, if, smarting as I confess I do under the injustice I deem myself to have suffered by this long withholding of my just dues, and being compelled, as I have been, to expend the large sum of money I could so ill afford to do, in my endeavors to right this wrong, I quote what the general commanding the brigade in which I served in the battle of Williamsburg says of myself in his official report of that battle, now on file in the War Department. It was as follows: "Lieutenant Colonel Strong, Thirty-eighth New York regiment, deserves special mention for his gallant conduct."

By this you see, gentlemen, that I have performed my duty, winning the commendations of my commanding officers upon the field of battle, upon which field of battle I was made a very serious cripple for life, by the bullets of the enemy, and having established the illegality of the stoppage of my pay, now ask you, in the name of right and justice, to grant me the relief prayed for in the bill.

JAMES C. STRONG,
Late Col. and Bvt. Brig. Genl. United States Vols.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1870.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

This claim has repeatedly been before this office and the Secretary of War.

The claimant, in arguing against the stoppage as set, (after full investigation and consideration,) by Special Order 322, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, July 7, 1866, has submitted several lengthy communications, in substance the same as in the printed argument now under consideration, but all have had basis on erroneous premises, viz: that the War Department had not the power to consolidate two regiments, and designate the colonel to command the regiment so formed.

At the present time it is not necessary to indicate the laws and regulations under which consolidations, as referred to, were made. Independent of all else, such consolidations were made from the beginning, and the claimant is the first one who has disputed the authority so exercised. In the case of the consolidation of the Thirty-eighth and Fifty-fifth regiments Infantry New York volunteers, the consolidation was made under proper orders and regulations, and thereby Regis De Trobriand became the colonel of the new organization.

The War Department has not indicated to this office, nor has the office acknowledged, technicalities.

1. That the claimant was properly mustered in as colonel of the Thirty-eighth New York volunteers.

2. That the department erred in making the stoppage of pay.

The department did remove the charge as set on the rolls, of "absence without leave," because investigation indicated it to have been erroneous; this affected him as lieutenant colonel and not as colonel of the Thirty-eighth regiment.

Attention is invited to copies of the following papers:

1. General brief of the case.

2. Copy of indorsement, January 12, 1863, on claimant's letter dated December 30, 1862.

3. Letter to claimant, November 25, 1865.

4. Letter to claimant, February 20, 1866.

5. Report to Secretary of War, March 19, 1866, and indorsement thereon, July 6, 1866, upon which was based the order stopping the claimant's pay.

6. Copy of Special Orders 322, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, July 7, 1866, directing the stoppage to be made.

It is the belief of this office that the severely wounded condition of General Strong impaired his mind, and that in consequence, and under his muster-in as colonel, (which, from the time all facts were known, was viewed as irregular and void by this office,) he really believed himself the colonel of the regiment to which Colonel De Trobriand fell under the consolidation; that there was, by certain officers, some improper efforts and tampering with records, with a view to the removal of the claimant from the service; and that certain orders and correspondence relative to his discharge from the service did not reach him prior to the muster-out of the consolidated Thirty-eighth and Fifty-fifth regiments. If said orders had been received by him they would the sooner have positively notified him of his proper status. His failure to receive them is probably due to his wounded condition, preventing him from keeping this office advised of his change of address.

Therefore it is recommended that such special legislation be had as

will enable the Secretary of War to recognize James D. Strong as colonel of the Thirty-eighth (consolidated) regiment New York volunteers, from November 16, 1862, to June 22, 1863, notwithstanding Regis De Trobriand was paid as colonel of the same organization for the same period.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

No. 1.

Case of Lieutenant Colonel James C. Strong, (claimant as colonel,) Thirty-eighth New York volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 2, 1870.

May 5, 1862.—Was severely wounded in the hip at the battle of Williamsburg.

May 17.—Granted thirty days' leave of absence by General Wool at Fort Monroe, (was taken home by his brother on a stretcher under influence of morphine).

June 14.—Forwards medical certificate for extension of leave; is confined to his bed. (Colonel J. H. Hobart Ward, commanding regiment, June, 1862.)

June 25.—Leave extended thirty days from June 17, by Special Orders No. 144, paragraph 1, from this office. (S. 679, V. S., 1862.)

July 11.—Leave extended thirty days on medical certificate, by Special Orders No. 159, paragraph 1, from this office.

July 17.—Colonel J. H. H. Ward acknowledged receipt of order at regiment, extending Strong's leave.

August 18.—Forwards medical certificate for extension of leave thirty days.

November 3.—Reported for discharge under General Orders No. 100, of 1862, by Lieutenant Colonel William Birney, who states Strong was "wounded at Williamsburg, and absent since about May 5, 1862. Leave expired August 16, 1862. (B. 1728, V. S. 1862; no action.)

November 16.—Recommended for honorable discharge by Lieutenant Colonel Birney, (B. 1796, V. S., 1862), and accordingly discharged by Special Orders No. 369, paragraph 6, Adjutant General's Office, November 29, 1862, to date November 16, 1862.

November 15.—Again recommended for discharge by Lieutenant Colonel Birney. (B. 1824, V. S., 1862). Action taken on B. 1796, 1862.

November 24.—Strong makes a complete statement of his case, thinking he may have been reported absent without leave, in consequence of having no extension of his leave in orders. States that Governor Morgan has promoted him to the colonelcy of his regiment, and intimates that efforts are being made to defeat his appointment. (S. 1714, V. S., 1862). Note in red ink on this paper: "Discharge has been already made to date November 16, 1862. File."

December 30.—Strong, signing himself as colonel Thirty-eight New York, by letter dated "Camac's Wood Hospital, Philadelphia," requested information as to position held by him as indicated by rolls. (S. 1994, V. S., 1862). Returned January 12, 1863, with the information that he was reported "absent without authority since August 16, 1862; dropped by General Order No. 91, War Department, July 31, 1862. This regiment was consolidated with the Fifty-fifth New York, and is now commanded by Colonel De Trobriand as the Thirty-eight." Was not informed of his discharge. (E. B. 285, V. 2).

December 17.—By letter dated "Officers' Hospital, Camac's Woods," Strong, signing himself as colonel Thirty-eight New York volunteers, requested a certificate showing a vacancy in the colonelcy of the Thirty-eight, that he might be mustered. (S. 1864, V. S., 1862). Referred January 7, 1863, to the commanding officer Thirty-eight New York for report, giving an extract from the rolls, and inquiring who remains as colonel of the Thirty-eight New York. Returned January 16, 1862, by Colonel De Trobriand, (D. 45, V. S., 1863,) stating that his commission as colonel Fifty-fifth New York dates from August 28, 1861, and that he is in command of the Thirty-eight by reason of consolidation. No vacancy as colonel.

January 27, 1863.—This office wrote to Mr. J. C. Strong, late lieutenant colonel, &c., Philadelphia, "that the regiment had been consolidated with the Fifty-fifth, and R. De Trobriand mustered in as colonel. On rolls for October, 1862, you are reported absent without authority since August 16, 1862. Dropped from rolls by General Orders No. 92, War Department, July 31, 1862." (He was exempt from being dismissed under General Orders No. 92. See paragraph 2, of section 2, General Orders No. 92).

January 19.—Strong mustered as colonel Thirty-eight New York by Captain S. Sturgeon, at Buffalo, to date November 10, 1862.

April 15.—By letter dated at Buffalo, N. Y., Strong signing as colonel Thirty-eighth New York, writes to the Surgeon General stating that last December he was ordered by him from Buffalo to Officers' Hospital, Philadelphia. Tendered his resignation, which was not accepted. Ordered back to Buffalo by surgeon in charge Officers' Hospital, Philadelphia. Desires to be ordered to Boston for treatment. (S. 764, V. S., 1863.)

May 2.—Mustered out by Special Orders No 199, paragraph 15, Adjutant General's Office, to date October 31, 1862. His copy sent to Buffalo.

June 6.—Strong took command of regiment, and on muster-out roll, dated June 22, 1863, he is borne as colonel, with remark "Joined as lieutenant colonel. Mustered in as colonel November 10, 1862. In command of regiment since June 6, 1863."

October 28, 1865.—Memoranda furnished this office by General Breck, Assistant Adjutant General, in regard to the status of Colonel Strong. (A. 1299, V. S., 1865,)

October 30.—Referred to Paymaster General to know what payments had been made to Strong.

November 1.—Returned. Paid as lieutenant colonel from December 28, 1861, to November 16, 1862, and as colonel from November 16, 1862, to June 23, 1863. Paid to June 23, 1863, on certificate signed by Surgeon John Campbell, United States Army, upon his discharge.

November 16.—Returned to Paymaster General for copies of the orders on which paid.

November 21.—Returned to Adjutant General's Office.

November 25.—Returned to Paymaster General with directions to make no further payments to James C. Strong, brevet brigadier general and colonel Fifteenth Veteran Reserve Corps until further orders. Same date.—Letter written General Strong informing him of the stoppage of his pay, reciting his record as obtained from the rolls, and calling for a full report.

November 28.—Returned by Paymaster General. Stoppage has been entered as directed.

November 30.—Letter written Paymaster General directing him to call upon the paymasters who paid Strong for reports as to the circumstances under which the irregular payments were made.

December 1.—Returned. The paymasters have been mustered out of service.

November 24.—Letter written Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. Sturgeon, United States Army, calling on him for an explanation as to the circumstances under which he mustered Strong, he being physically unfit for duty.

December 12.—Returned. Cannot furnish the information from the data in his possession.

December 27.—Referred to Brevet Colonel Hayman for report, and returned by him January 13. Muster was made upon express request of Governor Morgan. (S. 2806 V. S. 1865.)

December 19.—Strong acknowledges receipt of communication of November 25. Will soon answer.

February 10, 1866.—Strong reports as follows, in reply to communication of 25th November, 1865:

That the rolls of the Thirty-eighth New York, which report him absent without leave, were purposely made erroneous by Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Birney, Fourth New Jersey volunteers, who, temporarily assigned to command of the regiment, with a view to securing the colonelcy of the same, burned his medical certificates; this can be substantiated by the adjutant of the regiment, if he could be found. Jno. C. Strong, brother of General Strong, makes affidavit to the fact that he brought his brother all the way from Fort Monroe to Buffalo on an army stretcher, and being unable to forward his own certificates, he forwarded them as directed by regulations, but did not retain a copy; that his brother was confined to his bed all summer; that in December, 1862, unable to sit up, he was taken in sleeping car to Philadelphia for a surgical operation; that he joined his regiment on crutches. Dr. Miner makes affidavit that he attended General Strong from May, 1862, to May, 1863, except for the time he went to Philadelphia; that he was unfit for military duty the whole time, and that he signed a great many certificates for him; how many, does not recollect. Surgeon Wm. Camac, in charge officers' hospital, Philadelphia, January 5, 1863, certifies that Colonel Strong has been under treatment in that hospital since December 12, 1862, for gunshot wound of hip; unfit for duty. Strong states he never received a copy of Special Orders No. 199, May 2, 1863, which mustered him out of service, to date October 31, 1862; did not know anything about it until the letter of 25th November, 1865, was received. In regard to his muster as colonel, states that he was mustered by Captain Sturgeon, January 19, 1863, to rank from October 10, 1862, instead of November 10, 1862, as alleged, (see retained copy of muster-in roll;) that it cannot be void, as the order forbidding the muster of officers unfit for field duty was not issued until February 25, 1863, (General Orders 48 of 1863,) while his muster was made January 19, 1863. In regard to the colonelcy, Colonel Ward was the first colonel, and he the second; Colonel De Trobriand was only temporarily in command, and soon made brigadier general; he

joined the regiment on crutches June 6, 1863, and signed all the muster-out papers; a cripple for life; hopes stoppage will be removed.

February 20.—Letter to Colonel Strong in reply to his statement of February 10, and calling on him for certain information.

March 3.—In reply to letter (Adjutant General's office) 20th February, states (S. 262 V. S. 1866) that he informed in said letter that his absence from August 31 to October 31, 1862, is satisfactorily accounted for; inquires if the time from August 16 to August 31 is still unaccounted for, as in the letter from Adjutant General's office of November 25, 1865, he is reported absent without leave from August 16, 1862. (His absence from August 16 is accounted for; see medical certificate, S. 2076 V. S., 1862.)

In regard to paragraph 1666 (should be 1638) of 1861 regulations, submits that it refers solely to enlisted men; should not be punished for the violation of an order, the existence of which he was ignorant of; thinks it was not the custom when he was mustered to physically examine officers prior to muster; not having been discharged for disability, his case does not come under the paragraph.

In answer to section 4. The indorsement from Adjutant General's office, January 12, 1863, was not received. (For indorsement see E. B. 285, vol. 2.)

In answer to section 5. Did not receive letter of 27th January, 1863, from Adjutant General's office.

Reason for not receiving the foregoing: was brought home from Philadelphia prior to January 12, 1863; if received at Philadelphia they were never forwarded. He wrote the letters, not doubting his rightful position, but to ascertain if rolls had been tampered with; not receiving any answer, wrote to adjutant general of State.

In further answer to section 5. Had the evidence of the adjutant general of New York that there was a vacancy in the grade of colonel.

In answer to section 6. Did forward sick certificates in 1863; if affidavit of his brother and Surgeon Miner are not believed, can substantiate their good character and standing if demanded. Never received or heard of Special Orders No. 199, Adjutant General's Office, 1863, which discharged him; request a copy of it to complete his files. If, for argument sake, he had not forwarded sick certificates, submits that it could be wholly rectified now, by proper evidence as to his condition at that time. His pay to the amount of $1,471 52 was permitted to accrue for the reason that after General Order No. 100, of 1862, was issued, the paymaster stated that he could draw no more pay until he joined his regiment. No court was convened on joining his regiment, because cause of his absence was so apparent in his appearance.

As to the second section, the governor being the only person authorized to officer New York regiments, claims that the War Department had no power to appoint De Trobriand, of the Fifty-fifth, Colonel of the Thirty-eighth, except temporarily, and, therefore, he was justified in being mustered as colonel to fill the vacancy; never intended to admit that De Trobriand was colonel of the Thirty-eighth when he signed the muster-out roll; drew his pay as colonel, knowing from the adjutant general's records of New York that none other had been legally paid as such; knew De Trobriand drew pay as colonel, but supposed it was as colonel of the Fifty-fifth, the same as if he had been on court-martial duty; sent notice of being commissioned colonel about November 20, 1862, and not hearing anything to the contrary, supposed he was recognized as colonel of the Thirty-eighth. November 24, 1862, sent statement in regard to his absence, and stated he had been commissioned colonel of the Thirty-eighth. (See S. 1714 V. S. 1862. Note in red ink: "Discharge has been already made, to date November 16, 1862. File.")

No. 2.

Late Lieutenant Colonel James C. Strong, Thirty-eighth New York volunteers.

Indorsement on his letter dated "Camac's Woods Hospital, Philadelphia," Dec. 30, 1862. (S. 1993 V. S. 1862.) "Requests information as to position held by him, as indicated by the rolls."

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 12, 1863.

Respectfully returned. Your name is borne on the field and staff roll of the Thirty-eighth New York volunteers, for July and August, 1862, as lieutenant colonel of the regiment. Remarks: Severely wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; absent sick; and a line run through the name and remarks; then on the back of the roll is the name with the following remarks: "Absent without authority since August 16, 1862; dropped by General Orders No. 92, War Department, July 31, 1862." This regiment was consolidated with the Fifty-fifth New York volunteers, and is now commanded by Colonel De Trobriand, as the Thirty-eighth.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 25, 1865.

GENERAL: I am directed to invite your attention to the following facts, viz: On the 2d of May, 1862, you were mustered out of the service by Special Orders 199, paragraph 15, from this office, to date from October 31, 1862, and a copy of the same was forwarded to you at Buffalo, New York It appears that you were mustered in as colonel Thirty-eighth New York volunteers, November 10, 1862, when physically disqualified for service in the field, and the same was therefore void.

The records of this office show that you were absent from your regiment without leave from August 16, 1861.

You are now directed to forward to this office, for the information and action of the War Department, copies of the orders or surgeon's certificates accounting for your absence from August 16, 1862, to October 31, 1862, with an explanatory letter setting forth the circumstances under which you re-entered the service, the absence of your name from the rolls, November 1, 1862, to June 6, 1863, (there being another colonel of the regiment from December 22, 1862,) and the appearance of your name on the muster-out rolls, dated June 22, 1863, as "in command of regiment since June 6, 1863."

It appearing that you have been irregularly paid during the time aforesaid, a stoppage has been set against your pay until further orders from the Secretary of War.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Brigadier General JAMES C. STRONG,
Col. Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps,
(late Lieutenant Colonel Thirty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers,)
Quincy, Illinois. Through Brevet Brigadier General James Oakes,
Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer, Springfield, Illinois.

No. 4.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 20, 1866.

GENERAL: I. have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, (in reply to one from this office dated November 25, 1865,) and am directed to inform you as follows:

1. Your absence from the regiment from August 31 to October 31, 1862, is satisfactorily accounted for.

2. Regis De Trobriand was colonel of the Thirty-eighth New York volunteers after December 23, 1862. He became the colonel by the consolidation of the Fifty-fifth with the Thirty-eighth regiment New York volunteers, under proper orders and regulations, and is admitted by you to be the colonel on the muster-out roll (signed by yourself) of the field and staff of the Thirty-eighth, on which you report him "Joined by consolidation of Fifty-fifth New York volunteers, December 21, 1863. Transferred to command Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, June 1, 1863." (Colonel De Trobriand was not appointed a brigadier general until after the muster-out of the regiment.) An explanation is, therefore, desired, as to the authority of your act in placing yourself on the muster-out rolls as colonel, and mustering yourself for pay as colonel from November 10, 1862, to June 23, 1863, (drawing pay accordingly,) another colonel having been mustered and paid for the period after December 23.

Was it not known to you that the absence on detached service of Colonel De Trobriand as brigade commander did not take him from the regimental rolls, and thus create a vacancy? Admitting that it did not, the record over your own signature sets forth that the vacancy did not occur until June 1, 1863.

3. Paragraph 1666, Army Regulations of 1861, prohibits the muster into service of an officer or soldier not physically fitted for duty. (See the reference in your letter to this point.)

4. On a letter from you, dated Camac's Woods Hospital, Philadelphia, December 30, 1862, asking as to your position on the rolls, you were answered January 12 1863, as per copy of indorsement herewith. Was that answer received by you?

5. In reply to a letter from you dated "Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1862," asking in regard to a vacancy of colonel in the regiment, you were answered by a letter from this office, dated January 27, 1863, copy herewith. Did you receive that letter? When you were mustered into service, what evidence had you that there was a vacancy in the grade of colonel?

3, sick certificates due from officers in the service of the United States were
d from you. The only communication dated in that year and received up
(date of muster-out of regiment,) was your letter of April 15, 1863, to the
eneral, (in which you ask permission to visit Boston,) referred by that offi-
office, and upon which you were discharged by Special Orders 199, series of
ou deemed yourself properly in service, and entitled to pay, why the failure
required sick reports, and why did you permit your pay account to accrue to
t of $1,471 52, that being the sum drawn by you on the erroneous muster-
ereinbefore referred to?
lies are respectfully requested to the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth sections
er, at your earliest convenience.
, general, very respectfully, &c.,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brigadier General JAMES C. STRONG,
Colonel Veteran Reserve Corps,
Late Lieutenant Colonel Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers,
Post-office box 2644, Buffalo, New York.

No. 5.

evet Brigadier General James C. Strong, now Colonel Veteran Reserve Corps and as colonel Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers (prior to appointment in Veteran Corps) from November 10, 1862, to June 23, 1863.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 19, 1866.

cer irregularly, and in violation of the regulations, mustered himself for pay
mber 10, 1862, to June 23, 1863, and drew pay (upward of $1,471 52) accord-
s after mustering and admitting another officer to be the colonel of the regi-
e admission is evidenced by the following record, over his own signature, on
-out rolls: "Regis De Trobriand, * * * joined (as colonel) by consolida-
ty-fifth New York Volunteers, December 21, 1862."
e the United States, and during an investigation of the case, Brevet Briga-
al Strong's pay as colonel Veteran Reserve Corps has been stopped since No-
65, and he now, after offering explanation, asks the stoppage to be removed.
pectfully recommended as follows:
the stoppage be not removed. This action by him in making the muster and
ay, as aforesaid, is so entirely at variance with what the regulations require
of an intelligent officer that his explanations cannot be deemed of any

nsideration of his wounded condition, (accepting his explanations to show
not guilty of intentional wrong,) that no further action be taken in the case,
the stoppage of pay stand until the government is fully reimbursed. Under
ircumstances, the irregular action on his part would have secured a recom-
for summary dismissal or trial by court-martial.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 6, 1866.

fully recommended that Brevet Brigadier General Strong, colonel Veteran
orps, be honorably mustered out of service, the amount improperly drawn by
lonel Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers to be stopped from his final pay-

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ng executed by Special Orders 322.

No. 6.

[Special Orders No. 322.—Extract.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1866.

* * * *

hereby mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date June 30, 1866, on account of his services being no longer required.

This order will not carry transportation allowances, mileage, or transportation in kind, having already been furnished under General Orders No. 165, series of 1865, from this office.

In making final payments to General Strong the sum of $1,471 52, (payment made to him as colonel Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers from November 16, 1862, to June 22, 1863,) and travel pay for four hundred and thirty-six miles, will be set against and stopped from his pay.

* * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 181.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RELATING

To an international exhibition in London in 1871, *with other papers upon the same subject.*

MARCH 8, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 26, 1870.

SIR: In July last, there was received at this department a communication from the British minister, informing it that it is proposed to hold in London a series of annual international exhibitions, commencing in the year 1871.

Each of these annual exhibitions is to be restricted to a few classes of products, thus taking a series of years to exhibit what has hitherto been gathered into one collection.

Although it was manifest that such a series of exhibitions would afford a valuable field of competition to the American industrial interests, this department did not feel at liberty to respond to the invitation without the action of Congress.

Subsequently, Mr. Thornton again informed me that her Majesty's government would be pleased to have a commissioner appointed on behalf of the United States, to examine the products of the United States that might be offered, and to select from them such as he should deem worthy to be entered for competition. Without a "certificate of admission" from such a government representative, no goods are to be admitted to the building which it is proposed to erect for the purpose of these exhibitions.

The articles selected for exhibition in 1871, are the fine arts, woolens, and pottery, in all of which branches American competitors will doubtless present themselves. In order that they might have an opportunity to have their claims for "a certificate of admission" passed upon by a competent officer, the President named as commissioner on the part of the United States, Mr. N. M. Beckwith, of New York, who had served as the chief commissioner on the part of the United States at the late Paris exhibition, with much satisfaction to all exhibitors.

Mr. Beckwith patriotically consented to give his services. He thinks,

however, that an outlay will be necessary to enable the commission to do its work properly. He has written me a letter setting forth the nature, necessity, and the probable amount of such outlay, which he has asked me to transmit to your committee.

I have, accordingly, the honor to inclose herewith the letter of Mr. Beckwith, and to submit the same to the consideration of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. N. P. BANKS,
Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.

NEW YORK, *February* 23, 1870.

SIR: The commissioners appointed by the British government to organize the international exhibition of the products of industry, science and art, in London, 1851, have become convinced, by the observation and experience of twenty years, that the great and unquestionable benefits of international exhibitions can be fully realized at less cost than necessarily attends the vast gatherings of products and people hitherto assembled on these occasions.

In conformity with this conviction, they have proposed a series of annual international exhibitions, on a plan which has received the sanction of the British government.

The new feature of chief importance in this plan, which ranges the products of all kinds in many classes, is the restriction of the exhibition of each year to a few classes of products, exhibiting thus, in succession, the whole.

This will diminish the cost—small exhibitions being less expensive in proportion than large ones. It will also reduce the number of visitors, by presenting less attractions for many who are especially interested in particular classes of products, which will be exhibited only in their turn, and this will further reduce the expenses—limited numbers of persons being supplied with transport and living better and cheaper, in proportion, than multitudes. The diminished assemblage of visitors and smaller collection of carefully selected products will also afford better opportunities for the comparison and study of the products by the great body of producers especially interested in the particular classes of products successively exhibited. The educational effects, which constitute the chief object and value of international exhibitions, will thereby be improved.

The plan, thus modified, becomes practicable, simultaneously, in all the great centers of Europe and America, and similar exhibitions permanently established in London, Paris, and New York, for example, each taking in turn different classes of products, are not only compatible, but, instead of embarrassing, would aid each other.

Great international schools, industrial, scientific, and artistic, would thus be formed, with the stability and life of established institutions, not for local and speculative objects, or the mere amusement of multitudes, but for the diffusion of a practical knowledge of the progress everywhere made in discoveries and inventions, and in the useful applications of the sciences and arts in all the productive industries.

The British commissioners propose also to erect a permanent building suitable for the exhibition, with all the interior constructions and furniture requisite for the exposition of the products, and to receive and exhibit foreign products free of expense to the exhibitors, leaving to

them the cost only of delivering their products at the place of exhibition, unpacked, ready for installation, and taking possession of them again, in the same condition, at the close of the exhibition.

The classes of products which will form the exhibition of 1871 are the following:

I. Fine arts:

1. Painting of all kinds, in oil, water colors, enamel, porcelain, &c.

2. Sculpture, in marble, wood, stone, terra cotta, metal, ivory, and other materials.

3. Engravings, lithography, photography, &c.

4. Architectural designs and models.

5. Tapestries, embroideries, lace, &c., shown for their fine art, and not as manufactures.

6. Designs for all kinds of decorative manufactures.

7. Copies of ancient pictures, enamels, reproductions in plaster, electrotypes of fine ancient works of art, &c.

II. Scientific inventions and new discoveries of all kinds.

III. Manufactures:

a. Pottery of all kinds, including that used in building, viz., earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, parian, &c.; with machinery and processes for the preparation of such manufactures.

b. Wool and worsted fabrics, with the raw produce and machinery for manufactures in the same.

c. Educational:

1. School buildings, fittings, furniture, &c.

2. Books, maps, globes, &c.

3. Appliances for physical training, including toys and games.

4. Specimens and illustrations of modes of teaching fine arts, natural history, and physical science.

IV. Horticulture:

International exhibitions of new and rare plants, and of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and plants, showing specialties of cultivation, will be held by the Royal Horticultural Society in conjunction with the above exhibition.

The condition precedent to the admission of foreign products is "that they shall obtain certificates of admission from their respective governments."

To comply with this rule, and enable the citizens of the United States to participate in the proposed exhibition, the products of applicants must be examined and certified by competent judges.

This service, I have no doubt, will be performed in a judicious and satisfactory manner, gratuitously; but there will be some expenses attending the work, for which provision is requisite:

	Estimate.
1st. Printing and advertising to give suitable publicity.....	$1,000
2d. Office rent for correspondence and proceedings of commission	2,500
3d. Stationery, blanks, postage, cab hire, and office expenses ..	1,500
4th. Warehouse rooms for the examination of products, and labor, unpacking and packing, receipt and delivering, &c ...	2,000
5th. Clerk hire, porter, and assistance in the office	3,000
6th. Reporter to join in the English reports, as proposed by the English commission, to report separately on the exhibition, as the government may direct	3,000
Total.....	13,000

It is not possible to foresee all the items of expenditure, nor to estimate very accurately the necessary cost, but I do not think the aggregate expenses of the work likely to exceed $10,000 or $15,000.

The work of the Paris exposition, the last of which, I understand, is now in the hands of the printers, will soon be closed, and the expenditure is likely to fall somewhat short of the appropriations.

Should Congress see fit to make provision for the London exhibition of 1871, the appropriation for that purpose of the remaining balance of the Paris appropriations will probably cover nearly or entirely the expenditures required.

Respectfully submitted:

N. M. BECKWITH,
United States Commissioner.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 4, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of your committee, a letter of the 25th ultimo, from N. M. Beckwith, esq., the commissioner general of the United States for the London international exhibition, presenting a programme of the exhibition, with explanatory remarks, which he has prepared for publication.

I will thank you to return it to this department when it shall have been read.

This subject was brought to your consideration and that of your committee by my communication of the 26th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. N. P. BANKS,
Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.

NEW YORK, *February* 25, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose with this the sheets which I have prepared for publication, presenting the programme of the international exhibition proposed by the British commissioners, to which I have added explanatory remarks.

Should you approve of this document, its early publication will answer many of the inquiries already beginning to be made on the subject.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

N. M. BECKWITH.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

International exhibition of the products of industry, science, and art, to be held in London.

The annexed correspondence and documents present an outline of the plan of a series of international exhibitions proposed to be held in London, commencing in 1871.

It differs materially, in its general organization and in its details, from the international exhibitions which have preceded it.

The commissioners, who may be considered the founders of international exhibitions, appointed by the British government to organize the exhibition of 1851, are of opinion that the method hitherto pursued admits of improvement.

The experience and observation of twenty years have convinced them that the great utility and numerous benefits of this institution can be secured more effectively and at less cost than necessarily attends the vast collections of products and of people usually assembled on these occasions.

In conformity with this conviction they have prepared a modified plan of international exhibitions, which has received the approval of the British government, and the concurrent assent of several other governments to which it has been presented, and preparations are now making for the construction of the buildings required for the proposed exhibition.

The exhibitions are to be annual; products are to be grouped in numerous classes, and the exhibition of each year to be restricted to a limited number of classes, exposing thus, in succession, the whole.

The exhibition is to be conducted by the British commissioners, and the expenses in London will be borne by them, (excepting machinery;) foreigners being required only to deliver their products free of charge at the place of exhibition, unpacked, ready for installation, and to receive them in that condition at the close of the exhibition.

The condition precedent to the admission of products is "that they shall obtain certificates of admission from their respective governments."

Or they may be sent direct to the exhibition at the expense of the exhibitor, subject to acceptance or rejection by the British judges, and in case of rejection to be immediately removed at the expense of the sender.

The method proposed will obviously diminish the cost of the exhibition—small exhibitions being less expensive, in proportion, than large ones.

The personal expenses of exhibitors and visitors will also be diminished—less numerous bodies being supplied with transport and living better and cheaper, in proportion, than multitudes, which are often in excess of the means provided.

The utility of the exhibition, it is thought, will be, at the same time, increased.

The amusement and gratification of the laudable curiosity, of great crowds, of all ages and sexes, however desirable and beneficial, are not the chief objects of exhibitions.

Their educational effects are more important. Discoveries and inventions spring up continually in numerous and widely separated localities and countries, and in like manner new applications of science and art are constantly made in the productive industries. But the knowledge of such inventions and improvement spread slowly. The rapid diffusion of this knowledge, by bringing together for study from all countries their best products, which are the practical expression of the most advanced sciences, inventions, arts, and industries, is the leading object of international exhibitions.

The conditions most favorable to this purpose are such as afford the best opportunities for examination and study by the numerous body of producers themselves who are engaged in the pursuits represented by the products.

The vast accumulation and bewildering varieties of products hitherto collected, and the confusion and excitement incident to great but transient assemblies of persons, renewed daily by departures and fresh arrivals, is unfavorable to study.

Better selected and reduced quantities and varieties of products, and the diminished numbers of visitors they will naturally draw together at one time, will obviously present conditions more suitable to the main object.

It will be observed, also, that the plan proposed is practicable, simultaneously, in all the great centers of Europe and America, and that similar exhibitions, for example, in London, Paris, and New York, each exhibiting at the same time in different groups of classes, are not only compatible, but, instead of embarrassing, would stimulate and aid each other.

International exhibitions, which are among the most important but ponderous and crude industrial movements of the time, may thus become perfected, organized, and localized, and acquire the stability, order, regularity, life, and spirit of settled institutions—great international schools of industry, art, and science.

The benefits they have already produced in Europe are universally recognized and undisputed, and the general tendency to the adoption of settled and permanent methods is everywhere apparent.

In the United States those who have paid attention to this subject will readily admit that many branches of our industrial arts are greatly in arrear, although in elementary education, general intelligence, inventive genius, and industry we are not surpassed.

But we are deficient in the methods of technical, mechanical, and industrial education, which impart accuracy and skill to industry, and to its products taste and beauty with increased utility and value.

The superiority of a great part of the ornamental, decorative, and useful products of the principal countries of Europe to our own is abundantly attested by our large imports of them and their universal display in every department of social life.

We are, however, less conscious of the fact that this superiority is attributable to the better industrial education of the producers; nor are we sufficiently mindful of the increased value and expanded markets opened to products by simply adding to their utility the qualities of taste and beauty.

We can rival our competitors and realize our aspirations only by adopting the methods approved by experience and sanctioned by results; and it cannot be doubted that our own citizens who are engaged in the pursuits of science and the fine arts, in manufactures and commerce and in all the arts of industry, will appreciate the proposal now presented to them by the British commissioners, and the invitation to cooperate in its execution.

The concurrence of the government in performing the part required of it will involve but a small expenditure of money, which, beyond question, will be readily provided by Congress, if such is the manifest desire and interest of the country.

N. M. BECKWITH,
United States Commissioner General.

WASHINGTON, *August* 26, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with an instruction which I have received from the Earl of Clarendon, I have the honor to inclose two copies of a letter

from her Majesty's commissioner for the exhibition of 1851, explaining a scheme proposed for a series of international exhibitions of specimens of works of fine art and industry proposed to be held annually in London, the first exhibition to take place in 1871. And I am likewise desired to express the hope of the commissioners that each foreign government will appoint, at an early period, a commissioner for the purpose of corresponding with her Majesty's commissioners.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD THORNTON.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, *December* 16, 1869.

SIR: I had the honor on the 26th of August last, in compliance with Lord Clarendon's instructions, to inform you of a proposed international exhibition, to be held annually in London, and to express a hope that the government of the United States would appoint a commissioner to correspond with her Majesty's commissioners.

I have now received a further dispatch from Lord Clarendon upon the same subject, and, by his desire, have the honor to submit to you a copy of a letter addressed to his office by the Secretary of the commission, which shows their wish as to the appointment in question.

I venture to hope that the government of the United States will be able to accede to this wish.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

EDWARD THORNTON.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, &c., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 11, 1870.

SIR: This government having been requested by the British government to appoint a commissioner for the purpose of corresponding with her Majesty's commisioners for the exhibition of 1851, with reference to a series of international exhibitions of specimens of works of fine art and industry, proposed to be held annually in London, the President has been pleased to appoint Mr. N. M. Beckwith, of New York, as such commissioner on the part of the United States.

In conveying this intelligence of the appointment to Lord Clarendon, you will say that communications intended for Mr. Beckwith can be transmitted through the legation of the United States at London.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq.

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851,
5 Upper Kensington Gore, W., July 30, 1869.

SIR: I am directed by her Majesty's commissioners for the exhibition of 1851 to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Clarendon, that they have resolved to institute a series of international exhibitions of selected specimens of the works of fine art and industry, to be held

ally in London, and the first of which will take place in the y

The general principles which will regulate these international
itions are explained in the accompanying announcement, which her
sty's commissioners request that you will move his lordship to have
indness to make known to the representatives of foreign countries,
dited to her Majesty.

Her majesty's commissioners consider that it may be useful to
out that the proposed annual international exhibitions will differ
rially from those which have preceded them. They will be com-
ively limited in extent. The objects will be selected by competent
s before they are admitted. Only a few classes of industrial
ts will be admitted each year. The arrangement will be in classes,
ut reference to nationalities, as heretofore. The exhibitors will be
ed of all charges for arranging and taking care of their objects during
xhibitions. It is intended that the exhibitions shall be opened on
st May, and closed punctually on the 30th September.

. Foreign countries will not have placed at their absolute disposal
in block, but divisions of space in each class; while, in addition
ch allotments, foreign exhibitors will have the privilege of sub-
ng in London their productions for admission under the same rules
itish subjects.

. Under these altered circumstances, which it is hoped will make
exhibitions far less onerous and costly than heretofore to foreigners,
ajesty's commissioners express a hope that each foreign country
ppoint, at an early period, a commissioner for the purpose of cor-
nding with her Majesty's commissioners. It would be the function
ch a commissioner to divide the space available among those who
be considered eligible to exhibit, and to give certificates, which
nable her Majesty's commissioners to receive objects and arrange
in the buildings.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,
Lieutenant Colonel Royal Engineers, Secretary.

e UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE, *Foreign Office.*

[Inclosure.]

International Exhibition of 1871. *No.* 1.

AL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS OF SELECT WORKS OF FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ART, AND SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS.

Her Majesty's commissioners for the exhibition of 1851:

e Earl of Derby, K. G., president.
e Duke of Buccleuch, K. G.
e Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
e Earl de Grey and Ripon, or lord president of the council for the
ing.
ville, K. G.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P.
The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M. P.
The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M. P.
The Right Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., C. B., M. P.
The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M. P., or president of the Board of Trade for the time being.
The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M. P., or vice-president of the committee of council on education for the time being.
The Right Hon. A. H. Layard, M. P., or the first commissioner of her Majesty's works for the time being.
Sir Charles Lyell, Bart.
Sir Roderick J. Murchison, Bart., K. C. B.
Sir Alexander Y. Spearman, Bart.
Sir Francis Grant, P. R. A.
Sir Francis R. Sanford.
Thomas Baring, esq., M. P.
Thomas Bazley, esq., M. P.
Edgar A. Bowring, esq., M. P.
Thomas Fairbairn, esq.
Thomas Field Gibson, esq.
C. H. Gregory, esq., or president of the Institute of Civil Engineers for the time being.
Professor Huxley, F. R. S., or president of the Geological Society for the time being.
Dr. Lyon Playfair, C. B., M. P.
Henry Thring, esq.

A.—Her Majesty's commissioners for the exhibition of 1851 announce that the first of a series of annual international exhibitions of selected works of fine and industrial art will be opened in London, at South Kensington, on Monday, the 1st May, 1871, and be closed on Saturday, the 30th September, 1871.

B.—The exhibition will take place in permanent buildings, about to be erected, adjoining the arcades of the Royal Horticultural Gardens.

C.—The productions of all nations will be admitted, subject to obtaining the certificate of competent judges that they are of sufficient excellence to be worthy of exhibition.

D.—The objects in the first exhibition will consist of the following classes, for each of which will be appointed a reporter and separate committee:

I. Fine arts:

1. Painting of all kinds, in oil, water colors, enamel, porcelain, &c.
2. Sculpture in marble, wood, stone, terra cotta, metal, ivory, and other materials.
3. Engravings, lithography, photography, &c.
4. Architectural designs and models.
5. Tapestries, embroideries, lace, &c., shown for their fine art, and not as manufactures.
6. Designs for all kinds of decorative manufactures.
7. Copies of ancient pictures, enamels, reproductions in plaster, electrotypes of fine ancient works of art, &c.

II. Scientific inventions and new discoveries of all kinds.

III. Manufactures:

a. Pottery of all kinds, including that used in building, viz: Earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, parian, &c., with machinery and processes for the preparation of such manufactures.

b. Wool and worsted fabrics, with the raw produce and machinery for manufactures in the same.

c. Educational.

1. School buildings, fittings, furniture, &c.
2. Books, maps, globes, &c.
3. Appliances for physical training, including toys and games.
4. Specimens and illustrations of modes of teaching fine art, natural history, and physical science.

IV. Horticulture:

International exhibitions of new and rare plants, and of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and plants, showing specialties of cultivation, will be held by the Royal Horticultural Society in conjunction with the above exhibitions.

E.—In Classes II and III, producers will be permitted to send one specimen of every kind of object, being distinguished for novelty or excellence. Detailed rules, applicable for each of the above classes, and lists of the separate trades engaged in the production of objects of manufacture, will be issued. Special rules for horticultural exhibitions will be issued by the Royal Horticultural Society.

F.—The arrangements of the objects will be according to classes, and not nationalities, as in former international exhibitions.

G.—One-third portion of the whole available space will be assigned absolutely to foreign exhibitors, who must obtain certificates for the admission of their objects from their respective governments. Foreign countries will appoint their own judges. The remaining two-thirds of the space will be filled by objects produced in the United Kingdom, or, if produced abroad, sent direct to the building, for inspection and approval of judges selected for the British exhibitors. Objects not accepted for exhibition must be removed according to the notices given, but no objects exhibited can be removed until the close of the exhibition.

H.—All exhibitors, or their agents, must deliver at the building, into the charge of the proper officers, the objects, unpacked and ready for immediate exhibition, and free of all charges for carriage, &c.

I.—Her Majesty's commissioners will find large glass cases, stands, and fittings, free of cost to the exhibitors, and, except in the case of machinery, carry out the arrangement of the objects by their own officers.

J.—Her Majesty's commissioners will take the greatest possible care of all objects, but they will not hold themselves responsible for loss or damage of any kind.

K.—Prices may be attached to the objects, and exhibitors will be encouraged to state their prices. Agents will be appointed to attend to the interests of exhibitors.

L.—Every object must be accompanied with a descriptive label, stating the special reason, whether of excellence, novelty, or cheapness, &c., why it is offered for exhibition.

M.—Due notice will be given of the days for receiving each class of objects, and, to enable the arrangements to be carried into effect, strict punctuality will be required of all exhibitors, both foreign and British. Objects delivered after the days appointed for their reception cannot be received.

N.—Reports of each class of objects will be prepared immediately after the opening, and will be published before the 1st of June, 1871.

O.—Each foreign country will be free to accredit an official reporter for every class in which objects made in such country are exhibited, for the purpose of joining in the reports.

P.—There will be no prizes, but a certificate of having obtained the distinction of admission to the exhibition will be given to each exhibitor.

Q.—A catalogue will be published in the English language; but every foreign country will be free to publish a catalogue in its own language, if it thinks fit.

HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,
Lieutenant Colonel R. E., Secretary.

LONDON, *July* 23, 1869.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 182.

LIGHTS IN ST. CLAIR RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

The resolution of February 11, 1870, *inclosing a report with plans and estimates from Brevet Brigadier General W. F. Raynolds, Corps of Engineers United States Army, engineer* 11*th light-house district, relative to establishing range lights in St. Clair River, Michigan.*

MARCH 8, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 4, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the chairman of the Light-house Board, inclosing report with plans and estimates from Brevet Brigadier General W. F. Raynolds, Corps of Engineers United States Army, engineer 11th light-house district, relative to establishing range lights in St. Clair River, Michigan, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 11th ultimo, on the motion of Mr. Conger.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, March 3, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a report, with accompanying plans and estimates, from Brevet Brigadier General W. F. Raynolds, Corps of Engineers United States Army, engineer 11th light-house district, as embodying the information called for by House resolution No. 38, forty-first Congress, second session, dated February 11, 1870.

Very respectfully,

W. B. SHUBRICK,
Chairman.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, 11TH DIST. MICH.,
February 26, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, a copy of which was forwarded to me with your letter of the 14th inst., calling for estimate of the cost of constructing suitable range lights upon the Middle Ground in the St. Clair River, opposite the village of St. Clair, I have the honor to submit herewith plans and estimates for the proposed structures, also a tracing of the lake-survey chart of river St. Clair, showing the Middle Ground and the proposed light-house site.

As there is a current above the proposed site of ordinarily about three miles an hour, (much more with the wind down the river,) structures of the most substantial kind will be required to withstand the action of the ice sweeping at times with great force over the so-called Middle Ground. I therefore propose cut stone towers with the focal plain of 25 feet above the level of the river.

It is presumed that the plans submitted will sufficiently explain the character of the structures recommended and the manner in which it is proposed to obtain suitable foundations for them.

The estimated cost of the two structures to form a range is $39,765 22.

I have estimated for two towers, because the resolution of the House of Representatives calls for estimates "for the construction of range lights." I think, however, that an examination of the chart will convince the board that one light will be sufficient to guide vessels clear of the so-called Middle Ground. In this case an appropriation of say $20,000 will be sufficient. Letter R indicates the positions of the proposed range lights, and letter B the site of the proposed single beacon, on the accompanying chart.

Quarters have not been provided for the keeper, as it is assumed that he can supply himself in the town of St. Clair.

Very respectfully,

W. F. RAYNOLDS,
Brevet Brigadier General, and Light-house Engineer.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, 11TH DIST. MICH.,
February 26, 1870.

Estimates for range lights on the shoal opposite the city of St. Clair, in St. Clair River, Michigan. Estimate of one tower:

Coffer-dam complete	$2,700 00
52 piles for foundation of tower, at $7	364 00
72 feet of sheet piling to inclose foundation, at $8	576 00
204 cubic feet of timber in grillage, at 40 cents	81 60
200 feet, b. m., of plank in grillage, per M $25	50 00
30 days' service of a steam pump, at $15	450 00
2,473 cubic feet of cut stone, at $3 50	8,655 50
786 cubic feet of rubble masonry, at $1 50	1,179 00
3 M brick for lining tower, at $10	30 00
28 square yards of plastering in tower, at 50 cents	14 00
Iron-work	2,400 00
Wood-work in tower and lantern	175 00
Lightning rod	40 00
Plate glass	140 00

Painting	$250 00
For scaffolding	300 00
Superintendence, 4 months, at $1 50	600 00
Expense of inspection	70 00
For contingencies, 10 per cent	1,807 51
Cost of one tower	19,882 61
Cost of two towers, at $19,822 61 each	$39,765 22

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. RAYNOLDS,
Brevet Brigadier General, and Light-house Engineer.

Rear-Admiral W. B. SHUBRICK,
Chairman Light-house Board, Washington.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 183.

BLACKSMITHS IN THE ARMY, &c.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

A memorial from the cavalry and artillery officers of the army, advising, for reasons fully set forth therein, that the pay of blacksmiths in the cavalry and artificers of artillery be by law augmented, and that the rank of sergeant or corporal be conferred upon them.

MARCH 8, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 7*, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, recommending the same to the consideration of the appropriate committee, the accompanying memorial from the cavalry and artillery officers of the army, advising, for reasons fully set forth therein, that the pay of blacksmiths in the cavalry and artificers of artillery be by law augmented, and that the rank of sergeant or corporal be conferred upon them.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.,
February 23, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose with this, a request that the General-in-chief will recommend to Congress the passage of a law giving to company blacksmiths in the cavalry and artificers doing duty as battery blacksmiths increased compensation. It is found impossible to secure the necessary blacksmiths at the present rate of pay. For this there are several reasons.

First. The number of instructed horse-shoers in the cavalry is diminishing, the business, like many other trades, being now divided into separate branches; one man being a parer, another a fitter, while a third only drives the nails.

Second. The rate of compensation as at present established is no inducement to a competent man to take the position; the labor of a

blacksmith being much more severe and constant than that of a soldier and the pay but two dollars per month more.

Third. The price of labor of all mechanics, particularly blacksmiths, is, on the frontier, very high. No blacksmith of good character, discharged on the frontier, will re-enlist at the present rate of pay, and too many, seduced by the prospect of higher wages, desert before the expiration of their term of service.

These and other reasons leave companies frequently without horse-shoers, or with dissipated and worthless ones, not fit to intrust with the care of the horses' feet.

The inclosed petition is believed to have been signed by more than nine in ten of the officers to whom it has been presented. Other names will be furnished when received.

Three colonels, two lieutenant colonels, eight majors, twenty-six captains, thirty-three first lieutenants, and twenty-six second lieutenants recommend that the pay be increased to thirty-dollars per month, with rank and allowances of sergeants; one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, six captains, three first lieutenants, and three second lieutenants recommend that the pay be increased to thirty dollars, without rank; and four captains, two first lieutenants, and three second lieutenants recommend the pay to be increased to twenty dollars, with the rank of corporal.

With the blacksmiths at present in the service of the government there may be some doubt as to the propriety of giving the rank of sergeant, but it is hoped by the majority of us that, with the proposed increase of pay and rank, a class of men may be secured permanently in the service worthy of the position of sergeant. The rank might be left at the option of the commander of the company, giving an additional sergeant to each company where that rank is held by a blacksmith.

The proposed increase is urged as a matter of economy, as, on the frontier, blacksmiths must be had at any price, and when none can be found in a company the Quartermaster's Department is forced to hire a citizen at the prices of the country. These prices vary at from seventy-five dollars, in currency, to one hundred and fifty dollars, in coin, per month. This last amount I am informed has been paid on the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains.

A school for blacksmiths has within the past year been established at this depot. It has sent to regiments twenty competent horse-shoers; has at present twenty-one men under instruction.

With the aid of this school, and with the proposed increase of pay and rank, we can reasonably expect to supply competent horse-shoers to all the regiments, increasing their efficiency, and saving a large amount of money in horse flesh and wages now paid by the Quartermaster's Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Maj. Fourth Cavalry, Brev. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

The undersigned, officers of light artillery and cavalry, respectfully represent to the Commander-in-chief that the pay of blacksmiths in the army is not sufficient to secure the service on the frontier of competent persons to fill the position. The demand for mechanics is so great that good blacksmiths will not re-enlist, while many are tempted to desert before the expiration of their term of service. We would therefore suggest that the Congress of the United States be requested to raise the pay

of blacksmiths, and artificers employed as blacksmiths, to thirty dollars per month, with rank and allowances of sergeants.

I. N. Palmer, col. 2d cavalry.
A. G. Brackett, lt. col. 2d cavalry.
Jas. S. Brisbin, maj. 2d cavalry.
J. Mix, capt. 2d cavalry, (for the pay, but not for the rank of sergeant.)
E. J. Spaulding, capt. 2d cavalry.
Henry E. Noyes, capt. 2d cavalry, (not for rank of sergeant.)
E. R. Wells, capt. 2d cavalry, (not rank as sergeant.)
James Egan, capt. 2d cavalry, (not rank as sergeant.)
F. U. Robinson, 2d lt. 2d cavalry, (not rank as sergeant.)
Thos. B. Dewees, capt. 2d cavalry.
J. L. Fowler, 1st lt. 2d cavalry.
J. N. Wheelan, 1st lt. 2d U. S. cavalry, company B.
C. T. Hall, 1st lt. 2d U. S. cavalry.
Colon Augur, 2d lt. U. S. cavalry.
F. C. Grugan, 1st lt. 2d cavalry.
T. J. Gregg, 1st lt. 2d cavalry.
Jno. A. Wanless, 1st lt. 2d U. S. cavalry.
Ed. C. Bartlett, 2d lt. 2d cavalry.
S. D. Sturgis, col. 7th cavalry, brev. maj. gen. U. S. A.
M. Moylan, 1st lt. and adjt. 7th cav.
S. C. Plummer, capt. 7th U. S. cav.
Chas. Braden, 2d lt. 7th U. S. cav.
Donald McIntosh, 2d lt. 7th U. S. cavalry.
Geo. W. Yates, capt. 7th cavalry.
Henry Jackson, 1st lt. 7th U. S. cav.
C. H. Rea, 2d lt. 7th cavalry.
H. Walworth Smith, 1st lt. 7th cav.
E. G. Mathey, 2d lt. 7th cavalry.
Henry J. Nowlan, 1st lt. 7th U. S. cavalry.
Jas. M. Bell, 1st lt. and r. qm. 7th cavalry, bvt. maj. U. S. A.
Lewis Merrill, maj. 7th cav., bvt. col.
M. A. Reno, maj. 7th cavalry.
F. W. Benteen, capt. 7th cavalry.
Charles C. DeRudio, 2d lt. 7th U. S. cavalry.
Charles Brewster, 1st lt. 7th cavalry, bvt. capt. U. S. A.
J. G. Tilford, maj. 7th cavalry.
J. Aspinwall, 2d lt. 7th cavalry.
T. B. Weir, capt. 7th cav., bvt. lt. col.
J. F. Weston, 1st lt. 7th cavalry.
Owen Hale, capt. 7th cavalry.
Edw. S. Godfrey, 1st lt. 7th U. S. cavalry.
Edw. Myers, capt. 7th U. S. cavalry, bvt. col. U. S. A., com'g E troop.
W. T. Craycroft, 2d lt. 7th U. S. cav.
W. M. Graham, bvt. brig. gen. and capt. 1st art., com'g light battery K, 1st artillery.
M. O'Brien, 1st lt. 1st artillery, battery K.
E. Van A. Andruss, bvt. capt. and 1st lt. 1st artillery.
H. C. Dodge, 1st lt. 2d art., bvt. capt.
S. M. Price, 2d lt. 2d artillery, per H. W. H., jr.
H. W. Hubbell, jr., 2d lt. 2d art.
Robt. M. Rogers, 2d lt. 2d artillery.
Sam. R. Jones, 2d lt. 4th U. S. art.
Constantine Chase, 1st lt. 3d art.
William Arthur, 1st lt. 3d artillery, bvt. maj. U. S. A.
Arthur Morris, 1st lt. 4th artillery, bvt. capt. U. S. A.
J. Gales Ramsay, capt. com'g battery A, 2d artillery.
D. S. Gordon, capt. 2d U. S. cavalry, bvt. maj. U. S. A.
Wm. A. Dinwiddie, — lt. 2d cav.
Joseph Lawson, 1st lt. 3d cavalry.
Jno. P. Hatch, maj. 4th cavalry, bvt. brig. gen.
Deane Monahan, capt. 3d cavalry.
Wm. J. Cain, 1st lt. 3d cavalry, bvt. capt. U. S. A.
G. W. Budd, 2d lt. 9th cavalry.
James H. Carleton, lt. col. U. S. 4th cavalry, bvt. maj. gen. U. S. A. Gen. Carleton recommends all of the above, except that the blacksmith shall not have the rank of a sergeant.
W. C. Hemphill, 1st lt. 4th U. S. cavalry, com'g company G.
Frank L. Shoemaker, 2d lt. 4th U. S. cavalry.
Wm. N. Grier, col. 3d U. S. cavalry.
Wm. Hawley, capt. 3d U. S. cav.
John C. Thompson, 1st lt. 3d U. S. cavalry.
Royal E. Whitman, 1st lt. 3d U. S. cavalry.
P. D. Vroom, 1st lt. and adjt. 3d U. S. cavalry.

)ONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc.
Session. } { No. 184.

?UESTIONED LETTER OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

LETTER

FROM

! SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

ution of the House of March 16, 1870, *transmitting copies of the ms, letters, and affidavit of Paymaster Thomas H. Looker, United Navy, in relation to the questioned letter of Admiral Farragut, of anuary* 29, 1869.

, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 18, 1870.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representa- the 16th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of grams, letters, and affidavit of Paymaster Thomas H. Looker, States Navy, in relation to the questioned letter of Admiral t, of date January 29, 1869.

ery respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

JAMES G. BLAINE,
peaker of the House of Representatives.

[By telegraph.]

BALTIMORE, *March* 3, 1870.

modore JAMES ALDEN,
nited States Navy, Chief Bureau Navigation:

ectfully apply for permission to go to Washington officially.

THOS. H. LOOKER,
Paymaster United States Navy.

ONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC.
ession. } { No. 184.

UESTIONED LETTER OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

LETTER

FROM

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

tion of the House of March 16, 1870, *transmitting copies of the ns, letters, and affidavit of Paymaster Thomas H. Looker, United Navy, in relation to the questioned letter of Admiral Farragut, of nuary* 29, 1869.

1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 18, 1870.

n compliance with the resolution of the House of Representa- the 16th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of grams, letters, and affidavit of Paymaster Thomas H. Looker, States Navy, in relation to the questioned letter of Admiral t, of date January 29, 1869.

ery respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

JAMES G. BLAINE,
peaker of the House of Representatives.

[By telegraph.]

BALTIMORE, *March* 3, 1870.

nodore JAMES ALDEN,
nited States Navy, Chief Bureau Navigation:

ectfully apply for permission to go to Washington officially.

THOS. H. LOOKER,
Paymaster United States Navy.

r CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC.
d Session. } { No. 184.

QUESTIONED LETTER OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

LETTER

FROM

HE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

resolution of the House of March 16, 1870, transmitting copies of the elegrams, letters, and affidavit of Paymaster Thomas H. Looker, United States Navy, in relation to the questioned letter of Admiral Farragut, of late January 29, 1869.

RCH 21, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March [illegible], 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of the telegrams, letters, and affidavit of Paymaster Thomas H. Looker, United States Navy, in relation to the questioned letter of Admiral Farragut, of date January 29, 1869.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

filed in the department in relation to the subject.* I am in no undue haste to publish it, learning, as I have, how seriously ill Admiral Farragut now is, and as any further controversy might tend to excite and be hurtful to him, I would, of course, rather personally suffer damage. But it is impossible that I can suffer myself to remain under this imputation that so strangely assails me. My desire at present is to have my letters—certified copies—placed before Congress, the Naval Committee, where the other letters are; and in an official shape; that the whole case may be known where it should be known at once, both sides of the question. This of course in the secrecy provided for, when necessary, in Congress—for the members' information, merely—and to be made public only when required, and at a proper time.

Members, then, acquainted with all the facts and circumstances, can govern their views and acts accordingly; and publication in the newspapers can be made when it is right and proper so to do. This is certainly due to me, immediately, I am sure you will see. One may well be willing to permit, for the sake of others, one's own deepest, but unjust, humiliation, for a time; but not forever, for any reason whatsoever. It was once done for all of us. I cannot forget, too, that there are others' interests involved. I must act, therefore, to the extent I ask, and at once.

It is exceedingly difficult for me, sick and suffering as I am, and with now serious illness at home, to determine just what I ought to do—and even to write properly in official shape. I ask you to bear with me, sir, and to kindly give me the strong aid of the department to enable me to right myself and mine to the fullest extent that I properly can, just now; and afterwards, in just and proper ways, to make plain the truth to all the world. And, God helping me, I know I honestly can.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. LOOKER,
Paymaster United States Navy.

Hon. G. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

BALTIMORE, MD., *March* 11, 1870.

SIR: I learn that it is alleged that Admiral Farragut was actually heard to refuse me his signature, at the time specified, to such a letter or letters as that now in question.

I have simply to respond, that he at first did object, because, as he told me, some of his own side of the house had severely criticised and even worried him, for giving the letter to the surgeons, of similar import, previously. Immediately afterwards, however, satisfied that it was right to do it, having all along and then freely acknowledged the justice of staff claims to rank, &c.,† and the perfect equality of paymasters' and surgeons' claims;† and, too, being no more than he had already done for the surgeons, he signed and gave to me in person the letter, then and there, in his own rooms. The urgency of my appeal, and my reasonings, were not in vain.

It will now plainly be perceived by this and my other letters (and I possess other and positively corroborating proofs, not to be shown, or

* And this and others I may have to write on this subject.

† Rightly to judge herein, one must carry himself back to the Welles régimé, with which the Admiral was in fullest accord; and his letters indorsed the Welles regulations as well.

even possible to be referred to, in this shape) that there are two sides to the question; and I desire and respectfully request that this shall be as widely and fully made known as the other, and in the same way.

I herewith inclose an affidavit* to the authenticity of the questioned letter and signature, &c.; which affidavit, with this letter, also, I likewise respectfully request to be forwarded by the department (certified copies or originals) to Congress—Naval Committee—in the same way as the preceding ones, viz: as supplemental to the correspondence already sent in under the late resolution; and to be used in same way, as required, and at proper time.

I make this affidavit only upon the urgent solicitation of my friends. I do not myself see the slightest need of it—it is against my convictions of its necessity. The word of an honest man is as good as his affidavit. And you were yourself kind enough, sir, to say to me the other day, verbally, that a simple official statement in writing from me, reciting the truth as I hold and know it, would serve all needful purposes; and to suggest that I file same at once, which I have done.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. LOOKER,
Paymaster United States Navy.

Hon. G. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington City.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Know all men by these presents, that on or about the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1869, I, Thomas H. Looker, paymaster, did, at the rooms of D. G. Farragut, admiral, at the Ebbitt House, in Washington City, D. C., present to the said D. G. Farragut, admiral, an open letter in my handwriting, for the signature of the said D. G. Farragut, admiral, of date, "Ebbitt House, Washington, January 20, 1869," addressed to "Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy," for the benefit of the paymasters' corps of the navy; which said letter he, the said D. G. Farragut, admiral, did there and then sign and hand to me in person, the said letter being in the precise form and terms following, to wit:

EBBITT HOUSE,
Washington, January 20, 1869.

SIR: The claims of the paymasters' corps, concerning rank, &c., have, in my judgment, equal force and value with those of the medical branch of the service. The legalizing, by act of Congress, of the existing regulations of the Navy Department touching staff rank, should, at least, I think, be accorded.

The practical working of these regulations since 1863, founded, as they are, in strictest justice and right, proves the propriety and necessity of giving them the force and effect of law.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Admiral.

Hon. G. WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

And, further: That the questioned letter now on file at the Navy Department, of same date, style, form, and tenor, from "D. G. Farragut, admiral," to "Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy," and in the same handwriting, and which said letter, I, Thomas H. Looker, paymaster, saw there on the 5th of the present month, and again on the 8th instant,

* Marked Inclosure No. 1.

is the identical letter referred to in the foregoing part of this affidavit; and that I, Thomas H. Looker, paymaster, then immediately and unhesitatingly recognized and acknowledged the said letter as the one which the said D. G. Farragut, admiral, gave to me at the time and place specified; and, further, that I identified both my own handwriting in the body of the said letter, as mine, and the signature of D. G. Farragut, admiral, to the said letter, as his, as well as I can know or identify anything in the world.

All this to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. H. LOOKER,
Paymaster United States Navy.

STATE OF MARYLAND, *Baltimore City, ss:*

Affirmed and subscribed to before me this 11th day of March, 1870.

W. H. HAYWARD,
Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland,
in and for the City of Baltimore.

STATE OF MARYLAND, *Baltimore City, ss:*

I hereby certify that W. H. Hayward, esq., before whom the annexed affirmation was made, who has thereto subscribed his name, was, at the time of so doing, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, duly commissioned and sworn.

In testimony whereof, I hereto set my hand and affix the seal of the superior court of Baltimore City, this 11th day of March, A. D. 1870.

[SEAL.] GEORGE ROBINSON,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 185.

EXPEDITION AGAINST PIEGAN INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

IN ANSWER TO

The resolution of the House of March 4, 1870, in relation to the late expedition against the Piegan Indians.

MARCH 8, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1870.

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, I have the honor to communicate herewith all information in this department "relative to the late expedition against the Piegan Indians."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your department, of House resolution directing you to communicate to the House all the information in your department relative to the late expedition against the Piegans.

Said resolution having been referred to this office for report, I herewith submit copies of all the papers emanating from, and received at, this office relating to the matter.

The resolution, inclosed with your reference of the 5th instant, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

HELENA, M. T., *August* 3, 1869.

SIR: I feel it my duty to report to you that I fear before long we may have serious difficulties between Indians and whites in this Territory, and I would urge upon you the necessity of applying for an immediate increase of military force in Montana to prevent this. There is no section of the country that has more Indians in it than Montana, taking into consideration those who permanently reside here and those who visit the Territory peaceably, or with hostile intentions. I think, taking them altogether, I can safely say that about 50,000 to 60,000 men, women, and children is the total of Indians frequently located here; and yet there is, if I am not mistaken, no section of the Indian country that has fewer troops stationed in it. At present there are not over four hundred men in the Territory, inclusive of the four companies of the second cavalry, which have recently arrived, and, as I understand, are to leave and rejoin the Department of the Platte before winter. Should they do so that would leave about two hundred men. These troops are distributed as follows: One company of infantry at Camp Cooke, which is situated on the Missouri River, seventy-five miles below Fort Benton; three companies of infantry at Fort Shaw, located on same river, sixty-five miles southwest of Benton; and three companies of infantry at Fort Ellis, near Bozeman City, one hundred miles southeast of Helena. All these companies are very weak, averaging from twenty-five to thirty men each. The cavalry battalion, under Brevet Colonel Brackett, is also stationed at Fort Ellis.

My reasons for apprehending trouble are that war parties of Indians from the Powder River country, the British possessions, and from Idaho and Washington Territories, frequently visit this Territory and often commit depredations on the whites; the whites retaliate by killing *any* Indians they may chance to meet, sometimes in the most brutal and cowardly manner. I cannot now give you a detailed account of these hostile meetings, which occur frequently.

There is a white element in this country which, from its rowdy and lawless character, cannot be excelled in any section, and the traffic in whisky with Indians in this Territory is carried on to an alarming extent. This frequently causes altercations between whites and Indians, resulting often in bloodshed, and, as they occur in sections of the Territory where the civil authorities acknowledge themselves to be powerless to act, nothing but military force can, at present, put a stop to it. The law-abiding citizens of Montana are anxious for peace and quiet with Indians, and would willingly give any assistance in their power to aid the authorities to carry out the laws, if they were backed by force. From reliable reports that I receive daily it is a wonder to me that open war with the Indians has not broken out already; but, as yet, only several skirmishes between Indians and soldiers and citizens have occurred. General De Trobriand, commanding this district, has offered me every assistance in his power to enforce the laws, but, as you see, his force is very small to do much. I intend to do all I can to arrest some of the citizens who, about ten days ago, committed the cowardly murder of a harmless old man and a boy, about fourteen years old, at Fort Benton; they were Piegans, (a part of the Blackfoot nation.) These Indians were shot in broad daylight in the streets of the town. I think I can arrest the murderers, but doubt very much if I can convict them in any court. Nothing can be done to insure peace and order till there is a military force here strong enough to clear out the roughs and whisky-sellers in the country; but I will do all I can with the limited means in

my power to prevent a war, or any serious difficulties between the whites and Indians.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY, U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indians.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., October 7, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of communications received from General Sully, superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana Territory, giving information of extensive depredations by Indians of that Territory, of the Blackfeet and Piegan tribes.

This bureau is powerless to control and prevent these depredations, and I respectfully suggest the communications above referred to be transmitted to the Secretary of War, with the request that the military take prompt measures to check them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

SUPERINTENDENCY INDIANS OF MONTANA,
Helena, Montana, September 27, 1869.

SIR: I have to report two more depredations committed by the Indians, and supposed to be Blackfeet. This occurred four days ago, at a place not over seven miles from this city.

A citizen by the name of James Quint, well known to all the people here, lost some horses and mules; he started out to look for them, and not returning, search was made for him, and his body found, pierced with arrows and horribly mutilated. Nine Indians were seen a few days before, driving off the stock in that direction.

The Indians have now been at this work for over two months, and as no one, neither the military nor citizens, have made any attempts whatever to check them, they are daily becoming more bold in their operations.

I am told by those who have lost stock, that they ride up boldly in day time in the presence of citizens, and take what animals they please. Of course, this all comes to me with their complaints, thinking it is my duty to punish the Indians, and recover the stolen property. There are already over four hundred horses and mules known to have been stolen lately; that number, at $150 each, will make an expensive claim against the government.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY, U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indians.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

1ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 184.

QUESTIONED LETTER OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

LETTER

FROM

HE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

esolution of the House of March 16, 1870, *transmitting copies of the legrams, letters, and affidavit of Paymaster Thomas H. Looker, United tates Navy, in relation to the questioned letter of Admiral Farragut, of ate January* 29, 1869.

CH 21, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 18, 1870.

R: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representas of the 16th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of telegrams, letters, and affidavit of Paymaster Thomas H. Looker, ted States Navy, in relation to the questioned letter of Admiral ragut, of date January 29, 1869.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

on. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[By telegraph.]

BALTIMORE, *March* 3, 1870.

Commodore JAMES ALDEN,
United States Navy, Chief Bureau Navigation:

respectfully apply for permission to go to Washington officially.

THOS. H. LOOKER,
Paymaster United States Navy.

Official copies respectfully furnished for the information of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Adjutant General.*

SUPERINTENDENCY MONTANA, HELENA, M. T.,
February 10, 1870.

SIR: I have delayed any official report to you concerning the late attack of Colonel Baker's command on a camp of the Blackfeet. I did this as I had so many conflicting reports, from various sources, of this affair; and some of them apparently were so greatly exaggerated that I withheld making any report till I could get something more definite; so I directed Lieutenant Pease, United States Army, agent for Blackfeet, to proceed to a camp of these Indians, who were on the Marias River, about thirty miles from Benton, of which camp Big Jake was the chief. Herewith I have the honor to inclose you a copy of the result of his visit and interview with these Indians.

The report that Lieutenant Pease sends is entirely what the Indians say of the affair and of course it is natural to suppose it is prejudiced in their own favor. It is the Indians' side of the question, and, as I am here as their only representative, I consider it my duty to give them a hearing.

Colonel Baker's attack was a complete surprise, and the punishment he gave them was one of the most severe lessons that Indians have received. It is to be hoped this lesson will inspire them with some respect for the government, which heretofore the majority of the nation did not seem to have. In addition to this punishment, the small-pox, which they had at the time, has since spread fearfully among them. This may strike such terror among them, and make them so dejected, that they will be comparatively quiet this winter, and there may be no difficulty in making arrangements with the nation next spring that will secure peace in this section of country, at least for a year or two. I should have said, comparatively speaking, for I do not believe perfect peace can be preserved till measures are taken to stop the Indians north of the line from stealing horses and selling them in the British Possessions. However, in about two months, matters will more fully develop themselves, and we will be better able to form an opinion of what will be the future conduct of these Indians.

It is perhaps to be regretted, since it was necessary to chastise a portion of the Piegans, that Mountain Chief's band was not the band that suffered. The young men of this band have been lately notoriously the worst of the Blackfeet in committing depredations on the citizens. I know that General De Trobriand, commanding this district, so considered them, as well as myself; but they, the most guilty, escaped, and got across the line.

I refrain from making any comments on the reported unnecessary and uncalled-for cruelty on the part of the soldiers. Both sides should be heard before one can justly make up his mind on the subject.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY, U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington.

BENTON, MONTANA, *February* 6, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state, since making my report of the 30th January, on the affair between United States soldiers and Piegan Indians, which took place January 3, that I have visited the camp of Big Jake, of the Piegan tribe of Blackfeet Indians, and have seen and talked with several Indians who were in the camp which was attacked by the soldiers. I have from these sources gained the following additional information:

Of the one hundred and seventy-three killed on the 23d, thirty-three were men; of these, fifteen only were such as are called by them as young, or fighting men; these were between the ages of twelve and thirty-seven; the remaining eighteen were between the ages of thirty-seven and seventy; eight of the latter were between the ages of sixty and seventy; ninety were women—thirty-five between the ages of twelve and thirty-seven, and fifty-five between the ages of thirty-seven and seventy; the remaining fifty were children, none older than twelve years, and many of them in their mothers' arms. Out of two hundred and nineteen belonging to Red Horn's camp, only forty-six survived; among them are nine young men who escaped during the attack, and five who were away hunting. The lives of eighteen women and nineteen children, (none of them more than three years of age, and the majority of them much younger,) some of whom were wounded, were spared by the soldiers. Red Horn himself was killed. At the time of the attack this camp was suffering severely with small-pox, having had it among them for two months, the average rate of deaths among them having been six daily.

The remainder of the Piegan Indians, with the exception of one band, upon hearing of the annihilation of Red Horn's band, and fearing that they might be called upon to share a similar fate, broke up their camps and fled—some of them going to the Milk River, near the Sweet-grass Hills, and others going further to the north. Nothing has been heard definitely of Mountain Chief's band, but it is reported he has gone to British lines. Big Jake and his band (Piegans*) are on the Marias River, some thirty miles from Benton. He has with him ninety-four lodges. Big Nose, a Little Bear chief, is with him, with five lodges; together with Bear Skin, with four lodges. The small-pox is making fearful havoc among them; deaths average from five to seven daily.

Big Jake expresses himself as desirous of maintaining friendly relations with the whites, and tells me that he shall not, under any circumstances, wage war upon them, and that he will refrain from all hostilities. I am satisfied he will do as he says.

He tells me that those Indians who have gone to Milk River expressed themselves as being much frightened, and not disposed to retaliate upon the whites for the death of their friends.

It is impossible as yet to arrive at a just conclusion as to their real feelings. The punishment they have received at the hands of the soldiers has certainly spread terror among them; still it is hardly reasonable to expect that they will be satisfied without the revenge that an Indian nature craves.

Big Jake, in the course of the talk I had with him, asked me where he should trade. I told him not to trade at all at present; to wait and I would make the attempt either to give him a trade or provisions. The presence of disease among these bands will, as among all other bands of Blackfeet in this vicinity, render it almost impossible for them to subsist, as they otherwise could, by hunting.

* I believe Big Jake is a "Blood," not a "Piegan;" but I am not certain of this.

Hitherto, availing themselves of the privilege of trading, they have supplied themselves with such necessaries as they required. Now that trade with these Indians has been stopped, and in view of their urgent requirements for provisions for their sick, I would respectfully request that I may be furnished with subsistence for them as early as is possible. Big Jake expresses himself as desirous of remaining on the Marias River—for there the buffalo were.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

W. B. PEASE, U. S. A.,
United States Indian Agent.

General A. SULLY, U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Helena, M. T.

I certify the above is a true copy.

ALF. SULLY, U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF MONTANA,
Helena, M. T., February 18, 1870.

SIR: I received your letter of February 4th a few days ago, in regard to the expediency of abandoning the Blackfeet agency on the Teton River. I have thought the matter over carefully and have come to the conclusion that, while there are several reasons why it would be well to abandon the place, yet I think there are other reasons why it would not be well, in the present uncertain state of Indian affairs, to do so.

The location of the agency, as far as regards agriculture, is very good, but it is too near that portion of the Territory likely to be settled. Up the Marias River would be, in this respect, a much better locality, and even should the agency be kept up as a permanency, I would, on this account, recommend its removal as soon as practicable to that place.

There is a small portion of the Piegans, and part, if not the majority, of the Bloods who are not disposed to be hostile, at least they so declare. How far the terrible scourge from which they are now suffering may cause them to express these pacific sentiments, it is impossible to say; but it is not reasonable to suppose that the loss they lately suffered from the military is likely to make them any more friendly. The punishment, though very severe, fell on a very small portion of the Blackfeet nation, who are reported to have, all combined, about three thousand lodges.

I have already reported to you about the small-pox breaking out among those people; but, from late reports, I find I have underesti mated the number dying daily. One of the Jesuit priests, who left here to visit this nation, just after the attack of the troops, to render what assistance he could to the sick, writes to Father Van Gerph, of this city, giving a report of their sufferings, which is much more severe than what I heard. When this disease broke out among the Gros Ventres last summer, the prompt and humane action on the part of the department checked it, and relieved the sufferings of this nation. The disease has nearly disappeared in that section, and is only confined to a few Assinaboines.

The Gros Ventres were our friends, and while such could not be said of the Blackfeet nation, and a punishment of them will no doubt result in good, yet when a community are suffering fearfully, the call of humanity urges us to render assistance to these people, although they may

not be altogether our friends. Should the government, therefore, decide to assist these people with medical assistance and provisions, the agency would be useful as a hospital; and, on the other hand, should it be necessary next spring to make war against the Blackfeet, this place would be useful as a point to collect that portion of the tribe who did not wish war. I, however, now that the small-pox has broken out so badly, do not think the prospects of a war are as good as they were.

I would not, therefore, recommend the abandoning of the agency at present.

In a short time, say, at the furthest, two months, we will both be able to decide what more is best to be done. It does not cost a great deal to keep it up, and should, at any moment, it be deemed desirable to desert it, I can telegraph you to that effect.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY, U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Honorable COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

H. Ex. Doc. 185——2

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 186.

MILITARY RESERVATION, FORT WAYNE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

RECOMMENDING

The passage of a joint resolution relative to military reservation of Fort Wayne, in Arkansas.

MARCH 9, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 8, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to recommend to the House of Represesentatives the passage of a joint resolution authorizing him to relinquish to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for disposition according to law, the United States military reservation of Fort Wayne, in the State of Arkansas, which is no longer required for military purposes.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc No. 187.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ONEIDA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

The resolution of the House of March 2, 1870, in relation to the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida, by colliding with the mail steamer Bombay, in Yokohama Bay, on the night of the 24th of January.

MARCH 9, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
March 9, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith, 1. A copy of a letter received this day from Lieutenant Commander H. E. Mullan, commanding the United States steamer Idaho, dated Yokohama, Japan, January 31, 1870, reporting the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida, by colliding with the mail steamer Bombay, in Yokohama Bay, on the night of the 24th January; 2. A list of the officers lost; 3. A list of the officers saved; 4. A list of the enlisted men lost; 5. A list of the enlisted men saved, so far as could be ascertained from the surviving officers and men.

The above letter and lists contain all the official information which has as yet been received by this department relative to the loss of the Oneida.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO, (1st rate,)
Yokohama, Japan, January 31, 1870.

SIR: It is my painful duty to report to you the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida by colliding with the Peninsular and Oriental Com-

pany's mail steamer Bombay, in Yokohama Bay, on the night of the 24th instant. The Oneida left this harbor, bound to Hong Kong, about 5 p. m. of that day, and when near Saratoga Spit was struck by this steamer then arriving from Hong Kong. The Oneida was struck just forward of her starboard mizzen rigging, carrying away the whole of the starboard quarter, wheel, and all steering gear, and sank, so far as I have been able to learn, in about fifteen minutes after the collision. Four officers and fifty-seven men were saved in two boats.

I respectfully inclose a list of those saved, and a list of those lost, so far as I can ascertain from the surviving officers and men. I have already communicated the sad intelligence to Rear-Admiral Rowan, now at Hong Kong. I avail myself of the opportunity to forward this by the American sailing bark Benefactress, which vessel sails to-morrow for San Francisco. The Pacific mail is now over due from San Francisco, and no steamer will sail for that port till about the 22d proximo.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. E. MULLAN,
Lieutenant Commander, Commanding.

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

List of officers lost on board the late United States Steamer Oneida, January 24, 1870.

Commander E. P. Williams, commanding.
Lieutenant Commander Wm. F. Stewart, executive officer.
Lieutenant Commander Alonzo W. Muldaur, navigating officer.
Master Walter Sargent.
Master John R. Phelan.
Ensign James W. Cowie.
Ensign Charles E. Brown.
Ensign Wm. E. Uhler.
Ensign George K. Bowers.
Ensign Chas. A. Copp.
Ensign James C. Hull.
Ensign George K. Adams.
Paymaster, Thomas L. Tullock, jr.
Assistant Surgeon Edward Frothingham.
First Assistant Engineer N. B. Littig.
First Assistant Engineer Haviland Barstow.
Second Assistant Engineer Chas. W. C. Senter.
Second Assistant Engineer John Fornance.
Carpenter, J. D. Pinner.
Paymaster's clerk, W. C. Thomas.

List of officers saved from the United States Steamer Oneida.

Master Isaac I. Yates.
Surgeon James Suddards.
Acting boatswain, Nicholas Anderson.
Captain's clerk, Wm. W. Crowinshield.

men missing belonging to the late United States steamer Oneida, (3d rate,) Commander E. P. Williams, Commanding.

nes.	Rate.	No.	Names.	Rate.
:e W.....	Ord. seaman.	49	McGlenchy, James.....	2d-class fireman.
liam.....	Signal Q. M.	50	Murphy, John.....	2d-class fireman.
hony.....	Pay writer.	51	Murphy, Albert.....	Coal-heaver.
rd, (colored)..	Landsman.	52	Mooney, Hugh.....	2d-class fireman.
.....	1st-class fireman.	53	Mahoney, William.....	2d-class fireman.
.....	Coal-heaver.	54	McCluskey, John.....	Coal-heaver.
.....	Private marine.	55	McFillin, Jas., (apprentice).	Ord. seaman.
is H.....	Corporal.	56	Murphy, Hugh.....	Apothecary.
.....	Landsman.	57	Moran, John.....	Quartermaster.
am H.....	Landsman.	58	Mooney, John D.....	Armorer.
.....	Seaman.	59	Morgan, John.....	Landsman.
., (colored) ...	Landsman.	60	Miller, Charles.....	Ord. seaman.
.....	Ord. seaman.	61	Mahoney, Jeremiah.....	Seaman.
(apprentice)..	Landsman.	62	McEwen, William.....	2d-class boy.
I.....	Yeoman.	63	McGrade, Patrick.....	Ord. seaman.
anis.....	Coal-heaver.	64	Manby, Cornelius.....	Landsman.
.....	Coal-heaver.	65	Olsen, Christian.....	Seaman.
es.....	1st-class fireman.	66	O'Brien, James.....	Ord. seaman.
.....	2d-class boy.	67	Pomeroy, William.....	Landsman.
.....	Seaman.	68	Pettigrew, John.....	Coal-heaver.
m.....	Quartermaster.	69	Price, John R.....	1st-class fireman.
orge.....	Private marine.	70	Reddy, Thomas.....	1st-class fireman.
.....	Master-at-arms.	71	Ricketts, William.....	Sail M. M.
gh.....	1st-class fireman.	72	Schooning, Charles.....	Coxswain.
est.....	Private marine.	73	Senter, John B.....	Landsman.
liam D.....	Private marine.	74	Sider, David.....	Landsman.
ames.....	Carpenter's mate.	75	Sturges, Louis.....	Private marine.
.....	Seaman.	76	Stone, George A.....	Private marine.
Edward.....	Apprentice boy.	77	Stanley, James.....	Capt. forcastle.
iam.....	Capt. forecastle.	78	Staunton, Thomas.....	2d-class fireman.
as.....	Ord. seaman.	79	Shorter, John, (colored)....	Landsman.
rles.....	Coal-heaver.	80	Thompson, John.....	Coal-heaver.
h, William..	Coal-heaver.	81	Townsend, David.....	Landsman.
.....	1st-class fireman.	82	Walters, George A.....	Ord. sergeant.
mes.....	2d class fireman.	83	Wooley, Thomas.....	Quartermaster.
ak.....	Seaman.	84	Wren, Charles.....	Wardroom cook.
eph.....	1st-class boy.	85	White, Wm., (colored).....	Wn't O. steward.
E.....	B. mate.	86	White, Thomas.....	Landsman.
ert.....	2d-class boy.	87	Ning Chong, (Chinaman)..	Captain's cook.
les.....	Seaman.	88	Ah Wung, (Chinaman)....	Wardroom boy.
ael.....	Ship's writer.	89	Ah Low, (Chinaman).....	Wardroom boy.
mas.....	Ord. seaman.	90	Ah Yong, (Chinaman).....	Wardroom boy.
e.....	Cooper.	91	Ah Long, (Chinaman).....	Wardroom boy.
., (colored)...	Landsman.	92	Ah Sing, (Chinaman).....	Steerage boy.
eorge.....	Gunner's mate.	93	Ah Tong, (Chinaman).....	Steerage stewa'd.
new.....	Seaman.	94	Ah Sung, (Chinaman).....	Engineer's stw'd.
on C.....	Ord. seaman.	95	Name not known.....	Engineer's boy.
ick.....	Coal-heaver.			

List of men saved from the United States steamer Oneida.

nes.	Rate.	No.	Names.	Rate.
illiam.....	Seaman.	30	McHale, Martin.....	Coal-heaver.
nas.....	Coal-heaver.	31	Man, A.....	Cabin boy.
liam H.....	Seaman.	32	Murray, Michael.....	Ship's cook.
ry.....	Ord. seaman.	33	Norman, Peter.....	Seaman.
el.....	Coal-heaver.	34	Pearl, Robert F.....	Landsman.
liam.....	Ord. seaman.	35	Postley, Washington.....	Private marine.
les.....	Ord. seaman.	36	Regan, Charles.....	Ord. seaman.
Patrick.....	1st-class fireman.	37	Reilley, Edward.....	1st-class fireman.
ank I.....	Private marine.	38	Roach, William H.....	Ord. seaman.
.....	W. R. steward.	39	Rushby, John.....	Seaman.
.....	W. R. boy.	40	Rugart, Albert.....	Seaman.
F.....	Coal-heaver.	41	Sweeney, John.....	2d-class fireman.
ary.....	Coal-heaver.	42	Smith, Peter.....	Coal-heaver.
.....	2d-class fireman.	43	Sanders, Henry.....	Ord. seaman.
nes.....	Ord. seaman.	44	Stevenson, Thomas.....	Quarter gunner.
m.....	Coal-heaver.	45	Stothoff, Abraham.....	Apprentice.
am.....	S. master.	46	Shehan, Patrick.....	Coal-heaver.
.....	Ord. seaman.	47	Speers, Thomas.....	Landsman.
.....	Ord. seaman.	48	Squires, John.....	Ord. seaman.
s.....	Coxswain.	49	Stanley, James.....	Corporal.
eorge W.....	Landsman.	50	Sum, A.....	Cabin steward.
n C.....	Capt. aft'r guard.	51	Si, As.....	Steerage boy.
.....	Private marine.	52	Taylor, William.....	Seaman.
nas G.....	B. mate.	53	Tinker, William.....	Quarter gunner.
P.....	Ord. seaman.	54	Tate, Edward.....	1st-class fireman.
.....	1st-class boy.	55	Triol, William.....	Private marine.
ames.....	2d-class fireman.	56	Weil, Henry.....	1st-class boy.
ard.....	2d-class fireman.	57	Yager, Christian.....	Ord. seaman.
hilip.....	*Landsman.*			

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 188.

MONEY PAID TO BANK-NOTE COMPANIES, ETC.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 17, 1870, on the above subject.

FEBRUARY 25, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.
MARCH 14, 1870.—Ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 22, 1870.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated January 17, 1870, I have the honor to transmit herewith the following papers, viz:

First. A statement prepared by the Register of the Treasury, showing the amount of money paid to the several bank-note companies therein mentioned, for printing notes, bonds, and fractional currency since and during the year 1862.

Second. A statement prepared by the Register of the Treasury, showing the amount of money paid to Adams Express Company for transporting bonds, notes, and fractional currency from Philadelphia and New York to Washington, together with a copy of the contract, dated May 12, 1866, under which such payments were made.

Third. A statement embracing the names of the clerks in this department, other than chief clerks of the bureau, who since the year 1866 received more than $1,800 per annum; and also a statement giving the names of those clerks now in this department who receive more than said sum, together with a brief of the respective duties of each.

Fourth. Certified copies of the pay-rolls of this department for the month of December, 1869.

Fifth. A communication from the superintendent of the Treasury building, dated the 10th instant, which states what amount has been received by this department for machinery, material, and property sold and disposed of by this department since and including the year 1862. The original cost of the articles it is impossible to ascertain for the reasons stated by the superintendent in said letter.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington.

Statement of the amounts paid the several bank note companies for printing notes, bonds, and fractional currency since and including the year 1862.

Designation.	Year ending June 30, 1863.	Year ending June 30, 1864.	Year ending June 30, 1865.	Year ending June 30, 1866.	Year ending June 30, 1867.	Year ending June 30, 1868.	Year ending June 30, 1869.	From July 1, 1869, to January 24, 1870.	Total.
American Bank Note Company	$595,024 76	$366,645 95	$170,179 75	$458,720 10	$75,380 58	$45,982 25	$116,658 00	$185,414 90	$2,014,006 29
National Bank Note Company	859,416 26	214,295 05	34,388 46	140,466 68	58,274 52	37,560 72	70,200 01	179,927 50	1,594,529 20
Continental Bank Note Company		199,435 33	20,623 57	293,673 17	16,669 84	8,472 22	9,823 48	5,669 89	554,367 50
Union Bank Note Company		5,040 00							5,040 00
Total	1,454,441 02	785,416 33	225,191 78	892,859 95	150,324 94	92,015 19	196,681 49	371,012 29	4,167,942 99

RECAPITULATION.

1863	$1,454,441 02
1864	785,416 33
1865	225,191 78
1866	892,859 95
1867	150,324 94
1868	92,015 19
1869	196,681 49
1870, (in part)	371,012 29
Total	4,167,942 99

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January* 27, 1870.

JOHN ALLISON, *Register.*

Statement of the amounts paid to the Adams Express Company for transportation of incomplete currency, bonds, notes, &c., from New York and Philadelphia to Washington, from June 30, 1862, to January 24, 1870.

Description.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.	From July 1, 1869, to January 24, 1870.	Total.
Currency	$6,280 08	$9,401 20	$136 20	$1,373 49	$1,647 90	$1,109 40	$19,948 27
Treasury notes	1,276 73	6,820 60	7,493 30	5,580 40	15,926 50	.....	37,097 53
Bonds	20,520 00	.....	850 00	.....	.....	.....	21,370 00
Total	28,076 81	16,221 80	8,479 50	6,953 89	17,574 40	1,109 40	78,397 80

RECAPITULATION.

Year ending June 30, 1865	$28,076 81
Year ending June 30, 1866	16,221 80
Year ending June 30, 1867	1,479 50
Year ending June 30, 1868	6,953 89
Year ending June 30, 1869	17,574 40
Part of the year ending January 24, 1870	1,109 40
Total	78,397 80

JOHN ALLISON, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January* 27, 1870.

It is agreed by and between the United States, by H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Adams Express Company, by William B. Dinsmore, its president, as follows:

First. The United States hereby agrees to employ the said company as its exclusive agent for the transportation of all moneys and securities belonging to the United States, and to give to it, as such agent, for transportation, all such moneys and securities of every kind which are to be transported from one point to any other within the territory of the United States.

Second. The United States agrees to pay said company, for such transportation, the several sums due from the United States, for which, as hereinafter expressed, the said company undertakes to transport such moneys and securities.

Third. The said company hereby agrees to transport, as hereinafter specified, such moneys and securities, upon the terms hereinafter stated, namely:

I. Gold coin and bullion, between all points reached through established express lines by continuous railway communication, one-half a cent per mile for one thousand dollars for distances not over five hundred miles, and for distances exceeding five hundred one quarter of a cent per mile per one thousand dollars.

II. Silver coin and bullion at twice the rates above specified for transportation of gold coin and bullion. Freight on coin and bullion to be paid in coin.

III. All other moneys, including United States notes, United States Treasury notes, bank notes of national banks, complete and incomplete, United States fractional currency, and all moneys belonging to the United States Internal Revenue Department, and all revenue stamps, whenever the same may be in transit between any two points in the

territory of the Adams Express Company and reached by it, twenty-five cents per one thousand dollars. Between any two points in territory of the Southern Express Company, except to points within the States of Arkansas and Texas, accessible as aforesaid, thirty-five cents per one thousand dollars, (it being understood that the territory of the Southern Express Company includes the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and that part of the State of Virginia lying south of Richmond, west of Lynchburg.) Between any two points in the State of Texas or in the State of Arkansas, or between any two points severally in those two States respectively reached by the lines of the Southern Express Company in manner aforesaid, fifty cents per one thousand dollars. Between any two points in the territory of another express company than the Adams and the Southern Express Companies, reached as aforesaid, thirty-five cents per one thousand dollars, (excepting herefrom incomplete national bank currency *en route* from the department at Washington to the banks to which the same may belong, for which the price of transportation is to be to each express twenty-five cents per one thousand dollars on the face valuation thereof.) Between any two points, one of which is in the territory of one express company and the other within the territory of another express company reached as aforesaid, excluding herefrom the States of Texas and Arkansas, sixty cents per one thousand dollars. Between any two points, one of which is in the State of Texas or Arkansas and the other in any of the other States, eighty-five cents per one thousand dollars.

IV. Incomplete national currency notes *en route* from the *engravers* at New York to the Treasury Department for twenty cents for each one thousand dollars of the same, to be computed on the face valuation thereof.

V. Certificates of indebtedness and coupon bonds from point to point on the lines of the Adams Express Company for twenty cents per one thousand dollars: provided that when such transportation is between Washington and New York, or any intermediate points on the line of direct railroad communication between Washington and New York, the price shall be fifteen cents per one thousand dollars; and provided also that when the transportation is from a point on the lines of the Adams Express Company to a point beyond such lines, and on the lines of another express company, the price to be paid shall be thirty-five cents per one thousand dollars to such other express company for certificates of indebtedness, and thirty cents per one thousand dollars to such other company for coupon bonds.

VI. Registered bonds from point to point on the lines of the Adams Express Company, fifteen cents per one thousand dollars; from a point on the lines of the Adams Express Company to a point on the lines of another express company, fifteen cents per one thousand dollars to each express company.

VII. Special mail-pouches, when going to and from the assistant treasurers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, shall be carried free of charge when they do not exceed the size of said pouches heretofore carried in the same manner. When they contain moneys and securities the said company shall be paid for the transportation thereof at the rates hereinbefore specified.

It is further mutually agreed as follows: That in computing the compensation of said company, all sums less than one thousand dollars shall be paid for as one thousand dollars.

VIII. That all the transportation of moneys and securities contemplated by this agreement is to be between points accessible through

established express lines reached by continuous railway communication, and that this agreement does not, in any manner, embrace sea or river transportation of any kind, nor apply in any manner to the transportation of moneys or securities beyond St. Paul, Minnesota, in that direction.

IX. That any loss or destruction, total or partial, of the specified moneys, securities, or stamps, while in the course of transportation, occasioned by fire or water, or by the acts of the public enemy, or persons in arms, or by any mob or riotous assemblage, shall be borne by the United States, excepting national currency incomplete *in transitu* to a bank, when such loss or damage shall be borne by the bank, and not by the Adams Express Company or its constituents, unless such loss shall be occasioned by the misconduct or neglect of the company, its officers or servants.

In case of the loss or destruction of any moneys, securities, or stamps while being transported under this contract, except as hereinbefore in this section otherwise provided for, said Adams Express Company shall be liable as common carriers to the United States for the face valuation thereof: provided, that the said company shall, upon discharging such liabilities, be treated as the owners of such moneys and securities, and entitled to the rights and remedies appertaining to other owners of lost or destroyed moneys or securities; and further provided, that if any portion of the incomplete national currency notes which may be lost and paid for by the said Adams Express Company shall be thereafter recovered, the said company shall, upon presentation thereof, be entitled to receive from the United States the amount of such notes so recovered and presented, at their face valuation.

X. That either party may terminate this contract on thirty days' notice in writing to the other party.

XI. That until such termination there shall be assigned, for the exclusive use of the said company, free of expense to it, a room in the Treasury building at Washington, which shall be under the control of said company, subject to the general regulations of said building; and any delivery of moneys or securities for transportation to the agents of said company in the said assigned room shall be deemed a perfect delivery to said company.

XII. That all payments due to said company from the United States for services performed hereunder shall be made monthly at the Treasury Department at Washington, and payments due by banks for transportation of incomplete currency shall be made by the bank on delivery of the currency; and for the transportation of revenue stamps, shall be paid on delivery of the same, by the parties to whom the same are addressed and delivered.

This contract to take effect from and after the 1st day of May, 1866.

In testimony whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals this twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

[SEAL.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Adams Express Company, by

W. B. DINSMORE,
President.

[SEAL.] J. M. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

It is hereby agreed that on and after January 1, 1868, the said Adams Express Company shall transport over its lines canceled securities

belonging to the United States at twelve and a half cents per one thousand dollars of their face value, and assume risk to the extent of one-tenth of such value to cover the estimated trouble and inconvenience and expense to the government in case of their loss. The wrappers of packages containing canceled securities are to be so indorsed and to specify the amounts inclosed. Fractional parts of a thousand to be charged as one thousand dollars, and no single package is to be carried for less than twenty-five cents.

In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, it is also agreed that the clause in section 5 of the within contract, fixing the price for transporting bonds between Washington and New York and intermediate points at fifteen cents per one thousand dollars, shall be amended by striking out "fifteen" and inserting "twenty" in place thereof, so as to make the price for such transportation twenty cents per one thousand dollars.

All other provisions of the within contract are to remain unchanged, and to apply to the transportation of canceled securities.

In testimony whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals this 11th day of January, 1868.

[SEAL.] H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[SEAL.] J. S. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

W. B. DINSMORE,
President.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of—
W. H. ANDREWS.

A list of clerks and their names now receiving (17th January, 1870) more than at the rate of $1,800 *per annum, other than chief clerks of the bureaus of the Treasury Department.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

W. H. West, chief clerk.
E. P. Gaines, internal revenue and informers' claims.
W. H. Coleman, accounts of receipts and deposits.
Jno. P. Bigelow, chief loan branch.
Dan'l Baker, assistant chief loan branch.
E. Goddard, chief of warehouse division.
W. V. S. Wilson, chief of division of accounts, issues, and redemptions.
Jno. H. Shaw, assistant of division of accounts, issues, and redemptions.
H. S. Vanderbilt, chief appointment division.
Bushrod Birch, disbursing clerk, Treasury Department.
Thos. J. Hobbs, disbursing clerk, Treasury Department.
C. Hazlett, disbursing clerk, Treasury Department.
J. H. Saville, chief warrant division.
C. F. Conant, assistant warrant division.
J. C. Rankin, assistant supervising architect.
Geo. C. Rice, general superintendent.
H. B. James, tariff decisions.

W. F. Clarke, custom-house bonds.
Geo. Wood, tonnage and navigation.
D. Lyman, fines, penalties, and forfeitures.
N. B. Devereux, revenue, marine, and steamboat inspectors.
Wm. Handy, assistant revenue, marine, and steamboat inspectors.
G. S. Parker, captured and abandoned property.
M. L. Noerr, assistant captured and abandoned property.
R. T. Birchett, general miscellaneous business.
J. F. Evans, miscellaneous customs divisions.
A. L. Sturtevant, stationery clerk.
S. Y. AtLee, chief of library and records.
J. F. Meyers, printing clerk.
W. D. Steinmeitz, clerk and acting assistant superintendent of improvements of treasury building.
A. S. Safford, corresponding clerk to supervising architect.
L. E. Gannon, clerk, examiner of accounts and claims.
J. F. Burr, law clerk.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

W. Elmes, law clerk in charge of customs frauds.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

L. D. Moore, notes and coupons.
H. Jennison, chief division loans.
Chas. Neale, chief division notes and fractional currency.
D. R. B. Nevin, chief division receipts and expenditures.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

Thos. A. Cushing, in charge of seizures.
C. A. Appel, in charge of division of accounts.
S. M. Wilcox, prepares statistics in reply to resolutions of Congress, &c.
Israel Kimball, all matters relating to tobacco, cigars, and manufactures.
W. P. Shearman, had general charge of office, and now chief of stamp division.
Chas. Chesley, in charge of special taxes, incomes, &c.
W. H. Armstrong, assistant solicitor in his duties—is his chief assistant.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

A. M. Wyman, cashier.
Frank Jones, assistant cashier.
H. G. Root, chief division of issues.
D. A. McNair, chief divison of redemption.
J. Gilfillan, chief division of loans.
F. A. Marden, chief division of accounts.
A. W. Eaton, chief division of national banks.
Wm. Williams, chief bookkeeper.
C. L. Caron, assistant chief bookkeeper.
E. W. Hale, paying teller.
J. W. Whelpley, receiving teller.
F. W. Moffatt, assistant receiving teller.
Seth Johnson, assistant paying teller.
Henry C. Jewell, bookkeeper engraving and printing.

A list of clerks and their names, other than chief clerks of the various bureaus of the Treasury Department, who since the year 1866 *have received more than at the rate of* $1,800 *per annum.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

William H. West, chief clerk; William Handy, S. H. Kauffmann, Aug. Edwards, D. Lyman, R. T. Birchett, Jno. M. Lovejoy, J. H. Saville, C. E. Creecy, Lewis Heyl, S. H. Cutts, Geo. B. McCartee, H. C. Niles, E. B. Elliott, Wm. Fessenden. Wm. A. Shannon, S. W. Marsh, M. A. Clancy, Jas. M. Davis, Fred Chase, M. F. Lackey, Geo. S. Parker, John J. Knox, W. H. Coleman, E. P. Gaines, A. F. Randall, George Wood, Wm. F. Clarke, N. B. Devereux, S. Yorke AtLee, J. Fred Myers, Bushrod Birch, H. B. James, A. W. Scharit, W. M. Mew, J. F. Evans, S. A. Johnson, J. G. Macgregor, W. A. Dumphy, M. L. Noerr, F. V. Robinson, A. L. Sturtevant, (1868,) E. Goddard, C. W. Foulke, C. F. Conant, T. L. Tullock, H. S. Vanderbilt, S. M. McKean.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

Samuel F. Carr, H. S. Safford.

SECRETARY'S NOTE DIVISION.

A. S. Pratt, W. V. S. Wilson, N. A. West, John H. Shaw.

SECRETARY'S LOAN BRANCH.

W. H. Andrews, John P. Bigelow, Thomas G. Jones, John Irwin, J. H. Joslin, Geo. A. Bates, W. A. Meloy, C. H. Stocking, F. G. Ranney, E. L. Wells, E. Moran, D. Baker, Geo. L. Warren, Mark Andrews, Walter Stewart, William Fletcher, C. F. Brainard, Geo. W. Maher.

BUREAU STATISTICS.

John H. Wheeler, Thomas Clear, Henry Marix, James Ryan.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

L. R. Tuttle, S. E. Middleton, A. W. Wyman, H. G. Root, Frank Jones, F. A. Marden, A. W. Eaton, J. W. Whelpley, C. E. Twombley, D. A. McNair, E. W. Hale, S. M. Bootes, F. A. Simmons, John L. Pfau, T. C. Hoge, John Greenwood, W. W. Wilson, William Williams, Henry Croggon, Lewis Mann, Willis Patten, Thomas Pitengale, F. W. Moffat, E. O. Graves, S. Guthrie, James Gilfillan, Jay H. Arnold, W. Williams, Charles L. Caron, Fred Kroell, Seth Johnson.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY'S OFFICE.

Lewis M. Price, J. T. Howenstein, J. Franklin Bates, M. D. O'Connell.

COMMISSIONER CUSTOMS OFFICE.

Henry A. Lockwood, Chas. W. Bradbury, Augustus Q. Stebbins.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

J. F. Burr, J. M. McKinny, J. Otto Green, A. L. Sturtevant, (1867,) Elmes Webster.

FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

John Y. Laub, A. B. Claxton, James Auld, Donald McLeod, William Furguson, George Chipman.

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

George D. Abbott, John C. Wilson, James T. Clark, J. A. Coburn, F. A. Jennings, J. A. Delano, J. W. Butterfield, E. B. Curtis, Chas. Colue, E. F. French, J. A. Prescott, R. L. B. Clark.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER INTERNAL REVENUE.

J. E. Messmore, Thos. H. Talbott, Israel Kimball, A. B. Johnson, M. Conant, J. C. Jansen, Jno. B. Taylor, B. F. Stem, Albert Clark, S. P. Doolittle, H. A. Blood, Israel Dille, D. A. Chambers, A. W. Hart, T. A. Cushing, Chas. Chesley, J. G. Kimball, E. H. Breckinridge, F. Barrere, Geo. L. Cook, Chas. A. Appel, Geo. B. Haywood, William J. Gilbert, Geo. G. W. Morgan, R. H. Ball, F. A. Prescott, D. Brown, S. S. Bryant, Theo. Poesche, Wm. Richards, Edward Tompkins, H. L. Fisher, E. G. Upson, Wm. O. Chapin, Isaac Pugh, J. C. Lotz, R. S. Moore, jr., Thos. L. Cathcart, W. W. Dean, W. O. Avery, C. B. Young, H. B. Dunner, John Evans, S. A. Lewis, David Taylor, E. Greene, A. J Downing, Nelson R. Baker, Chas. A. Bates, B. J. Everson, W. L. Marsden, Walcott Lay, Chas. E. Weaver, John W. Stokes, C. W. Geddes, John W. O'Brien, Theo. E. Davis, Arnold Petrie, Saml. Wilcox, (1869,) Wm. P. Shearman, (1869,) W. H. Armstrong, (1869.)

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Fred Kley, Milton H. Stowe, E. S. Collamer, J. Moody Smith, D. R. B. Nevin.

REGISTER'S LOAN BRANCH.

John Oliphant, Lewis D. Moore, Chas. Neale, John R. Nourse, Hartwell Jenison, Charles W. Spear, Wm. P. Titcomb, E. W. Bowen, Chas. W. Merwin, T. S. Nichols, Chris. C. Graham, Henry McIntire, J. P. Colby.

FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

L. B. S. Miller, H. Townsend, John P. Bentley, R. E. Preston.

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

John M. Sims, R. W. Middleton, D. H. Lusk, C. P. Blackmar, S. J. Kimball, J. B. Patterson.

THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Thos. J. Hobbs, W. P. Shearman, H. K. Randall, A. Caldwell, G. Doolittle, E. Evelith, J. T. Vinson, H. Sherman, L. L. Tilden, H. C. Gill, John Trimble, jr., C. H. Brown, W. S. Stetson.

FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Chas. Spencer, A. C. Adamson, Robt. Ricketts, S. M. Servoss, Benj. P. Davis.

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

J. B. Mann, George Cowie.

SIXTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

C. Hazlett, C. W. Fortney, F. J. Seybold, B. Lippencott, J. A. Ware, Isaac W. Nicholls.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 22, 1870.

I hereby certify that the annexed are true and correct copies of certain papers (excepting the signatures) on file in this department.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Treasury Department, this 22d day of February, 1870.

[SEAL.] GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries in the office of the Secretary, for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amo't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
George S. Boutwell	Secretary	$8,000	$673 91	$589 67	$29 48	$644 43
John F. Hartley	Asst. Secretary	3,500	294 84	210 60	10 53	284 31
W. A. Richardson	....do	3,500	294 84	210 60	10 53	284 31
W. H. West	Chief clerk	2,200	185 33	101 09	5 05	180 28
Bushrod Birch	Disbursing clerk.	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
Wm. Handy	4th class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
H. S. Vanderbilt	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
D. Lyman	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
R. T. Birchett	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
J. N. Lovejoy	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
J. H. Saville	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
E. B. Fogg	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
A. E. Gould	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
George Wood	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
C. F. Conant	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
A. Linsay	3d class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
T. B. Sanders	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
A. Rodrigue	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
E. S. Kimball	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Z. B. Brooke	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Andrew Johnson	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
B. D. Leighton	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
John P. Butler	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Henry Dunlap	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
James Bell	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Edward Hayes	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
James A. Sample	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
J. R. Adams	2d class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
G. F. Johnston	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Horace Monroe	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. O. R. Hannemann	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
T. Quincy Hill	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
A. P. Reeves	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
John L. Bentzler	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. C. R. Clark	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Solomon Johnson	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
E. K. Whitaker	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
W. C. Bickford	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
E. A. Watson	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
W. J. McIntyre	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25

Salaries in the office of the Secretary, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amou't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
Columbus Thaw	1st class	$1,200	$101 09	$16 85	$0 84	$100 25
W. Addison, jr	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Karl L. Kimball	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
J. B. Chapman	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
D. F. Houston	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Sidney Jocknick	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
R. T. J. Falconer	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Benj. Carr	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Henry Johnson	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Walter R. Baker	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Martin Casey	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
John. J. A. Peters	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
W. P. Holl, 29 days	do	1,200	94 57	15 76	79	93 78
E. A. Kilbourne, 10 days	do	1,200	32 61	5 43	27	32 34
Peter Carroll	Messenger	840	70 76	.....	.....	70 76
G. M. Israel	do	840	70 76	.....	.....	70 76
S. Erskine	Laborer	720	60 00	.....	.....	60 00
Daniel Humphrey	do	720	60 00	.....	.....	60 00
George Gook	do	720	60 00	.....	.....	60 00
Deduct absent:			7,945 93	.....	156 84	7,789 09
James Bell			134 78	.....	2 53	132 25
Total			7,811 15	.....	154 31	7,656 84

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries in the Loan Branch, Secretary's office, for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amou't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
John P. Bigelow	In charge	$2,500	$210 60	$126 36	$6 32	$204 28
Daniel Baker		2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
George A. Bates	4th class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
John H. Joslin	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
George L. Warren	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
C. F. Brainard	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
E. L. Wells	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
W. Stewart	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Wm. Fletcher	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Thomas G. Jones	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Mark Andrews	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
G. Thomas Noyes	3d class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
F. E. Garnett	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
E. L. Jones	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
J. T. Sweetman	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
George W. Williams	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
E. B. McGrotty	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
J. H. Reiss	2d class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
S. H. Meloy	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
H. Crook	1st class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
R. F. Keach	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Mrs. G. J. Cooper	Copyist	900	75 82	.....	.....	75 82
Edward Purcell	Messenger	840	70 76	.....	.....	70 76
Thomas J. Hibshman	Laborer	720	60 65	.....	.....	60 65
Total			3,197 70	1,221 49	61 08	3,136 62

Correct copy.

JNO. P. BIGELOW.

Correct.

H. S. VANDERBILT,
Chief of Appointment Division.

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of amounts allowed us for extra labor in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury for the quarter ending December 31, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amou't
		Annual salary.	Month.			
W. H. West		$800		$200 00	$10 00	$190 0
H. S. Vanderbilt		1,000		250 00	12 50	237 5
J. H. Saville		1,000		250 00	12 50	237 5
Bushrod Birch		800		200 00	10 00	190 0
Thomas J. Hobbs		800		200 00	10 00	190 0
E. Goddard		800		200 00	10 00	190 0
J. C. Rankin		800		200 00	10 00	190 0
J. P. Bigelow		300		75 00	3 75	71 2
W. V. S. Wilson		300		75 00	3 75	71 2
W. H. Coleman		300		75 00	3 75	71 2
E. P. Gaines		300		75 00	3 75	71 2
Edward Young		800		200 00	10 00	190 0
George C. Rice		300		75 00	3 75	71 2
H. B. James		1,000		250 00	12 50	237 5
N. B. Devereux		1,000		250 00	12 50	237 5
G. S. Parker		1,000		250 00	12 50	237 5
Geo. Wood		1,000		250 00	12 50	237 50
D. Lyman		1,000		250 00	12 50	237 50
W. F. Clarke		1,000		250 00	12 50	237 50
A. L. Sturtevant		1,000		250 00	12 50	237 50
A. G. Mills		800		200 00	10 00	190 00
R. T. Birchett		500		125 00	6 25	118 75
C. F. Conant		500		125 00	6 25	118 75
J. F. Evans		500		125 00	6 25	118 75
J. F. Burr		500		125 00	6 25	118 75
Wm. Handy		500		125 00	6 25	118 75
S. Yorke AtLee		500		125 00	6 25	118 75
J. Fred. Myers		500		125 00	6 25	118 75
Webster Elmes		500		125 00	6 25	118 75
W. L. Noerr		500		125 00	6 25	118 75
W. G. Steinmetz		700		175 00	8 75	166 25
H. S. Stafford		200		50 00	2 50	47 50
L. E. Gannan		200		50 00	2 50	47 50
H. G. Jacobs		100		25 00	1 25	23 75
Total				5,450 00	272 50	5,177 50

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, esq., disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries in the Office of the Register of the Treasury for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amou't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
Cordelia Allen	Lady clerk	$900 00				$75 00
C. L. Aldrich	do	900 00				75 00
M. J. Alter	do	900 00				75 00
Ann Blake	do	900 00				75 00
F. H. Brown	do	900 00				75 00
Mary Barton	do	900 00				75 00
W. H. Bernard	do	900 00				75 00
C. A. Burghardt	do	900 00				75 00
H. Barry	do	900 00				75 00
F. E. Bidwell	do	900 00				75 00
A. E. Byus	do	900 00				75 00
S. S. Bemis	do	900 00				75 00
A. M. Baden	do	900 00				75 00
Letitia Beattie	do	900 00				75 00
M. H. Converse	do	900 00				75 00
P. A. Carter	do	900 00				75 00
Jane C. Claflin	do	900 00				75 00
M. Crawford	do	900 00				75 00
E. C. W. Chubb	do	900 00				75 00
S. A. Curtis	do	900 00				75 00
J. Chadwell	do	900 00				75 00
Sally S. Crager	do	900 00				75 00

Salaries in the Office of the Register of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amou't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
Jane B. Duxbury	Lady clerk	$900 00				$75 82
Susan Dugan	....do	900 00				75 82
E. G. DeMotte	....do	900 00				75 82
M. J. Dixon	....do	900 00				75 82
Susie Dixon	....do	900 00				75 82
D. Daily	....do	900 00				75 82
S. W. Dowd	....do	900 00				75 82
A. G. DeLong	....do	900 00				75 82
H. R. Duchman	....do	900 00				75 82
Alice Erickson	....do	900 00				75 82
Ellen Eddie	....do	900 00				75 82
R. C. Eisenbrey	....do	900 00				75 82
K. McC. Elliotte	....do	900 00				75 82
A. E. Fithian	....do	900 00				75 82
Maria Ford	....do	900 00				75 82
L. Finlayson	....do	900 00				75 82
Anna Fleming	....do	900 00				75 82
L. Gardner	....do	900 00				75 82
H. Gambrill	....do	900 00				75 82
E. S. Gurley	....do	900 00				75 82
H. L. Green	....do	900 00				75 82
Mary Galway	....do	900 00				75 82
Rose M. Getty	....do	900 00				75 82
J. E. Hamlin	....do	900 00				75 82
Sarah Hopps	....do	900 00				75 82
A. M. Hamilton	....do	900 00				75 82
H. C. Heald	....do	900 00				75 82
M. V. Hopkins	....do	900 00				75 82
S. D. Harner	....do	900 00				75 82
J. Harrison	....do	900 00				75 82
C. Hoffman	....do	900 00				75 82
M. L. Howle	....do	900 00				75 82
D. V. Hicks	....do	900 00				75 82
Sarah B. Hook	....do	900 00				75 82
M. V. Hart	....do	900 00				75 82
Maggie Haynes	....do	900 00				75 82
Mary Holtzman	....do	900 00				75 82
A. J. Johnston	....do	900 00				75 82
S. C. Jones	....do	900 00				75 82
Kate Jones	....do	900 00				75 82
R. L. Jones	....do	900 00				75 82
S. Krochl	....do	900 00				75 82
Kate F. Keene	....do	900 00				75 82
H. M. Kelly	....do	900 00				75 82
Clara Lewis	....do	900 00				75 82
Lucretia Landis	....do	900 00				75 82
C. A. Mills	....do	900 00				75 82
L. J. Miller	....do	900 00				75 82
S. A. Marshall	....do	900 00				75 82
M. L. Manger	....do	900 00				75 82
D. A. Mulucaux	....do	900 00				75 82
A. S. Mechlin	....do	900 00				75 82
M. E. Meldoon	....do	900 00				75 82
M. M. Melcher	....do	900 00				75 82
L. E. Moore	....do	900 00				75 82
C. C. Moulton	....do	900 00				75 82
M. F. McCaffrey	....do	900 00				75 82
M. A. McCulloch	....do	900 00				75 82
E. K. McNeir	....do	900 00				75 82
Emma McGowen	....do	900 00				75 82
M. C. O'Brien	....do	900 00				75 82
A. J. Pritchard	....do	900 00				75 82
J. R. Peck	....do	900 00				75 82
Mary A. Poole	....do	900 00				75 82
Ellen D. Patton	....do	900 00				75 82
A. M. Palmer	....do	900 00				75 82
M. E. Pancoast	....do	900 00				75 82
Carrie Ross	....do	900 00				75 82
M. R. Roach	....do	900 00				75 82
M. E. Robinson	....do	900 00				75 82
M. S. Rich	....do	900 00				75 82
M. H. Royston	....do	900 00				75 82
M. H. Sikken	....do	900 00				75 82
L. M. Solger	....do	900 00				75 82
Jennie E. Smith	....do	900 00				75 82
Emma Simpson	....do	900 00				75 82
M. D. Spackman	....do	900 00				75 82
H. E. Speare	....do	900 00				75 82

Salaries in the office of the Register of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amo
		Annual salary.	Month.			
E. R. Spencer	Lady clerk	$900 00				$75
M. Steirlin	do	900 00				75
E. Sanno, (absent without pay)	do	900 00				
S. F. Stapler	do	900 00				75
A. E. Stephenson	do	900 00				75
S. A. Shelby	do	900 00				75
E. J. Scott	do	900 00				75
H. Schreiner	do	900 00				75
M. E. Stewart, (from December 10)	do	900 00				5
N. A. Taunt	do	900 00				75
E. Trumbull	do	900 00				75
M. Tanner	do	900 00				75
A. Trafton	do	900 00				75
A. C. Varden	do	900 00				75
H. M. White	do	900 00				75
Nettie White	do	900 00				75
E. L. Whelpley	do	900 00				75
F. E. Wadleigh	do	900 00				75
A. Wildman	do	900 00				75
A. A. Whitney	do	900 00				75
M. A. Willis	do	900 00				75
S. E. Willard	do	900 00				75
Sarah J. Warren	do	900 00				75
M. A. Wood	do	900 00				75
M. L. Williams	do	900 00				75
S. J. Wheelock	do	900 00				75
H. L. Wright	do	900 00				75
S. Wasney	do	900 00				75
O. H. Waldo	do	900 00				75
M. D. C. Williams	do	900 00				75
M. V. Wightman	do	900 00				75
L. K. White, (from December 7)	do	900 00				61
A. M. Young	do	900 00				75
Total						9,885

Correct.

H. S. VANDERBILT,
Chief of Appointment Division.

Approved.

JOHN ALLISON, *Register.*

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, esq., disbursi clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of s salaries in the office of the Register of the Treasury, for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am
		Annual salary.	Month.			
Lewis D. Moore	Chief division	$2,500	$210 60	$126 36	$6 32	$20
Charles Neale	do	2,500	210 60	126 36	6 32	20
H. Jenison	do	2,500	210 60	126 36	6 32	20
D. R. B. Nevin	do	2,500	210 60	126 36	6 32	20
John R. Nourse	4th class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
William P. Titcomb	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
E. W. Bowen	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
C. H. Merwin	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
F. S. Nichols	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
C. C. Graham	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
H. McIntire	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
J. P. Colby	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
Jabez Fox	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
J. H. Smith	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
C. E. Prentiss	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
Edward S. Jones	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
H. C. Lane	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14

Salaries in the office of the Register of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
Joseph Warren	4th class	$1,800	$151 63	$67 39	$3 37	$148 26
George W. Bradford	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Frank A. Burr	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
A. Hendricks	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
C. K. W. Strong	3d class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
D. A. Truax	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
H. Crockett	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
John I. Moore	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
W. A. Waugh	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
W. A. Widney	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
R. P. Eaton	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
S. J. Millard	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
C. A. Baunvart	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
John H. Simpson	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Albert S. Seely	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Tho. McNamara	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Addison Dent	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
William Latchford	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
P. S. Garretson	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Joseph Nyman	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
J. T. Power	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
James G. Patterson	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
C. D. Welch	1st class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
J. Fitzgerald	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
J. Van Arsdale	Messenger	840	70 76			70 76
John Johnson	Ass't messenger	700	58 97			58 97
George Lathy	do	700	58 97			58 97
W. H. Hull	do	700	58 97			58 97
B H. L. Crowley	do	700	58 97			58 97
Henry Logan	do	700	58 97			58 97
John B. Graves	do	700	58 97			58 97
C. P. Clarke	Laborer	720	46 96			46 96
C. F. Gordon	do	720	60 65			60 65
Lewis Davis	do	720	60 65			60 65
Jane Northedge	do	720	60 65			60 65
Clara Washington	do	30 p. mo.	30 00			30 00
Mary Simpson	do	30 p. mo.	30 00			30 00
Francis Lancaster	do	30 p. mo.	30 00			30 00
Sarah Price	do	20 p. mo.	20 00			20 00
Margaret Carter	do	20 p. mo.	20 00			20 00
Total			6,831 82	2,994 67	129 79	6,702 03

Correct.

H. S. VANDERBILT,
Chief Appointment Division.

Approved.

JOHN ALLISON,
Register.

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries, as temporary men in the Treasury Department, for December, 1869.—(Paid off this roll before Christmas.)

William Fuller, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	$40 00
James McDermott, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00
Edward Tolbert, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00
John R. Yates, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00
Charles Steward, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00
George Butler, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00
Joseph Wemms, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00
Barton Fisher, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00
C. Carter, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00
Mason Lowery, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00
P. Gallagher, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00
C. Goodridge, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00
James Delay, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00
Richard Henderson, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00

John Casey, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	$40 00
W. Young, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00
N. Crawford, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00
Charles Warner, twenty days' pay, at $2 per day	40 00
George Gardner, one day's pay, at $2 per day	2 00
John M. Kline, one day's pay, at $2 per day	2 00
Charles Moshier, one day's pay, at $2 per day	2 00
A. Parkinson, one day's pay, at $2 per day	2 00
Cyrus Haywood, one day's pay, at $2 per day	2 00
J. G. Goines, one day's pay, at $2 per day	2 00

Correct:

GEO. C. RICE,
General Superintendent Treasury Buildings.

Approved:

H. S. VANDERBILT,
Chief Appointment Division.

Edward Tolbert, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	$22 00
C. Carter, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
Charles Goodridge, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
N. Crawford, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
Mason Lowery, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
Charles Steward, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
James McDermot, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
Wilfred Young, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
P. Gallagher, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
James Delay, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
George Butler, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
John Casey, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
William Fuller, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
Joseph Wemms, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
Charles Warner, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
Barton Fisher, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
Richard Henderson, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00
John R. Yates, eleven days' pay, at $2 per day	22 00

Correct:

GEO. C. RICE,
General Superintendent Treasury Buildings.

Approved:

H. S. VANDERBILT,
Chief Appointment Division.

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries as superintendent, laborers, &c., in the Treasury Department, for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amon't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
George C. Rice	Gen'l superin't	$2,500	$210 60	$126 36	$6 32	$204 28
Andrew Gibney	Clerk	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
C. A. Rice	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
L. B. Cutler	Captain of watch	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Amos J. Gunning	Storekeeper	1,000				84 24
W. H. Colein	Engineer	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
James Vermillion	Machinist	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
C. H. Peck	Laborer	600	50 55			50 55
Wm. Johnson	Fireman	600	50 55			50 55
Benj. Thompson	do	600	50 55			50 55
Beverly Tucker	do	600	50 55			50 55
W. D. Butler	do	600	50 55			50 55
Samuel Dale	do	600	50 55			50 55

es as superintendent of laborers, &c., in the Treasury Department—Continued.

ıme.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
.....	Laborer	$600	$50 55	.....	.....	$50 55
ɛrd.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
r	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
reen	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
ıer	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
ns	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
ıns.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
ne	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
Fadden	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
ɛrs	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
ton	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
lass.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
nt	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
wden.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
rrett	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
Hastings.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
ase.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
ırkinson*.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	48 90
laywood*.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	48 90
Moshier*.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	48 90
ines*.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	48 90

* From 2d December.

:

GEO. C. RICE,
General Superintendent Treasury Buildings.

ed:

H. S. VANDERBILT,
Chief of Appointment Division.

ıubscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing reasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our as watchmen in the Treasury Department, for December, 1869.

me.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
ın.....	Watchman	$600	$50 55	.....	.....	$50 55
ards	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
y	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
ıtson.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
ı.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
ıce.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
ın.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
ıell	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
rty.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
houn.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55
artman.....	....do.....	600	50 55	.....	.....	50 55

:

GEO. S. RICE,
General Superintendent Treasury Buildings.

ed:

H. C. VANDERBILT,
Chief of Appointment Division.

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries as laborers in the Southeast Executive Building, for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
C. Chaves	Laborer	$600	$50 55			$50 55
Henry McDermott	do	600	50 55			50 55
John A. Seaton	do	600	50 55			50 55
Wm. H. West	do	600	50 55			50 55
R. A. Davis	do	600	50 55			50 55
James Jackson	do	600	50 55			50 55
James Boyce	do	600	50 55			50 55
Louis Pugni	do	600	50 55			50 55
Edward Hubbard	do	600	50 55			50 55
George Gardner*	do	600	50 55			46 00
John M. Kline*	do	600	50 55			46 00

* From 2d December.

Correct:

GEO. C. RICE,
General Superintendent Treasury Buildings.

Approved:

H. S. VANDERBILT,
Chief of Appointment Division.

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries as watchmen in the Treasury Department, for December, 1869.

Names.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
Victor Chandoni	Watchman	$820	$69 07			$69 07
John Bain	do	820	69 07			69 07
M. J. Partridge	do	820	69 07			69 07
Frank Betterton	do	820	69 07			69 07
Charles M. Lane	do	820	69 07			69 07
Andrew McRae	do	820	69 07			69 07
Thomas Dennis	do	820	69 07			69 07
Henry Gardner	do	820	69 07			69 07
William Williams	do	820	69 07			69 07
M. J. Quigley	do	820	69 07			69 07
Griffin P. Bush	do	820	69 07			69 07
Henry C. Choles	do	820	69 07			69 07
J. G. Hibben	do	820	69 07			69 07
Daniel Shea	do	820	69 07			69 07
W. H. Wood	do	820	69 07			69 07
John McGuire	do	820	69 07			69 07
William Gretter	do	820	69 07			69 07
James Reynolds	do	820	69 07			69 07
Jeremiah Carroll	do	820	69 07			69 07
John Connolly	do	820	69 07			69 07
George A. Woolley	do	820	69 07			69 07
Jacob Wolfsteiner	do	820	69 07			69 07
George B. Burgess	do	820	69 07			69 07
A. W. Tuler	do	820	69 07			69 07
W. B. Williamson	do	820	69 07			69 07
Warren C. Hill	do	820	69 07			69 07
Thomas Gillespie	do	820	69 07			69 07
Theodore Gregg	do	820	69 07			69 07
Montgomery P. Smith	do	820	69 07			69 07
H. Weber	do	820	69 07			69 07

Correct:

GEO. C. RICE,
General Superintendent Treasury Buildings.

Approved:

H. S. VANDERBILT,
Chief of Appointment Division.

ubscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing reasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our as cleaners in the Treasury Department, for December, 1869.

Names.	Time employed.	Amount.	Net am't.
	Days.		
er	27	$15 00	$15 00
we	27	15 00	15 00
	27	15 00	15 00
trong	27	15 00	15 00
is	27	15 00	15 00
an	27	15 00	15 00
	27	15 00	15 00
len	27	15 00	15 00
ie	27	15 00	15 00
unn	27	15 00	15 00
an	27	15 00	15 00
ughs	27	15 00	15 00
e	27	15 00	15 00
rest	27	15 00	15 00
rren	27	15 00	15 00
	27	15 00	15 00
	27	15 00	15 00
on	27	15 00	15 00
ling	27	15 00	15 00
ore	27	15 00	15 00
n	27	15 00	15 00
ie	27	15 00	15 00
fartin	27	15 00	15 00
ddin	27	15 00	15 00
ckin	27	15 00	15 00
ones	27	15 00	15 00
itzgerald	27	15 00	15 00
	27	15 00	15 00
lure	27	15 00	15 00
son	27	15 00	15 00
hy	27	15 00	15 00
monston	27	15 00	15 00
erty	27	15 00	15 00
n	27	15 00	15 00
yer	27	15 00	15 00
ne	27	15 00	15 00
aley	27	15 00	15 00
	27	15 00	15 00
r	27	15 00	15 00
reen	27	15 00	15 00
y	27	15 00	15 00
elly	27	15 00	15 00
oney	27	15 00	15 00
aham	27	15 00	15 00
an	27	15 00	15 00
ard	27	15 00	15 00
orrisson	27	15 00	15 00
t	27	15 00	15 00
lty	27	15 00	15 00
lah	27	15 00	15 00
on	27	15 00	15 00
lurke	27	15 00	15 00
on	27	15 00	15 00
eefe	27	15 00	15 00
fbbets	27	15 00	15 00
hompson	27	15 00	15 00
ins	27	15 00	15 00
	27	15 00	15 00
n	27	15 00	15 00
ra	27	15 00	15 00
ch	27	15 00	15 00
	27	15 00	15 00
laverty	27	15 00	15 00
n	27	15 00	15 00
onin	27	15 00	15 00
ollins	27	15 00	15 00
ham	27	15 00	15 00
rdon	27	15 00	15 00
rs	27	15 00	15 00
	27	15 00	15 00

:

GEO. C. RICE,
General Superintendent Treasury Buildings.

d:

H. S. VANDERBILT,
Chief of Appointment Division.

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries in the ——, for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	No. days.	Per diem.	Am't taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
Joseph L. Harley	Mast. machinist	2	$6 00	$12 00	$0 60	$11 40
John D. Bradburn	Pattern maker	2	4 00	8 00	40	7 60
Charles L. Pate	Carpenter	2	4 50	9 00	45	8 55
Marvin P. Fisher	Machinist	2	3 75	7 50	35	7 15
John R. Burgee	Engineer	2	3 50	7 00	35	6 65
George A. Bell	Machinist	2	3 50	7 00	35	6 65
Joseph Kleindeinst	....do	2	3 50	7 00	35	6 65
William H. Ossire	Engineer	2	3 50	7 00	35	6 65
Alexander Dewhay	Carpenter	2	3 50	7 00	35	6 65
Isaac Hurdle	Machinist	2	3 25	6 50	30	6 20
James Hutchinson	....do	2	3 50	7 00	35	6 65
John R. Geoghegan	....do	2	3 50	7 00	35	6 65
James Harbin	....do	2	3 25	6 50	30	6 20
Levi Pearson	....do	2	3 25	6 50	30	6 20
Daniel Harrison	....do	2	3 25	6 50	30	6 20
William M. Harley	....do	2	3 00	6 00	30	5 70
William A. Barnes	Painter	2	3 00	6 00	30	5 70
Michael Mallon	Carpenter	2	3 00	6 00	30	5 70
John R. Dorsett	....do	2	3 00	6 00	30	5 70
George W. Giddens	....do	2	3 00	6 00	30	5 70
Samuel B. Fox	....do	2	3 00	6 00	30	5 70
William Rountree	....do	2	3 00	6 00	30	5 70
George W. Gates	Machinist	2	3 00	6 00	30	5 70
John F. Pic	....do	2	3 25	6 50	30	6 20
George Cross	....do	2	3 00	6 00	30	5 70
John W. Lansdale	Carpenter	2	3 00	6 00	30	5 70
William H. Turk	Machinist	2	2 50	5 00	25	4 75
Elbridge Lansdale	Gas fitter	4½	2 75	13 06	66	12 40
Timothy Killigan	Laborer	18¾	2 75	51 56	1 20	50 35
Thomas W. Bradburn	Fireman	2	2 50	5 00	25	4 75
Peter Shields	Oiler	2	2 50	5 00	25	4 75
George Wakenight	Blacksmith	2	2 40	4 80	.....	4 80
George W. Slough	Fireman	2	2 00	4 00	.....	4 00
Henry J. Cryer	Laborer	10½	2 00	21 00	.....	21 00
James A. Green	....do	23½	2 00	47 50	.....	47 50
Travis Cocker	....do	2	2 00	4 00	.....	4 00
Robert A. Smith	Apprentice	4	2 00	8 00	.....	8 00
Freeborn Woodson	Fireman	2	2 00	4 00	.....	4 00
Thomas H. Cross	Laborer	11½	2 00	22 50	.....	22 50
William H. Wilson	....do	2	2 00	4 00	.....	4 00
William A. West	Messenger	3¾	2 00	7 50	.....	7 50
Thomas Diggin	Laborer	6	2 00	12 00	.....	12 00
Nicholas Williams	....do	6½	2 00	13 00	.....	13 00
Daniel T. Jackson	....do	13	2 00	26 00	.....	26 00
William H. Larman	Apprentice	6	1 65	9 90	.....	9 90
William H. Jett	Laborer	3½	2 00	7 00	35	6 65
Martin Tanner	....do	12½	2 00	25 00	.....	25 00
Alfred G. Raymond	Apprentice	2	1 65	3 30	.....	3 30
Henry Fisher	Laborer	2	1 25	2 50	.....	2 50
Moses Dempsey	....do	22½	2 00	45 00	.....	45 00
James L. Saunders	....do	12½	2 00	25 00	.....	25 00
Augustine McElhone	Clerk	28	2 50	70 00	.....	70 00
Edwin F. Warner	Machinist	2	3 25	6 50	30	6 20
Francis Bailey	Apprentice	2	1 65	3 30	.....	3 30
John H. Gibson	Machinist	2	3 25	6 50	.....	6 20
William Kirkland	Laborer	13¾	2 00	27 50	.....	27 50
William H. Frost	....do	19½	2 00	39 00	.....	39 00
John Tidball	....do	18	2 00	36 00	.....	36 00
Samuel Jones	....do	26	2 00	52 00	.....	52 00
John Ryeson	....do	23	2 00	46 00	.....	46 00
Total						828 10

Correct:

JOHN Q. LARMAN.

GEO. B. McCARTEE,
Chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries in the office of the First Auditor, for December, 1869. (Expenses of a national loan.)

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Am't taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
H. K. Leaver	4th class	$1,800	$151 63	$67 39	$3 37	$148 26
John P. Bentley	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
C. A. Taylor	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
J. W. Porter	3d class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
W. D. Dana	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
W. P. Marsh	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
J. B. Cleveland	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Daniel Buck	2d class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Charles Jenkins	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
W. W. Miller	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Henry G. Trader	1st class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Peter W. Forney	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Total			1,549 98		26 95	1,523 03

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries in the office of the Secretary, for December, 1869. (Expenses collecting revnue from customs.)

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Am't taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
Webster Elmes	4th class	$1,800	$151 63	$67 39	$3 37	$148 26
A. K. Tingle	2d class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Thomas J. Murphy	1st class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Thomas Dutton	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Thomas C. Quantrill	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Frank Langley		840	70 76			70 76
Thomas Martin		840	70 76			70 76
Jacob Dodson		840	70 76			70 76
Total			785 11		7 57	777 54

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries in the office of the Secretary, for December, 1869. (Act 20th May, 1862.)

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
W. H. Coleman		$2,500	$210 60	$126 36	$6 32	$204 28
E. P. Gaines		2,500	210 60	126 36	6 32	204 28
William Fessenden	4th class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
S. Yorke AtLee	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
H. C. Westervelt	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Joseph Nimmo, jr	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
N. B. Devereux	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
W. F. Clarke	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
A. L. Sturtevant	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
W. A. Dunphy	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
J. Fred. Meyers	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
E. B. Elliott	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
J. F. Evans	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
H. B. James	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
B. B. French	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
George S. Parker	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
M. L. Noerr	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
C. W. Foulke	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
W. H. Fry	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
S. A. Wiggin	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26

Salaries in the office of the Secretary, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
G. W. L. Kidwell	4th class	$1,800	$151 63	$67 39	$3 37	$148 26
H. C. Johannes	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
H. Kalussowski	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
George W. Taylor	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Benjamin Swallow	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
H. C. Burr	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
J. T. Morrison	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
R. H. T. Leipold	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
W. B. Morgan	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
N. A. Robbins	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
D. A. Chambers	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
E. C. Bartlett	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
J. L. Livingston	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
H. C. Darragh	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
W. H. Crook	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
C. H. Townsend	3d class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
J. W. Swank	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
C. B. Vickery	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
S. V. Reeve	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
L. G. Martin	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Henry S. Hall	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Thomas R. Willard	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
J. G. Bruff	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
J. H. Young	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Charles Lyman	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
W. J. Lewis	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
W. J. Cooke	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
J. K. Upton	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
J. S. Woodworth	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
J. D. B. Littell	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Jeff. H. Barrett	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
R. G. Dove	2d class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
C. A. Wilson	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
E. C. Merriam	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
M. O'Brien	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
W. B. C. Stickney	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
S. N. Buynitzky	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
S. R. Seibert	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
F. B. Chew	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Hezekiah Sipe	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. D. Rittenhouse	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Charles W. Handy	1st class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
H. W. Kinney, (minor)	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
C. L. Blanchard	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Martin Kelly	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Thomas M. Redd	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Hiram Zimmerman	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
H. H. McIntyre, 22 days, from 10th Dec.	do	1,200	71 74	11 96	60	71 14
L. Alcan		1,000	84 24			84 24
J. D. Ryan		1,000	84 24			84 24
Moses Davis		1,000	84 24			84 24
Mrs. L. H. McL. Kimball		900	75 82			75 82
M. L. McLean		900	75 82			75 82
Helen Griffing		900	75 82			75 82
A. Szymanoskie		900	75 82			75 82
Helen R. Stanford		900	75 82			75 82
Mary L. Kinsley, 30 d's, from 2d Dec.		900	73 36			73 36
Total			9,537 71		173 29	9,364 42

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries in the office of the Secretary, for December, 1869. (Expenses of a national loan.)

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
E. Goddard		$2,000	$168 48	$84 24	$4 21	$164 27
M. F. Lackey	4th class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
S. A. Johnson	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
E. B. Daskam	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
John J. Seeman	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
S. F. Dolbear	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
T. A. Gilmore	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
John Irwin	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Garrett Luff	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
H. C. Whiting	3d class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
R. H. Andrews	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
G. H. E. Fletcher	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
J. F. Cain	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
T. L. Moody	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Thos. B. Nelson	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
N. K. Burkett	2d class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. C. Hatter	1st class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
J. E. Forster	....do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
R. F. Foster	....do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Edward Brown	....do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
J. L. Webster		840	70 76			70 76
B. J. Gant		840	70 76			70 76
Patrick Sweeney		840	70 76			70 76
John Bell		840	70 76			70 76
T. J. Harris		840	70 76			70 76
B. Nixon		840	70 76			70 76
John King		840	70 76			70 76
Gerry Lovering		840	70 76			70 76
N. Quackenbush		840	70 76			70 76
C. C. Penn		840	70 76			70 76
Burrill Wood		720	60 00			60 00
Geo. E. Senseney, jr		720	60 00			60 00
D. W. Scott		720	60 00			60 00
J. W. Brown		720	60 00			60 00
Wm. Anderson		720	60 00			60 00
Max Hausmann, (23 days, from December 9.)		720	45 00			45 00
Lewis Freeman, (11 days, from December 21.)		360	10 65			10 65
Miss D. A. Feries		900	75 82			75 82
Miss V. Miller		900	75 82			75 82
Miss Emily W. Dana		900	75 82			75 82
Miss Helen C. Briggs		900	75 82			75 82
Miss Julia G. Shearer		900	75 82			75 82
Miss S. G. Anderson		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Mary Johnson		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Julia A. Gove		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. A. R. Story		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Virginia Brewster		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. E. J. Bean		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Hannah M. Clark		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Sallie M. Meade		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Ella Kearney		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. T. R. Brown		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Lucretia Kleiber		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Kate Nelson		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Lettie Marks		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Harriet Beddo		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Nannie C. Beard		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Louisa Blount		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. S. F. Upton		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Eliza C. Tullock		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Mary C. Alexander, (17 days, from Dec. 15.)		900	41 58			41 58
Mrs. Abby Baker, (11 d's, from Dec. 21.)		900	26 90			26 90
			5,588 08		51 39	5,536 69

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries in the Secretary's office, division of accounts, issues, &c., for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
W. V. S. Wilson	Chief of division	$2,500	$210 60	$126 36	$6 32	$204 28
John H. Shaw	Clerk	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
Hartwell Lincoln	4th class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
J. N. Burket	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Lucius D. Alden	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
George W. Maher	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Henry C. Niles	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Henry Lawrence	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Frank. W. Gilmore	3d class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
George H. Jackson	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Isaac Thornton	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Edward L. Mills	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Charles L. Williams	2d class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Edward Denick	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
George N. West	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Walter S. Pratt	1st class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
James D. Power	....do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Thomas H. Smith	Clerk	1,000	84 24			84 24
John J. Crawford	Messenger	720	60 65			60 65
Henrietta Brown		900	75 82			75 82
Mary M. Butler		900	75 82			75 82
Alice Beall		900	75 82			75 82
Sarah M. Chaffee		900	75 82			75 82
Lydia Coukling		900	75 82			75 82
Mary E. Chase		900	75 82			75 82
Lucy A. Cromwell		900	75 82			75 82
Susan E. Custis		900	75 82			75 82
Martha Caney		900	75 82			75 82
Kate G. Crane		900	75 82			75 82
Sarah A. Draine		900	75 82			75 82
C. A. Davis		900	75 82			75 82
Maggie C. Doran		900	75 82			75 82
Harriet P. Dame		900	75 82			75 82
Flora V. Dobson		900	75 82			75 82
C. Emmons		900	75 82			75 82
Mary F. Eakle		900	75 82			75 82
Mary J. Flood		900	75 82			75 82
Georgiana Gantt		900	75 82			75 82
Fannie M. Gilbert		900	75 82			75 82
Hannah Hanscom		900	75 82			75 82
Emma J. Hartwell		900	75 82			75 82
H. D. Handy		900	75 82			75 82
Mary V. Heath		900	75 82			75 82
Emily Henry		900	75 82			75 82
Margaret L. Hallett		900	75 82			75 82
Jane E. Jennings		900	75 82			75 82
Lucy M. Johns		900	75 82			75 82
Margaret A. Johnson		900	75 82			75 82
Mary A. E. Keen		900	75 82			75 82
Marie M. Ledogard		900	75 82			75 82
Annie McWilliams		900	75 82			75 82
Mary C Miller		900	75 82			75 82
Cecilia McIntyre		900	75 82			75 82
Rebecca O. Moore		900	75 82			75 82
Emma R. Miller		900	75 82			75 82
Ella N. McGowan		900	75 82			75 82
Mary M. Norris		900	75 82			75 82
Carrie O'Dell, (5 days)		900	12 23			12 23
Gertrude J. Phelps		900	75 82			75 82
Pauline Rodier		900	75 82			75 82
Virginia C. Rhodes		900	75 82			75 82
Kate M. Ryan		900	75 82			75 82
Jennie C. Rich		900	75 82			75 82
E. Jennie Stevens		900	75 82			75 82
Nettie Shaw		900	75 82			75 82
Nancy S. Saunders		900	75 82			75 82
Ann G. Sprigg		900	75 82			75 82
E. E. Spanier		900	75 82			75 82
Martha Stewart		900	75 82			75 82
Helen M. Sayles		900	75 82			75 82
M. J. Saulsbury		900	75 82			75 82
Kate G. Sikken		900	75 82			75 82
Penelope Tyler		900	75 82			75 82
Fanny A. Tripp		900	75 82			75 82
Ella Thompson		900	75 82			75 82

Salaries in the Secretary's office, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
. Whittier		$900	$75 82			$75 82
Wagener		900	75 82			75 82
est		900	75 82			75 82
arter		600	50 55			50 55
. Abell		$20 p. mo.	20 00			20 00
. Howlett		20 p. mo.	20 00			20 00
otal			7, 029 18		47 59	6, 981 59
ROLL.—CUSTO-AND PAPER ROOM DYÉS.						
Hammond	Custodian	$3, 000	$252 72	$168 48	$8 42	$244 30
D. Divine	Paper cutter	1, 400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Archer	Messenger	$2 40 pr. d.	63 60			63 60
A. Sloane	Sup't of counters	$900	75 82			75 82
. Kinsley	Asaistant sup't	$2 50 pr. d.	66 25			66 25
. Withington	Counter	2 25	58 50			58 50
H. Tenlon	do	2 25	60 75			60 75
ne Paris	do	2 25	59 63			59 63
Lloyd	do	2 25	60 75			60 75
Vingate	do	2 25	60 75			60 75
. Shockley	do	3 25	60 75			60 75
mason	do	2 25	60 75			60 75
th Bailey	do	2 25	59 63			59 63
otal			1, 057 83		10 10	1, 047 73

JANUARY 20, 1870.

copy pay-rolls, division accounts, issues, and redemptions for December, 1869.

W. V. S. WILSON, *Chief of Division.*

ne subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our ries in the office of Supervising Architect, for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount. taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
ullett	Sup. Architect	$3, 000	$252 72	$168 48	$8 42	$244 30
ankin	Ass't do	2, 000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
alker	Photographer	2, 500	210 60	126 36	6 32	204 28
ills	Chief clerk	2, 000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
afford	Clerk, class 4	1, 800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
annon	do	1, 800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
teinmetz	Clerk, class 3	1, 600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
on Koerber	do	1, 600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
acobs	do	1, 600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
cLean	do	1, 600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Glover	Clerk, class 1	1, 200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
d Bartlett	do	1, 200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
E. Willard	do	1, 200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Hatton	Messenger	840	70 76			70 76

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
January 20, 1870.

reby certify that the above is a correct copy of the pay-roll of this office for the of December, 1869.

J. C. RANKIN,
Acting Supervising Architect.

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disburs clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of salaries in the office of United States Treasurer, for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am
		Annual salary.	Month.			
W. H. Gibson	4th class	$1,800	$151 63	$67 39	$3 37	$14
S. S. Gregory	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
Jas. F. Meline, jr	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
Jas. E. Waugh	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
Wm. Henwood	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
C. L. Jones	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
John R. Croggin	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
A. R. Quaiffe	do	1,800	151 13	67 39	3 37	14
Daniel Byrne	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
C. H. Buxton	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
Albert Wallace	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
Louis Falk	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
D. W. Harrington	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
H. Dwight Smith	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
Ferd. Weiler	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
A. L. Rutter	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
George Schermerhorn	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
Abram Zoller	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
P. H. Eaton	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
H. A. Whitney	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
H. A. Moore	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
Charles Stierlin	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
E. M. McLeod	3d class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
J. R. Hertford	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
George Folts, (absent without compensation.)	do	1,600				
W. T. Parker	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
James H. Stevens	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
George W. Center	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
C. C. Weston	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
I. E. Brown	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
C. F. Hurlburt	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
LaFayette Myers	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
J. S. Anderson	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
George H. Fox, (16 days, from December 1.)	do	1,600	69 57	26 09	1 30	6
Wm. F. Williams	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
W. B. McKelden	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
E. M. Bowling	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
A. B. Butts	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
O. A. Pennoyer, (35 days, from November 27.)	do	1,600	152 17	57 07	2 86	14
John T. Barnes	2d class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
J. W. Babe	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
A. M. Reid	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
C. E. Dailey	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
Alexander Dubant	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
S. L. Studley	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
Samuel Wallace	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
W. H. King	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
Patrick Byrne	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
Jonathan Wright	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
J. Schmidberger	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
Dennis Coughlin	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
D. Robertson	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
Thomas H. Byrnes	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
John N. Penn	1st class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100
Charles Forbes	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100
P. B. Mulvihill	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100
John Brown	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100
M. A. Donnelly	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100
B. G. Underwood	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100
P. M. McGill	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100
Thomas J. Phillips	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100
Louis Burgdorf		1,000	84 24			84
Edward N. Jacobs		960	80 87			80
Henry Mathews		900	75 82			75
Richard Hill		840	70 76			70
David McCurdy		840	70 76			70
Amos Crounse		840	70 76			70
Jesse M. Bassett		840	70 76			70
John O'Connell		840	70 76			70
James F. McGill		720	60 65			60
George Holmes		600	50 55			50
Mrs. S. J. Carson		900	75 82			75

Salaries in the Treasurer's office, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
ry B. Paige		$900	$75 82			$75 82
A. McConnell		900	75 82			75 82
A. Finch		900	75 82			75 82
Musgriff		900	75 82			75 82
Remington		900	75 82			75 82
A. McPheeters		900	75 82			75 82
A. Babcock		900	48 91			48 91
T. Smith		900	75 82			75 82
ry Taylor		900	75 82			75 82
z. Burke		900	75 82			75 82
ne Taffe		900	75 82			75 82
J. Oler		900	75 82			75 82
Becker		900	75 82			75 82
ry J. Stoner		900	75 82			75 82
W. Wright		900	75 82			75 82
na Smith		900	75 82			75 82
Fisher		900	75 82			75 82
na Relay		900	75 82			75 82
S. Clark		900	75 82			75 82
S. Smith		900	75 82			75 82
P. Miles		900	75 82			75 82
nie Morgan		900	75 82			75 82
H. P. Beale		900	75 82			75 82
M. Wagner		900	75 82			75 82
M. Eddie		900	75 82			75 82
L. Florence		900	75 82			75 82
becca Shanks		900	75 82			75 82
McCutchins		900	75 82			75 82
nie Paris		900	75 82			75 82
ry R. Stewart		900	75 82			75 82
L. Lambert		900	75 82			75 82
s. Mary Stone		900	75 82			75 82
M. Parker		900	75 82			75 82
ry A. Gibson		900	75 82			75 82
te L. Morgan		900	75 82			75 82
ria A. McMurray		900	75 82			75 82
J. Williamson		900	75 82			75 82
lie Harrison		900	75 82			75 82
K. McGregor		900	75 82			75 82
E. Boyer		900	75 82			75 82
ttie Lathrop		900	75 82			75 82
a A. Stockton		900	75 82			75 82
C. Smith		900	75 82			75 82
I. Morris		900	75 82			75 82
R. L. Norris		900	75 82			75 82
E. Grandin		900	75 82			75 82
Maroney		900	75 82			75 82
McLeod		900	75 82			75 82
anna Dewees		900	75 82			75 82
G. Woodruff		900	75 82			75 82
A. Ackerman		900	75 82			75 82
meline Ritchie		900	75 82			75 82
za Herzberger		900	75 82			75 82
cy Hyde		900	75 82			75 82
hanna Hecht		900	75 82			75 82
C. E. Kearney		900	75 82			75 82
dith Plummer		900	75 82			75 82
W. Tyler		900	75 82			75 82
R. DeRonceray		900	75 82			75 82
lia B. Lombard		900	75 82			75 82
ily C. Lamson		900	75 82			75 82
J. Crittenden		900	75 82			75 82
ma C. Baker		900	75 82			75 82
nnah T. Mead		900	75 82			75 82
J. McCanon		900	75 82			75 82
C. Green		900	75 82			75 82
B. Whilldin		900	75 82			75 82
rcie V. Forsyth		900	75 82			75 82
ry McElwee		900	75 82			75 82
Minnicker		900	75 82			75 82
nie G. Houston		900	75 82			75 82
len J. Parris		900	75 82			75 82
a L. Van Zandt		900	75 82			75 82
ra B. Wardwell		900	75 82			75 82
en O'Rorke		900	75 82			75 82
le Titlow		900	75 82			75 82
te M. Brady		900	75 82			75 82
nie E. Demarest		900	75 82			75 82
lie E. Duke		900	75 82			75 82

Salaries in the Secretary's office, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
Mrs. Mary M. Courtney		$900	$75 82			$75 82
Miss Sarita M. Brady		900	75 82			75 82
Miss Frances A. Daly		900	75 82			75 82
Miss Julia L. Dulany		900	75 82			75 82
Miss Lucy E. Everett		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Annie Etheridge		900	75 82			75 82
Miss J. E. Cluskey		900	75 82			75 82
Miss Lydia A. Craig		900	75 82			75 82
Miss F. F. Sthreshley		900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Eliz. B. Patterson		900	75 82			75 82
Miss Eliza H. Davis		900	75 82			75 82
Miss Mary E. Bedell, (com'ced Nov. 29, 1869)		900	80 71			80 71
Miss Anna M. Betts, (com'ced Nov. 30, 1869)		900	78 27			78 27
Mrs. Mary Lamb, (commenced Dec. 6, 1869)		900	63 59			63 59
Miss Martha F. Stamper, (com. Dec. 6, 26 days)		900	63 59			63 59
Mrs. Annie E. Upham, (com. Dec. 7, 25 days)		900	61 14			61 14
Mrs. Eliz. R. Blague, (com. Dec. 7, 25 days)		900	61 14			61 14
Mrs. Mary L. Scribner, (com. Dec. 7, 25 days)		900	61 14			61 14
Miss Cary A. Leavy, (com. Dec. 7, 25 days)		900	61 14			61 14
Miss Augusta Massey, (com. Dec. 8, 24 days)		900	58 70			58 70
Miss Agnes Armstrong, (com. Dec. 9, 23 days)		900	56 25			56 25
Mrs. Louisa J. Tarr, (com. Dec. 9, 23 days)		900	56 25			56 25
Miss Helen Werden, (com. Dec. 9, 23 days)		900	56 25			56 25
Miss Mary H. Hayes, (com. Dec. 10, 22 days)		900	53 80			53 80
Miss Mellen P. Knight, (com. Dec. 10, 22 days)		900	53 80			53 80
Miss Addie E. Getty, (com. Dec. 11, 21 days)		900	51 36			51 36
Miss Lucy J. Thomas, (com. Dec. 15, 17 days)		900	41 58			41 58
Sophie Holmes		720	60 65			60 65
Mary Linden		720	60 65			60 65
Caroline Davis		720	60 65			60 65
Mary Hull		720	60 65			60 65
Lucy A. Rollo		720	60 65			60 65
Virginia Barnes		720	60 65			60 65
Lavinia A. Evans		720	60 65			60 65
Delia Foley		720	60 65			60 65
Margaret James		600	50 55			50 55
Ruth Biggs		600	50 55			50 55
Louisa Hill		600	50 55			50 55
Susan Bruce		600	50 55			50 55
M. A. Naylor		600	50 55			50 55
Ella Sampson		600	50 55			50 55
Kate M. Wheat		600	50 55			50 55
Mary C. Ruppert		600	50 55			50 55
Lizetta Benfer		600	50 55			50 55
Martha Trimble		600	50 55			50 55
Polly Taylor		600	50 55			50 55
Minnie Brien		600	50 55			50 55
Kate Swann, ($36 per month)			36 00			36 00
Caroline Heintzel, ($36 per month)			36 00			36 00
Annie O. Parker, ($36 per month, 24 days)			27 87			27 87
Johanna Wieling, ($36 per month, 24 days)			27 87			27 87
Total			17,661 15		$143 96	17,517 19

Correct copy:

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

ıe subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Bushrod Birch, disbursing : Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our ies in the Second Auditor's office, for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
French	Auditor	$3,000	$252 72	$168 48	$8 42	$244 30
I. Kimball	Chief clerk	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
F. Herring	4th class clerk	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
. Sims	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
W. Middleton	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Smith	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
H. Moulton	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
C. Bailey	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
C. Houghton	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Barton	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
ck A. Schmidt	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
. Harmon	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
A. Peirce	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
H. Goodall	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
W. Forrest	3d class clerk	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
H. Morgan	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
W. Eastlack	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
McQueen	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Buxman	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
C. Smart	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
. Thompson	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
A. Whallon	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
B. Sawyer	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Harrington	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
in F. Baker	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
F. Farish	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Webster	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
3. Osgood	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
ler Williamson	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
W. Akers	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
H. Taylor	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
ather	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Krauskopf	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
P. White	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
R. Brown	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
T. Dickinson	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
B. Patch	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
m Colburn	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
in F. Ford	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
W. Riley	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
e F. Wight	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
F. Merrill	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
A. Moorhead	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Bell	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Stephens	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Vilcox	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Lowell	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
G. Colby	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
in Eglin	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
C. Ewer	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
. Booraem	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
DeFord	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
P. Keene	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
. Kinkle	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
. Parker	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
re O. Ebaugh	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Humphery	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
H. Harrison	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
E. Kelsey	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
line	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
gnia S. Burnham	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
C. Pearsall	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
s B. Smith	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
D. Charles	2d class clerk	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
. Flynn	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
son Barnitz	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
H. Rawson	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
N. Roberts	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ilsby	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
d. Davis	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
I. Burns	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
C. Tyler	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
T. Hirst	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
w T. Wallace	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Weiss	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
der H. Wright	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25

Salaries in the office of the Second Auditor, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't
		Annual salary.	Month.			
Caleb Parkinson	2d class clerk	$1,400	$117 93	$33 69	$1 68	$116 25
Emerson Hodges	do	1 400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Burns Harlan	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
John C. Lemmon	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Henry A. Merrill	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
William H. Walker	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Henry Moore	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Horace L. Piper	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Thomas Rathbone	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
James P. Hawes	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Granville Malcom	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Thomas C. Taylor	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Benajah M. Barker	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Henry A. Higgins	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
John O'Neill	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
James H. Moody	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Solomon E. Faunce	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Thomas Little	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Russell B. Taylor	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Franklin Burlingame	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
William W. Lesh	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
George V. Powell	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Samuel Baxter	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Charles J. Stoddard	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Wilbur C. Benton	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Bernhard Breithaupt	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Thomas E. Baden	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Thomas J. Staley	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Thomas H. Speir	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
William B. Dyer	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Malverd C. Tucker	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
David M. Smith	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Thomas Pugh	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Thomas T. Stewart	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
William N. Pearce	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Francis D Connelly	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
George N. French	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Orange S. Firmin	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Martin V. Hottel	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Edgar M. Crittenden	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
John Morrison	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
George W. Street	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Robert G. Cunningham	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
John A. Doyle	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
James R. Lathrop	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Herbert L. Shepard	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Charles H. Holden	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Francis L. McKenna	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Vinson G. Willard	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Jesse Arnold	do	1 400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Albert M. Read	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
William Freshour	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Alfred Cloughly	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
John B. Atkinson	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
George G. Cornish	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Eli L. Stillson	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Robert A. Champion	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
John B. Foster	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Frisby G. Strause	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
William W. Work	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
John Q. A. Pfeiffer	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Nathaniel O. Chapman	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Gilmore Jordan	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
William A. Farlee	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Edward R. Cunningham	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Denis Fealy	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Frank Best	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
James H. Benson	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Alexander D. Willard	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Charles Mays	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Nicholas E. Young	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Mark Reeves	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Samuel A. Rapp	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Patrick J. Kelly	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Charles B. Gafney	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Charles M. Floyd	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Madison Whipple	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Daniel S. Foster	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25

Salaries in the office of the Second Auditor, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
J. Allan	2d class clerk	$1,400	$117 93	$33 69	$1 68	$116 25
Milliken	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
. Ten Eyck	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
McGowan	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Buchanan	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Helphinstine	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
M. Kaighn	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
. Bennett	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ill	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
. Scott	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
on	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Jacobs	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
. Murray	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Garretson	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
. Isham	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
A. Maguire	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
erwan	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
rry	1st class clerk	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Lugenbeel	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Raymond	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
S. Wight	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Tullikin	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
LaBille	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
H. Kinney	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Haverfield	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Curtiss	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Ham	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
A. White	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Wiswall	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Knapp	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Moulton	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Wright	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
A. Dillon	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Neely	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Wallach	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
cLeod	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
A. Whitcomb	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Langhorne	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
arquhar	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
I. Humphreys	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
ton L. Wood	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
burn	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Sheridan	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Robinson	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Wheelwright	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
A. Foster	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Wilson	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
J. Simmons	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Peck	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Brown	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Burrows	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
tafford	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Dunderdale	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Force	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Arnold	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Stutsman	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
ries	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
V. Clark	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Murphy	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Clarke	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Thorn	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
mmons	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
H. Kean	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Duddenhausen, d Dec. 26	do	1,200	84 78	14 13	71	84 07
Barden	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Albutt	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Marshall	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Walbridge	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Harsha	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Wolhaupter	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Davenport	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
P. Andrews	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
S. Jenkins	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Wells	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Dobson	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
A. Colby	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
H. Bailey	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25

Salaries in the office of the Second Auditor, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
Abram Elkin, jr	1st class clerk	$1,200	$101 09	$16 85	$0 84	$100 25
C. H. K. Linskey	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Robt. St. G. Dyrenforth	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
William M. French	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Robert A. Slater	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
William H. Appleton	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Milo Lewis	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Charles Weirman, (11 days without pay)	do	1,200	65 22	10 85	54	64 68
Sanford S. Hardy	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
John W. Tayler	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
William H. Farrow	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Randal Kent	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
David L. Burnett	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Josiah F. Harding	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Joseph F. Tenney	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Henry C. Root	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Patrick J. Downing	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Henry P. Flynn	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Thomas G. Hensey	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Curtis W. Holcomb	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Alanson T. Kinney	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
E. A. H. C. V'Lukowitz	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Roswell Waldo	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Richard Ricketts	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Alpheus Cyphers	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Charles C. Snow	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Isaac A. Roseкrans	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
William J. Quinn	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Horace V. Bartol	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Newton Whitten	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Hiram W. Read	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Talbot C. Murray	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Thomas V. McIntosh	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Charles A. Metcalf	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
William H. Cooper	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
George Armstrong	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
George J. Bond	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Henry G. Duffield	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Edward Fitzki	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
John P. Lothrop	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Frederick W. Archibald	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Asa P. Knight	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Moses E. Woodard	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
John T. McDowell	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Charles N. Lapham	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Silas Merchant	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Amos F. Medford	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Theodore F. Gatchel	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Samuel McDonald	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
John H. Holden	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Manuel C. Causten	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Edward K. Hill	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Ferdinand W. Guptill	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
William D. Burbage	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
John S. Manning	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Peter Cassidy	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Fergus Malone	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Robert V. Harrison	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
John H. Coolidge	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Daniel N. Burbank	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Hosea Q. Sargent	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
George H. Cooper	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Menzo Wixson	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
John Gilmore	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Lemuel C. Gordon	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Albert J. Robinson	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Eliakim L. Corbin	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Rufus K. Oxford	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Max Mobius, (commenced Dec. 1)	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Theodore B. Perkins, (commenced Dec. 2)	do	1,200	97 82	16 30	82	97 00
Charles W. Chase, (commenced Dec. 3)	do	1,200	94 57	15 76	79	93 78
Cornelius Conover, (commenced Dec. 9)	do	1,200	75 00	12 50	63	74 37
Robert W. Scott	Messenger	840	70 00			70 00

Salaries in the office of the Second Auditor, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
William E. Chenoweth	Ass't messenger	$700	$58 97			$58 97
Hamilton O. Moore	do	700	58 97			58 97
Julian F. Boiseau	do	700	58 97			58 97
George Clarkson	do	700	58 97			58 97
John H. Burch	do	700	58 97			58 97
Felix Malone, (commenced Dec. 7)	do	700	47 55			47 55
John Brent	Laborer	720	60 00			60 00
John H. Nichols	do	720	60 00			60 00
George M. Hickman	do	720	60 00			60 00
James H. Paynter	do	720	60 00			60 00
Abraham Clark	do	720	60 00			60 00
John Hathaway	do	720	60 00			60 00
Peter M. Smith	do	720	60 00			60 00
Samuel G. Hunter	do	720	60 00			60 00
Amos E. Nickens	do	720	60 00			60 00
John H. Johnson	do	720	60 00			60 00
Gilbert Gray	do	720	60 00			60 00
Andrew Jackson	do	720	60 00			60 00
Total			35, 969 64		$468 65	35, 500 99

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *December* 24, 1899.

E. B. FRENCH, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *February* 1, 1870.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the pay-roll of this office, for the month of December, 1869, furnished in accordance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 17, 1870.

E. B. FRENCH, *Auditor.*

We, the undersigned, auditor, clerks, messengers, and laborers, of the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, hereby acknowledge to have received of C. Hazlett, disbursing clerk of the Treasury Department, the sum set opposite to our respective names, being on account of our compensation for services for the month of December, 1869.

Name.	Office.	Salary per quarter.	Amount taxable.	Tax collected.	Amount received.
J. J. Martin	Auditor	$750 00	$168 48	$8 42	$244 30
J. M. McGrew	Chief clerk	500 00	84 24	4 21	164 27
C. Hazlett	Disbursing clerk	500 00	84 24	4 21	164 27
E. J. Evans	4th class clerk	450 00	67 39	3 37	148 26
W. H. Gunnison	do	450 00	67 39	3 37	148 26
B. Lippincott	do	450 00	67 39	3 37	148 26
John Lynch	do	450 00	67 39	3 37	148 26
Isaac W. Nicholls	do	450 00	67 39	3 37	148 26
F. I. Seybolt	do	450 00	67 39	3 37	148 26
George H. Thomas	do	450 00	67 39	3 37	148 26
John B. Kerr	do	450 00	67 39	3 37	148 26
C. W. Banes	3d class clerk	400 00	50 55	2 53	132 25
S S. Bean	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	132 25
R. G. Blaine	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	132 25
G. W. Bridgman	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	132 25
William Child	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	132 25
N. B. Clarke	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	132 25
J. H. Clendening	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	132 25
C. B. R. Colledge	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	132 25
W. O. Denison	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	132 25
Zabina Ellis	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	132 25
F. A. Foster	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	132 25
Z. P. Gunion	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	132 25
W. H. Goddard	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	132 25

Salaries in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Salary per quarter.	Amount taxable.	Tax collected.	Amount received.
Charles Hendley	3d class clerk	$400 00	$50 55	$2 53	$122 25
M. L. Higgins	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
William R. Hooper	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
J. A. Jenkins	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
W. J. Ketcham	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
William M. King	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
J. L. Lake	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
F. M. Lalor	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
F. B. Lilley	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
A. F. Marsh	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
C. P. McCalla	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
A. E. Miley	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
Alden Miller	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
J. S. Moffatt	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
S. B. Morse	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
M. C. Munson	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
W. B. Noerr	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
A. H. Nixon	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
H. H. Northup	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
J. E. O'Brien	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
C. Robb	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
J. E. Sheppard	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
William Small	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
J. T. Smith	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
H. W. Wheeler	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
R. S. Widdicomb	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
J. B. Will	do	400 00	50 55	2 53	122 25
C. L. Alexander	2d class clerk	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
C. D. Appleton	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. W. Baden	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
Henry A. Bales	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
R. H. Bashaw	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. Bellows	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
Henry Bell	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
S. M. Bryan	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
W. W. Burnett	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
C. M. Butler	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. W. Compton	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
Arthur Clements	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
Edwin Coombs	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. W. Corey	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
Frank Cressy	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
G. D. Curtis	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. H. Dixon	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. B. Dunning	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
Edson Fobes	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
F. A. Fuller	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
A. Griffith	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
G. G. Griswold	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
F. Harvey	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
Henry Johnson	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. S. Kelly	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
T. L. Lamb	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
W. B. Laub	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
D. W. Lathrop	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
F. C. Long	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
Charles Lenz	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
B. E. McGrew	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. E. Mallette	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
C. E. Meyer	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
O. W. Minor	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
N. B. Milliken	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
B. F. Moore	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
George F. Needham	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
E. A. Perkins, (10 days deducted in October, remitted and included this month)	do	350 00	44 55	2 22	153 75
T. S. Post	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
Alfred Reid	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
William Raper	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. S. Sharpe	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
D. R. Smiley	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
Charles Smith	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
C. L. Starkey	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
S. Stettinius	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
Eugene Story	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
S. C. Swett	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. N. Taggart	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
O. T. Thompson	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
John Todd	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25

Salaries in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Salary per quarter.	Amount taxable.	Tax collected.	Amount received.
rey	2d class clerk	$350 00	$33 69	$1 68	$116 25
wler	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
cker	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
rner	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
'allace	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
eaver	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
illis	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
icomb	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
ods	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
od	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
nne	do	350 00	33 69	1 68	116 25
derson	1st class clerk	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
stin	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
assett	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
ackwell	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
Botts	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
es	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
and	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
rowne	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
Carpenter	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
oks	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
bers	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
R. Davis	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
Edwards	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
Ellis	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
endell	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
regory	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
Hain	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
ines	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
all	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
rt	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
owes	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
arns	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
Leran	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
guire	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
ley	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
'atterson	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
escott	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
ton	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
ffe	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
g	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
Ryan	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
Shelley	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
H. Sullivan	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
n Buskirk	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
'ashington	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
Worth	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
shburn	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
Alister	do	300 00	16 85	84	100 25
hotteau, (December 17					
nclusive)	do	300 00	8 15	41	48 50
mbie	Messenger	210 00			70 76
. Burke	Assistant messenger	180 00			60 65
yer	Laborer	150 00			50 55
hitcomb	do	150 00			50 55
Sweeney	do	150 00			50 55
ine	do	150 00			50 55
V. Renfro	do	150 00			50 55
Costin	do	150 00			50 55
cey	do	150 00			50 55
ney	do	150 00			50 55
Johnson	do	150 00			50 55
oks	do	150 00			50 55
Burnell	do	150 00			50 55
eed	Temporary laborer	150 00			50 55
White	do	150 00			50 55
binson	do	150 00			50 55
ebault	do	150 00			50 55
tal				282 03	19,041 58

oved.

J. J. MARTIN, *Auditor.*

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disbursing clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full for our services as plate printers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for December, 1869.

FACING DIVISION.

No.	Name.	Work.	No. of days.	Price per 1,000.	Amount.	Total.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amount.
1	William Slocum...	9,000 faces, $1 legal tender	23	$12 00	$108 00			
		12,110 faces, $2 legal tender	....	12 00	145 32			
						$253 32	$7 27	$246 05
2	Louis Schenck	16,650 faces, $1 legal tender	19	12 00	.....	199 80	5 50	194 30
3	Patrick Roche	15,900 faces, $1 legal tender	24	12 00	190 80			
		309 prest. commission	....	42 50	13 13			
		16,180 faces, $1 legal tender				203 93	4 53	199 40
4	George Haas.....	12,650 faces, $1 legal tender	22	12 00	.....	194 16	4 56	189 60
5	Lewis Schoyer	11,887 faces, $1 legal tender	19	12 00	.....	151 80	3 10	148 70
6	William Hudson ..	15,204 faces, $1 legal tender	23	12 00	.....	142 64	1 74	140 90
7	James English	17,612 faces, $1 legal tender	22	12 00	.....	182 44	3 94	178 50
8	John Wood	17,612 faces, $1 legal tender	25	12 00	.....	211 34	4 69	206 65
9	Isaac P. Lockman	17,425 faces, $1 legal tender	23	12 00	209 10			
		3 days	....	7 50	22 50			
						231 60	6 15	225 45
10	John Mullen.....	14,800 faces, $1 legal tender	22	12 00	.....	177 60	3 70	173 90
11	Charles Haight ...	12,312 faces, $1 legal tender	19	12 00	.....	147 74	2 94	144 80
12	James Hance	22,800 faces, $2 legal tender	23	12 00	.....	273 60	8 30	265 30
13	Joseph Barker	19,616 faces, $2 legal tender	20	12 00	.....	235 39	7 04	228 35
14	Robert Dalton	19,100 faces, $2 legal tender	25	12 00	.....	229 20	5 60	223 60
15	P. J. Glascott	16,900 faces, $2 legal tender	20	12 00	.....	202 80	5 45	197 35
16	William Torrens..	3,300 faces, $2 legal tender	23	12 00	39 60			
		10,240 faces, $1 legal tender	....	12 00	122 88			
						162 48	2 73	159 75
17	John Braitmayer..	15,000 faces, $2 legal tender	20	12 00	.....	180 00	4 30	175 70
18	John Locraft.....	15,200 faces, $2 legal tender	22	12 00	.....	182 40	3 95	178 45
19	Charles Barker....	18,500 faces, $2 legal tender	20	12 00	.....	222 00	6 40	215 60
20	William Dalton...	19,500 faces, $2 legal tender	24	12 00	.....	234 00	6 05	227 95
21	Wm. H. Edward ..	14,500 faces, $2 legal tender	24	12 00	174 00			
		1,100 tints, $100 reg'd bonds	....	9 00	9 90			
						183 90	3 55	180 35
22	J. Barlow	15,730 faces, $2 legal tender	25	12 00	.....	188 76	3 56	185 20
23	Emile Huck.....	3,600 faces, $2 legal tender	19	12 00	43 20			
		12,587 faces, $1 legal tender	....	12 00	151 04			
						194 24	5 24	189 00
24	Daniel Gilmartin..	17,650 faces, $2 legal tender	24	12 00	.....	211 80	4 95	206 85
25	James Dermody ..	12,100 faces, $2 legal tender	19	12 00	.....	145 20	2 80	142 40
26	William L. Brown.	14,631 faces, $2 legal tender	....	12 00	.....	175 57	4 32	171 25
27	William H. Riley .	15,850 faces, $10 legal tender	24	12 00	190 20			
		200 faces, $1,000 R.R. bonds	....	9 00	1 80			
						192 00	3 95	188 05
28	J. McGuire	13,614 faces, $10 legal tender	19	12 00	.....	163 36	3 71	159 65
29	Stephen Egan	15,300 faces, $10 legal tender	25	12 00	.....	183 60	3 30	180 30
30	Michael O'Grady..	17,550 faces, $10 legal tender	25	12 00	.....	210 60	4 65	205 95
31	Edgar Baker.....	16,150 faces, $10 legal tender	25	12 00	.....	193 80	3 80	190 00
32	H. H. Mullineaux .	17,213 faces, $10 legal tender.	24	12 00	206 55			
		Deduct error in work	....	.....	10 00			
						196 55	4 20	192 35
33	Thos. Fitzsimmons	13,199 faces, $10 legal tender	16	12 00	.....	158 38	4 18	154 20
		2,362 tints, $1,000 gold notes	....	8 00	18 90			
34	John P. Swan.....	9,300 tints, $10,000 gold notes	....	8 00	74 40			
		10,100 tints, $5,000 gold notes.	....	8 00	80 80			
		200 tints, $1,000 P. R. R ...	....	9 00	1 80			
		200 backs, $1,000 P. R. R..	....	9 00	1 80			
		3,000 faces, $10,000 gold notes	....	10 00	30 00			
						207 70	4 50	203 20
35	John Logue.....	1,889 letter-heads	25	8 00	.....	15 12	12	15 00
36	William A. Beall..	1,300 pilots ctf. western waters.	19	12 00	15 60			
			....	12 00	130 80			
						146 40	2 85	143 55
37	Walter Scott.....	2,732 faces, $10 legal tender	12	12 00	32 78			
			....	12 00	22 59			
						55 37	.....	55 37
38	Thomas Jones	10,446 faces, $10 legal tender	17	12 00	.....	125 35	2 25	123 10
39	W.H.Waddington	8,600 faces, $10 legal tender	15	12 00	.....	103 20	1 65	101 55
40	James Conlin	86 faces, $1,000 legal tender	1	12 00	.....	1 03	.....	1 03
41	Edward Hager....	2,600 faces, $10 legal tender..	6	12 00	.....	31 20	15	31 05
	Total	.....	....	.....	.....	7,101 37	161 67	6,939 70

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas S. Hobbs, disbursing clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite of our respective names, in full for our services as plate printers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for December, 1869.

SEALING DIVISION.

No.	Name.	Work.	No. of days.	Price per 1,000.	Amount.	Total.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amount.
12	H. B. Robinson ...	13,100 seals, 10-20	24	$10 00	$131 00			
		400 seals, 15-15	....	9 00	3 60			
		8,400 seals, $1 legal tender..	....	9 00	75 60			
						$210 20	$4 85	$205 35
13	William B. Lane..	21,290 seals, 10-20	24	10 00	.....	212 90	5 00	207 90
14	Edmund Sentenne	17,994 seals, 10-20	20	10 00	.....	179 94	4 29	175 65
15	Cornelius Collins	20,983 seals, 10-20	23	10 00	.....	209 83	5 08	204 75
16	W. Burroughs	18,498 seals, 10-20	20	10 00	.....	184 98	4 53	180 45
17	Curtis Smith.....	29,593 seals, 10-20	25	10 00	.....	295 93	8 93	287 00
18	James Lamb.....	19,206 seals, 10-20	20	10 00	192 06			
		620 seals, 25-15	....	9 50	5 89			
						197 95	5 19	192 76
19	Daniel Logan	21,695 seals, 10-20	20	10 00	216 95			
		350 seals, 25-12	....	9 50	3 33			
						220 28	6 73	213 55
50	Thomas Stacy	24,047 seals, 10-20	25	10 00	.....	240 47	6 12	234 35
51	Robert Meguire...	11,698 seals, 10-20	23	10 00	116 98			
		9,300 seals, $2 legal tender.....	....	9 00	83 70			
						200 68	4 63	196 05
52	Peter McGirr.....	22,449 seals, 10-20	24	10 00	.....	224 49	5 59	218 90
53	John Roche	7,340 seals, 15-15	9	9 00	.....	66 06	1 16	64 90
54	Joseph Osborn....	2,491 seals, 15-15	21	9 00	22 42			
		16,797 seals, 25-15	....	9 50	159 58			
						182 00	4 15	177 85
55	John Colcher.....	18,769 seals, 15-15	23	9 00	.....	168 93	3 03	165 90
56	Maurice Roche....	2,790 seals, 15-15	25	9 00	25 11			
		20,077 seals, 25-15	....	9 50	190 74			
						215 85	4 90	210 95
57	William Gillon....	2,698 seals, 15-15	24	9 00	24 28			
		25,186 seals, 25-15	....	9 50	239 27			
						263 55	7 55	256 00
58	Valentine Heslin..	23,591 seals, 15-15	22	9 00	.....	212 32	5 42	206 90
59	James Davis.....	16,074 seals, 15-15	25	9 00	144 67			
		10,097 seals, 25-15	....	9 50	95 93			
						240 60	6 15	234 45
60	John Scott.....	20,174 seals, 15-15	24	9 00	.....	181 57	3 42	178 15
61	William Semmes..	20,492 seals, 15-15	25	9 00	.....	184 86	3 11	181 55
62	William Durfee...	14,246 seals, 15-15	25	9 00	128 22			
		8,750 seals, 25-15	....	9 50	83 13			
						211 35	4 70	206 65
63	Samuel Latham...	12,619 seals, 25-15	21	9 50	119 89			
		900 seals, 15-15	....	9 00	8 10			
		50 seals, $10,000 P. R. R..	....	9 00	45			
		1,049 seals, $1,000 P. R. R..	....	9 00	9 45			
		5,700 seals, $2 legal tender..	....	9 00	51 30			
		1,000 seals, $1,000 gold notes.	....	8 00	8 00			
						197 19	4 94	192 25
64	James Hays	7,289 seals, 25-15	21	9 50	69 25			
		600 seals, 15-15	....	9 00	5 40			
		13,097 seals, 10-20	....	10 00	130 97			
						205 62	5 32	200 30
65	John Ulrich.....	28,895 seals, 25-15	25	9 50	274 51			
		400 seals, 15-15	....	9 00	3 60			
						278 11	8 01	270 10
66	Edward Wescott..	8,400 seals, 25-15	20	9 50	79 80			
		15,600 seals, 10-26	....	10 00	156 00			
						235 80	7 10	228 70
67	George Rice	6,862 seals, 25-15	25	9 50	65 19			
		510 seals, 15-15	....	9 00	4 59			
		16,474 seals, 10-20	....	10 00	164 74			
						234 52	5 87	228 65
68	Samuel Allen	16,195 seals, 25-15	25	9 50	153 86			
		12,798 seals, $1 legal tender..	....	9 00	115 18			
						269 04	7 59	261 45
69	Joseph Wells	4,800 seals, 25-15	7	9 50	.....	45 60	60	45 00
70	A. A. Campbell...	21,595 seals, 25-15	23	9 50	.....	205 16	4 86	200 30
71	James Byrane	20,193 seals, 25-15	21	9 50	.....	191 84	4 64	187 20
72	Samuel Schofield..	23,200 seals, 50-15	20	10 00	.....	232 00	6 90	225 10
73	John Shotwell	5,100 seals, 50-15	5	10 00	.....	51 00	1 35	49 65
74	Samuel Bell	22,818 seals, 50-15	25	10 00	.....	228 18	5 53	222 65
75	Charles Kessler...	28,767 seals, 50-15	24	10 00	.....	287 87	8 77	279 10
76	William Kessler ..	22,938 seals, 50-15	24	10 00	.....	229 38	5 83	223 55

Sealing Division—Continued.

No.	Name.	Work.	No. of days.	Price per 1,000.	Amount.	Total.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amount.
77	John Hohn	8,689 seals, 50–15	17	$10 00	$86 89			
		5,500 seals, $2 legal tender		9 00	49 50			
						$136 39	$2 84	$133 55
78	Chas. B. Smith	19,897 seals, 50–15	23	10 00		198 97	4 52	194 45
79	Rufus Farnsworth	23,700 seals, 50–15	20	10 00		237 00	7 15	229 85
80	Lewis Lanman	13,596 seals, 50–15	21	10 00	135 96			
		7,400 seals, $1 legal tender		9 00	66 60			
		1,200 seals, $1 legal tender		9 00				
						202 56	5 21	197 35
81	William Skerritt	25,296 seals, 50–15	23	10 00		252 96	7 26	245 70
82	Henry Rubenacker	17,100 seals, 50–15	25	10 00	171 00			
		9,375 seals, 10–20		10 00	93 75			
						264 75	7 35	257 40
83	John Wilson	1,000 seals, 50–15	2	10 00		10 00		10 00
84	Thomas Tait	21,989 seals, $1 legal tender	22	9 00	197 90			
		3,029 seals, $2 legal tender		9 00	27 26			
						225 16	6 06	219 10
85	John Thompson	25,498 seals, $1 legal tender	24	9 00	229 49			
		1,000 seals, $2 legal tender		9 00	9 00			
						238 49	6 29	232 20
86	John Loque	25,498 seals, $1 legal tender	25	9 00	229 48			
		1,900 seals, $2 legal tender		9 00	17 10			
						246 58	6 43	240 15
87	William Lister	2,200 seals, $2 legal tender	24	9 00	19 80			
		25,293 seals, $1 legal tender		9 00	227 64			
						247 44	6 47	240 70
88	Patrick Ratigan	7,499 seals, $2 legal tender	21	9 00	67 49			
		14,330 seals, $1 legal tender		9 00	128 70			
						196 19	5 04	191 15
89	William Ryan	8,000 seals, $2 legal tender	25	9 00	72 00			
		19,500 seals, $10 legal tender		9 00	175 50			
						247 50	6 60	241 50
90	P. F. Gowans	29,800 seals, $2 legal tender	25	9 00		268 20	1 50	266 70
91	Edward Williams	1,696 seals, $2 legal tender	25	9 00	15 26			
		29,999 seals, $10 legal tender		9 00	269 99			
						285 25	8 40	276 85
92	Jacob Schoyer	2,693 seals, $2 legal tender	25	9 00	24 24			
		28,480 seals, $10 legal tender		9 00	256 32			
						280 56	8 16	272 40
93	George Schoyer	15,500 seals, $2 legal tender	23	9 00	139 50			
		5,300 seals, 25–15		9 50	50 35			
						189 85	4 10	185 75
94	George Durfee	5,293 seals, $2 legal tender	24	9 00	47 64			
		14,300 seals, $1 legal tender		9 00	128 70			
		12,500 seals, $10 legal tender		9 00	112 50			
						288 84	8 79	280 05
95	Robert Toomb	26,097 seals, $2 legal tender	25	9 00	234 87			
		3,648 seals, $10 legal tender		9 00	32 83			
						267 70	7 60	260 10
96	Robert Wood	20,900 seals, $2 legal tender	22	9 00	188 10			
		5,000 seals, $10 legal tender		9 00	45 00			
						233 10	6 50	226 60
97	Edward Hager	18,097 seals, $2 legal tender	16	9 00	162 87			
		1,300 seals, $10 legal tender		9 00	11 70			
						174 57	4 97	169 66
98	William Keating	32,392 seals, $2 legal tender	25			291 53	8 70	282 83
99	Arthur Small	18,300 seals, $2 legal tender	24	9 00	164 70			
		14,700 seals, $10 legal tender		9 00	132 30			
						297 00	9 20	287 80
100	Emile Huck	900 seals, 15–15	1	9 00		8 10	15	7 95
101	Daniel Gilmartin	800 seals, 15–15	1	9 00		7 20	10	7 10
102	Patrick Roche	500 seals, 15–15	1	9 00		4 50		4 50
103	John Mullen	500 seals, 25–15		9 50		4 75		4 75
104	Edward Moffett	8,892 seals, 50–15	19	10 00	88 92			
		7,893 seals, 10–20		10 00	78 93			
						167 85	3 95	163 90
105	Fletcher Rowland	17,000 seals, $2 legal tender	17	9 00		153 00	3 65	149 35
106	Frank Irwin	9,700 seals, $2 legal tender	10	9 00		87 30	2 00	85 30
107	John White	8,989 seals, 50–15	11	10 00		89 89	1 89	88 00
108	George Omerly	9,600 seals, $1 legal tender	9	9 00		86 40	2 20	84 20
109	William Wilding	8,000 seals, $10 legal tender	8	9 00		72 00	1 70	70 30
	Total					13,168 43	336 79	12,831 64

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disbursing clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full for our services as plate printers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for December, 1869.

REVENUE DIVISION.

Number.	Name.	Work.	No. of days.	Price per 1,000.	Amount.	Total.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amount.
10	Fletcher Rowland	4,800 beer stamps, ½ barrel	10	$12 50	$60 00			
		2 days	....	3 00	6 00			
						$66 00	$1 20	$64 80
11	Frank Irwin	900 beer stamps, ½ barrel	10	12 50	12 25			
		2,000 tobacco stamps, 2 lbs	....	12 50	25 00			
		2 days	....	3 00	6 00			
						42 25	.....	42 25
112	Alexander Tost	1,280 whisky stamps, 60 galls.	22	13 00	16 64			
		4,900 tobacco stamps, 5 lbs	....	12 50	61 25			
		2,800 rectified stamps	....	11 00	30 80			
		2 days	....	10 50	10 50			
						119 19	79	118 40
113	Wm. Waddington	7,200 beer stamps, ½ barrel	10	12 50	90 00			
		2 days	....	3 00	6 00			
						96 00	2 45	93 55
114	Rd. Montgomery	6,800 beer stamps, ½ barrel	23	12 50	85 00			
		8,800 tobacco stamps, 2 lbs	....	12 50	110 00			
		2 days	....	3 00	6 00			
		1 day	....	7 50	7 50			
						208 50	5 00	203 50
115	Walter Scott	550 beer stamps, ½ barrel	8	12 50	6 87			
		2,800 tobacco stamps, 3 lbs	....	12 50	35 00			
		2 days	....	3 00	6 00			
						47 87	52	47 35
116	Benjamin Throop	18,550 beer stamps, ½ barrel	24	12 50	231 87			
		2 days	....	3 00	6 00			
		1 day, moving press-room	....	7 50	7 50			
		1,200 tobacco stamps, 10 lbs	....	12 50	15 00			
						260 37	7 37	253 00
117	Thomas Fitch	7,600 beer stamps, ½ barrel	24	12 50	95 00			
		9,050 tobacco stamps, 21 lbs	....	12 50	113 12			
		2 days	....	3 00	6 00			
		1 day	....	7 50	7 50			
						221 62	5 42	216 20
118	John Wilson	400 beer stamps, ¼ barrel	11	12 50	5 00			
		800 beer stamps, ½ barrel	....	12 50	10 00			
		2,600 rectified spirits stamps	....	11 00	28 60			
		1 day	....	7 50	7 50			
						51 10	.....	51 10
119	James Gowans	3,200 whisky stamps, 50 galls.	23	13 00	41 60			
		3,200 tobacco stamps, 3 lbs	....	12 50	40 00			
		7,900 whisky stamps, 60 galls.	....	13 00	102 70			
		2 days	....	3 00	6 00			
		1 day, moving presses	....	7 50	7 50			
						197 80	4 50	193 30
120	Henry Weber	2,970 whisky stamps, 50 galls.	20	13 00	38 61			
		3,800 tobacco stamps, 1 lb	....	12 50	47 50			
		1,551 tobacco stamps, ½ lb	....	12 50	19 38			
		10 tobacco stamps, 60 lbs	....	12 50	13			
		2 days	....	3 00	6 00			
		1 day, moving press-room	....	7 50	7 50			
						119 12	1 22	117 90
121	John Heims	3,500 whisky stamps, 50 galls.	21	13 00	45 50			
		5,600 tobacco stamps, 40 lbs	....	12 50	70 00			
		1,300 rectified spirits stamps	....	11 00	14 30			
		1 day	....	3 00	3 00			
		1 day, moving press-room	...	7 50	7 50			
						140 30	2 10	138 20
122	George Dyer	760 whisky stamps, 50 galls	22	13 00	9 18			
		4,200 tobacco stamps 15 lbs	....	12 50	52 50			
		6,240 tobacco stamps, 10 lbs	....	12 50	78 00			
		2 days, cards	....	6 90	13 80			
		2 days, average	....	3 00	6 00			
		1 day, moving press-room	....	7 50	7 50			
						167 68	3 23	164 45
123	Samuel O'Brien	3,400 whisky stamps, 50 galls.	24	13 00	44 20			
		3,400 tobacco stamps, 2 lbs	....	12 50	42 50			
		6,825 whisky stamps, 60 galls	....	13 00	88 72			
		2 days	....	3 00	6 00			
		1 day, moving press-room	....	7 50	7 50			
						188 92	3 82	185 10

Revenue Division——Continued.

Number.	Name.	Work.	No. of days.	Price per 1,000.	Amount.	Total.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amount.
124	H. Calhoun	700 whisky stamps, 50 galls	18	$13 00	$9 10			
		4,600 tobacco stamps, 40 lbs	....	12 50	57 50			
		5,425 warehouse stamps	....	11 00	59 67			
		5 days	....	7 50	37 50			
						$163 77	$3 97	$159 80
125	A. C. Beaman	3,300 whisky stamps, 50 galls.	20	13 00	42 90			
		5,070 whisky stamps, 60 galls.	....	13 00	65 91			
		2 days	....	3 00	6 00			
		1 day, moving press-room	....	7 50	7 50			
						122 31	1 41	120 90
126	George Saltner	600 whisky stamps, 60 galls.	20	13 00	7 80			
		11,600 beer stamps, ½ barrel	....	12 50	145 00			
		3 days	....	3 00	9 00			
		1 day, moving press-room	....	7 50	7 50			
						169 30	3 75	165 55
127	Edward Moffett	1,100 whisky stamps, 60 galls.	7	13 00	14 30			
		2,400 whisky stamps, 50 galls.	....	13 00	31 20			
		2 days	....	10 50	10 50			
						56 00	1 15	54 85
128	Sidney Castle	1,085 whisky stamps, 60 galls.	24	13 00	14 10			
		5,390 tobacco stamps, 15 lbs.	....	12 50	67 37			
		1,000 tobacco stamps, 1 lb	....	12 50	12 50			
		4,900 tobacco stamps, ¼ lb	....	12 50	61 25			
		2,500 tobacco stamps, 3 lb	....	12 50	31 25			
		2 days	....	3 00	6 00			
		1 day	....	7 50	7 50			
						199 97	4 37	195 60
129	William Beall	5,300 tobacco stamps, 1 lb	8	12 50	66 25			
		500 whisky stamps, 10 galls.	....	13 00	6 50			
		2 days	....	3 00	6 00			
						78 75	2 05	76 70
130	Thomas Coleman	4,800 tobacco stamps, 5 lbs	24	12 50	60 00			
		2,500 tobacco stamps, 22 lbs.	....	12 50	31 25			
		4,002 warehouse stamps	....	11 00	44 02			
		3 days	....	.....	13 50			
						148 77	1 77	147 00
131	Samuel Throop	3,200 beer stamps, ½ barrel	9	12 50	40 00			
		1 day	....	7 50	7 50			
						47 50	25	47 25
132	John Marsh	2,891 tobacco stamps, ¼ lb	11	12 50	36 13			
		832 tobacco stamps, 2 lbs	....	12 50	10 40			
						46 53	.....	46 53
133	James Conlin	6,200 rectified stamps	10	11 00	68 20			
		1 day	....	7 50	7 50			
						75 70	1 45	74 25
134	William Haight	3,399 beer stamps, ½ barrel	7	12 50	42 48			
		1 day	....	7 50	7 50			
						49 98	88	49 10
135	John Roche	3,165 warehouse stamps	6	11 00	34 82			
		1 day	....	7 50	7 50			
						42 32	72	41 60
	Total		....	.....	.....	3,127 62	59 39	3,068 23

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount.	Tax.	Net am't.
Facing division	$7,101 37	$161 67	$6,939 70
Sealing division	14,168 43	336 79	12,831 64
Revenue division	3,127 62	59 39	3,068 23
Grand total	24,397 42	557 85	22,839 57

e subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disbursing Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full for our ces in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	No. of days.	Price per day.	Gross amount.	Amount of tax 5 per cent.	Net am't.
. Harley	Ass't mast. mach'st	39½	$6 00	$237 00	$7 70	$229 30
Bradburn	Pattern marker	39½	4 00	157 00	3 70	153 30
L. Pate	Carpenter	42½	4 50	191 25	5 80	185 45
P. Fisher	Machinist	41	3 75	153 75	3 55	150 20
Burgee	Engineer	39½	3 50	137 37	2 72	134 65
A. Bell	Machinist	37½	3 50	131 25	2 40	128 85
Kleindeinst	do	42½	3 50	147 87	3 22	144 65
H. Ossire	Engineer	38½	3 50	134 75	2 55	132 20
er Dewhay	Carpenter	42½	3 50	149 62	3 32	146 30
ardle	Machinist	38½	3 25	124 31	2 06	122 25
utchinson	do	36	3 50	126 00	2 15	123 85
Geoghegan	do	37½	3 50	130 37	2 37	128 00
arbin	do	36½	3 25	119 43	1 78	117 65
arson	do	36½	3 25	119 43	1 78	117 65
Harrison	do	38½	3 25	125 93	2 13	123 80
M. Harley	do	30½	3 00	91 50	40	91 10
A. Barnes	Painter	28½	3 00	86 25	15	86 10
Mallon	Carpenter	35	3 00	105 00	1 10	103 90
Dorsett	do	41½	3 00	125 25	2 10	123 15
W. Giddons	do	43	3 00	129 00	2 30	126 70
S. Fox	do	36½	3 00	110 25	1 35	108 90
Ronntree	do	42½	3 00	128 25	2 25	126 00
W. Gates	Machinist	36½	3 00	109 50	1 30	108 20
Pic	do	41½	3 25	134 87	2 57	132 30
Cross	do	41½	3 00	123 75	2 00	121 75
Lansdale	Carpenter	42½	3 00	127 50	2 20	125 30
H. Turk	Machinist	37	2 50	92 50	45	92 05
Lansdale	Gas-fitter	46½	2 75	127 87	2 27	125 60
Killigan	Laborer	20½	2 75			55 68
W. Bradburn	Fireman	39½	2 50	99 37	82	98 55
ields	Oiler	52	2 50	130 00	2 35	127 65
Wakenight	Blacksmith	27	2 40			68 40
W. Slough	Fireman	37½	2 00			75 50
. Cryer	Laborer	23	2 00			46 00
. Green	do	17½	2 00			35 00
ocker	do	42½	2 00			84 50
. Smith	Apprentice	39½	2 00			78 50
Woodson	Fireman	39½	2 00			79 00
H. Cross	Laborer	22½	2 00			44 50
H. Wilson	do	21	2 00			42 00
A. West	Messenger	28½	2 00			57 50
Diggin	Laborer	25½	2 00			50 50
Williams	do	31½	2 00			63 50
Jackson	do	26½	2 00			53 50
H. Larman	Apprentice	33½	1 65			55 70
H. Jett	Laborer	44½	2 00	89 00	30	88 70
anner	do	36½	2 00			73 00
. Raymond	Apprentice	40	1 65			66 00
isher	Laborer	18	1 25			22 50
empsey	do	13½	2 00			27 00
. Saunders	do	22½	2 00			45 50
. Warner	Machinist	35½	3 25	116 18	1 65	114 53
Bailey	Apprentice	25½	1 65			42 07
Gibson	Machinist	19	3 25	61 75	05	61 70
Ross	Watchman	31				69 07
chwab	do	31				69 07
nderson	do	31	2 50			77 50
H. Dutton	do	31				69 07
H. Brown	do	31				69 07
y	do	31				69 07
iller	do	31				69 07
Leonard	do	31				69 07
Carthy	do	31				69 07
obin	do	31				69 07
. Wheeler	do	31				69 07
McPherson	do	31				69 07
iper	do	31				69 07
Alstead	do	31				69 07
nings	do	31				69 07
Bennett	do	31				69 07
Perkins	do	31				69 07
w	do	31				69 07
ll	do	31				69 07
aulkner	do	31				69 07
Watson	do	31				69 07
ner	do	33½				73 64
. Fuller	do	32				70 30

Salaries paid in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	No. of days.	Price per day.	Gross amount.	Amount of tax 5 per cent.	Net am't.
William T. Fowler	Watchman	31	.....	.....	.....	$89 07
John M. Judd	....do	31	.....	.....	.....	89 07
D. U. Hull	....do	16	.....	.....	.....	35 65
Luke Bemis	Special agent	31	$8 00	$248 00	$8 24	239 76
M. Worcester	Clerk	31	.....	75 82	.....	75 82
Thomas J. Chapin	Cutter	31	.....	126 36	2 11	124 25
Elisha Chapin	....do	33	2 75	90 75	38	90 37
Benj. F. Madison	Watchman	46½	1 80	83 70	.....	83 70
Daniel M. Goodacre	....do	46½	1 80	83 70	.....	83 70
John J. McKinney	....do	46½	1 80	83 70	.....	83 70
Philip Coyle	....do	46½	1 80	83 70	.....	83 70
James McCue	Errand	33	83	27 39	.....	27 39
Emerett Potter	Examiner	26½	2 00	53 00	.....	53 00
Carrie Gutterson	....do	39½	2 00	79 00	.....	79 00
Margaret Bonsall	Counter	40	2 00	80 00	.....	80 00
Martha T. Wilder	....do	37	2 00	74 00	.....	74 00
Eliza Kilpatrick	....do	39½	2 00	79 00	.....	79 00
Susie Dobbins	....do	39	2 00	78 00	.....	78 00
Linda W. Barber	....do	37½	2 00	75 00	.....	75 00
Antoinette R. Bolmar	....do	21	2 00	42 00	.....	42 00
Hannah M. Baker	....do	42	2 00	84 00	.....	84 00
Total	.....	.....	.....	8,652 72	73 87	8,579 15

Correct.

JOHN Q. LARMAN.
G. B. McC.

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disbursing clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full for our services in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for December, 1869.

Name.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
	Annual salary.	Month.			
George B. McCartee	$5,000	$421 20	$336 96	$16 85	$404 35
George W. Casilear	5,000	421 20	336 96	16 85	404 35
J. F. E. Prudhomme	3,000	252 72	168 48	8 42	244 30
D. M. Cooper	3,000	252 72	168 48	8 42	244 30
S. A. Schoff	2,600	219 02	134 78	6 74	212 28
Jules Golay	2,500	210 60	126 36	6 32	204 28
James J. P. Ourdan	2,500	210 60	126 36	6 32	204 28
John Q. Larmon	2,400	202 17	117 93	5 90	196 27
S. Sparshott	2,400	202 17	117 93	5 90	196 27
Jacob Hyatt	2,300	193 75	109 51	5 47	188 28
Ward Morgan	2,200	185 33	101 09	5 05	180 28
A. A. Brooke	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
Henry C. Jewell	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
O. T. Edgar	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
Abel S. Wright	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
M. E. Bright	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
James McNally	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
A. N. Meeker	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
John Gillham	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
William H. Earle	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
John L. Hazzard	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
Edward Schaffer	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
G. Fred Potter	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
E. C. Ingersoll	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
H. F. Bennett	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Z. G. Wilson	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
James Gray	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Thomas P. Sparks	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
F. A. Casilear	3,000	252 72	168 48	8 42	244 30
D. Gibson	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Robert Gillham	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
J. H. Hatch	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
John W. Smith	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
James F. Mooro	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26

Salaries paid in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
	Annual salary.	Month.			
G. Cone	$1,400	$117 93	$33 69	$1 68	$116 25
nnedy	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Clark	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Hammond	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	123 25
ed	1,500	126 36	42 12	2 11	124 25
Hentzer	1,400	117 93	33 39	1 68	116 25
A. Ohlson	1,300	109 51	25 27	1 26	108 25
f. Sullivan	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
ıumey	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
yes	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
land	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
d	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Abbott	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Wright	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
ight	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 55
ens	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Ford	900	75 82	.....	.....	75 82
ling	900	75 82	.....	.....	75 82
e	900	75 82	.....	.....	75 82
tt	900	75 82	.....	.....	75 82
n	900	75 82	.....	.....	75 82
nslow	900	75 82	.....	.....	75 82
loan	900	75 82	.....	.....	75 82
enton	900	75 82	.....	.....	75 82
Lawson	900	75 82	.....	.....	75 82
ements	900	75 82	.....	.....	75 82
T. Lunsford	800	67 40	.....	.....	67 40
rison	800	67 40	.....	.....	67 40
eary	750	63 18	.....	.....	63 18
tal	.....	9,287 47	.....	205 92	9,081 55

subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disbursing Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full for our es in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	No. of days.	Price per day.	Gross amount.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
TING DIVISION.						
rling	.....	30½	$2 40	.....	.....	$73 20
Hays	.....	8½	2 00	.....	.....	17 00
lle	.....	31½	2 00	.....	.....	63 00
ichardson	.....	31½	2 00	.....	.....	63 00
ugherty	.....	29½	2 00	.....	.....	59 00
Pike	.....	27	2 40	.....	.....	64 80
rral	.....	31½	2 00	.....	.....	63 00
.....	.....	31½	2 00	.....	.....	62 50
ne	.....	27	2 00	.....	.....	54 00
h	.....	23½	2 00	.....	.....	47 00
.....	.....	30	2 00	.....	.....	60 00
Watson	.....	27½	2 00	.....	.....	55 00
non	.....	27	2 00	.....	.....	54 00
erson	.....	28	2 00	.....	.....	56 00
Graham	.....	27½	2 00	.....	.....	55 00
ppe	.....	29	2 00	.....	.....	58 00
cGee	.....	29	2 00	.....	.....	58 00
Waugh	.....	16½	2 00	.....	.....	33 00
erty	.....	27½	2 00	.....	.....	55 00
wens	.....	27½	2 00	.....	.....	55 00
ton	.....	29½	2 00	.....	.....	59 00
erguson	.....	27½	2 00	.....	.....	55 00
Stockham	.....	27	2 00	.....	.....	54 00
burn	.....	27	2 00	.....	.....	55 00
man	.....	30	2 00	.....	.....	60 00
lor	.....	33	2 00	.....	.....	66 00
ierr	.....	27½	2 25	.....	.....	61 87
ely	.....	27½	2 00	.....	.....	55 00
. Boyd	.....	27½	2 00	.....	.....	55 00
ight	.....	30	2 00	.....	.....	60 00

Salaries paid in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	No. of days.	Price per day.	Gross amount.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
Eliza A. Saunders		27	$2 00			$54 00
Frank E. Hobbs		27½	2 00			55 00
L. E. Barnhouse		18	2 00			36 00
H. M. Tastet		18	2 00			36 00
Jennie Higgins		18	8 00			36 00
Rose Dooley		17½	2 00			35 00
Della E. Quinn		17½	2 00			34 00
Anne E. Collins		17½	2 00			34 50
Lorenia E. Fowler		17½	2 00			35 00
Alice Edelen		17	2 00			34 00
Emma I. Baker		11	2 00			22 00
NUMBERING DIVISION.						
James D. Smith		49	4 00	$196 00	$5 65	190 35
Gertrude Hoaglend		26	2 40			63 00
James R Brown		27½	2 00			55 00
Mattie B. Wilson		28	2 00			56 00
Noreh Carter		27	2 00			54 00
Mary Smith		27	2 00			54 00
Lizzie Tourney		27	2 00			54 00
Eugenia Davis		27	2 00			54 00
Catherine Ferguson		27	2 00			54 00
Mary Walker		26½	2 00			53 00
Sallie Foy		27	2 00			54 00
Susan Jamieson		27	2 00			54 00
Sarah Mason		27	2 00			54 00
Kate Burns		27	2 00			54 00
Emily Rollings		30	2 00			60 00
Sallie Cross		27	2 00			54 00
Rose Roberts		20	2 00			40 00
Kate Norton		27	2 00			54 00
Mary I. Davidson		27	2 00			54 00
Mary Fosler		25	2 00			54 00
Mary Doyle		26½	2 00			54 00
Susan Thompson		25	2 00			50 00
Mary Tayman		25	2 00			50 00
Sarah Jackson		27	2 00			54 00
Emma Brooke		27	2 00			54 00
Eliza Roesser		27	2 00			54 00
Jennie Rabbit		27	2 00			54 00
Florence Oakes		27	2 00			54 00
Phebe Cunningham		27	2 00			54 00
Susan Cooper		23	2 00			46 00
Kate Westhrope		27	2 00			54 00
A. Donaldson		22	2 00			44 00
Essie Kinsley		27	2 00			54 00
Eliza Burch		27	2 00			54 00
Isabella Fleming		26	2 00			52 00
Kate Dawson		27	2 00			54 00
Mary Poole		27	2 00			54 00
Helen Gardiner		27	2 00			54 00
Alice Hickey		26½	2 00			53 00
Mary I. Ross		25	2 00			50 00
Jennett Kinslow		24	2 00			48 00
Catherine Ullrich		26½	2 00			53 00
Alice P. Hawkins		26	2 00			52 00
Mollie Williams		27	2 00			54 00
Maria Ash		27	2 00			54 00
Sarah Worthington		27	2 00			54 00
Frances Nelson		27	2 00			54 00
Mary Sullivan		28½	2 00			57 50
Ella Weedon		26	2 00			52 00
Kate Bryant		27	2 00			54 00
Maggie Mackey		25½	2 00			50 50
Clara Eaton		27	2 00			54 00
Rebecca Hurley		27	1 20			32 40
Harriet Bailey		6	2 00			12 00
Henrietta Welsh		25	2 00			50 00
Phebe Hawkins		24	2 00			48 00
Laura Biggs		22	2 00			44 00
Matilda Spaulding		5	2 00			10 00
Helen M. Rolle		11	2 00			22 00
Johannah E. Fenton		11	2 00			22 00
Anne Brooun		11	2 00			22 00
Anna I. Brophy		11	2 00			22 00
Mary Murphy		2	2 00			4 00
Mary M. Segrue		10	2 00			20 00
Carrie I. Peteys		4	2 00			8 00

Salaries paid in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	No. of days.	Price per day.	Gross amount.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amou't.
TING AND TRIMMING DIVISION.						
Bailey		42	$2 40	$100 80	$0 85	$99 95
s Remer		51	2 40	122 40	1 95	120 45
ones		37	2 40			74 00
ollins		33	2 00			66 00
aunce		44	2 00	88 00	25	87 75
lantz		32	2 00			64 00
Palmer		27	2 00			54 00
ister		27½	2 00			55 50
Armstrong		32	2 00			64 00
Jacobi		33	2 00			66 00
ie Biondi		33	2 00			66 00
ters		30	2 00			60 00
unce		27	2 00			54 00
ace		28	2 00			56 00
lark		34	2 00			68 00
cey		31	2 00			62 00
effries		33	2 00			66 00
Brown		24½	2 00			48 50
rnton		28	2 00			56 00
urray		27	2 00			54 00
odier		29	2 00			58 00
ame		27	2 00			54 00
Denney		28	2 00			56 00
swman		30	2 00			60 00
nsey		29	2 00			58 00
anager		26	2 00			52 00
Morgan		31	2 00			62 00
ey		34	2 00			68 00
ates		26	2 00			52 00
Ellwood		36	2 00			72 00
fcLaughlin		29	2 00			58 00
ergesheimer		26	2 00			52 00
elby		28½	2 00			57 00
a Kelly		27	2 00			54 00
lampitt		33	2 00			66 00
Herbert		29	2 00			58 00
awthorn		28	2 00			56 00
t Lowber		29	2 00			58 00
iley		30	2 00			60 00
owan		33	2 00			66 00
evans		28	2 00			56 00
Cavender		27	2 00			54 00
admon		27	2 00			54 00
orrey		27	2 00			54 00
ay		32	2 00			64 00
artin		27	2 00			54 00
Laing		26	2 00			52 00
night		28	2 00			56 00
derwood		27	2 00			54 00
unt		26	2 00			52 00
hied		26½	2 00			53 00
Miles		25½	2 00			51 50
wyer		31	2 00			62 00
Fetherbridge		31	2 00			62 00
Crampsey		27	2 00			54 00
ed		31	2 00			62 00
ore		30½	2 00			61 50
Joy		28	2 00			56 00
ents		28	2 00			56 00
effries		32	2 00			64 00
assey		31	2 00			62 00
tzgerald		27	2 00			54 00
Russell		28	2 00			56 00
e O'Brien		27	2 00			54 00
ith		27	2 00			54 00
vis		27	2 00			54 00
Bowie		27	2 00			54 00
ugh		27	2 00			54 00
ey		27	2 00			54 00
elly		27	2 00			54 00
urch		28	2 00			56 00
iley		31	2 00			62 00
utner		27	2 00			54 00
illun		28	2 00			56 00
Ryan		27	2 00			54 00
ewart		31	2 00			62 00
oddard		27	2 00			54 00

Salaries paid in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	No. of days.	Price per day.	Gross amount.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
Annie Harmon		33	$2 00			$66 00
Eliza Johnson		28	2 00			56 00
Jennie Edwards		32	2 00			64 00
Emily Conroy		27	2 00			54 00
Lou Bush		27	2 00			54 00
Margaret Worth		27	2 00			54 00
Harriet Bailey		27	2 00			54 00
Mary Sweeney		29	2 00			58 00
Anne Roach		27	2 00			54 00
Willie Baines		28	2 00			56 00
Mary Tourney		26	2 00			52 00
Sarah Nestor		27	2 00			54 00
Belle Forbes		27	2 00			54 00
Jennie Tucker		26½	2 00			53 50
Susie Killum		31	2 00			62 00
Philip McAleir		54	5 75	$310 50	$11 35	299 15
Edward Bostick		27	2 00			54 00
Maggie Coleman		33	2 00			66 00
Fannie Cordero		27	2 00			54 00
John Pierre		43	2 50	107 50	1 22	106 28
Mary Hoffman		27	2 00			54 00
Catharine Zyng		27	2 00			54 00
James Lancaster		28	2 00			56 00
Jessie Dalmer		31½	2 00			63 00
Dallas Joyce		39	2 00			78 00
Fannie Thompson		28	2 00			56 00
PRESSING DIVISION.						
John J. Rallon		29½	5 75	169 62	4 32	165 30
Georgie Grayham		27	2 00			54 00
Sarah Moore		27	2 00			54 00
Emma B. Wilson		27	2 00			54 00
Rose Waters		27	2 00			54 00
Kate Palmer		27	2 00			54 00
Mary Hedgman		25	2 00			50 00
Lou H. Scott		27	2 00			54 00
Lizzie Marceron		25	2 00			50 00
Anne Waller		27	2 00			54 00
Fanny Perry		27	2 00			54 00
Kate Perkins		27	2 00			54 00
Frances Szegdy		27	2 00			54 00
Sarah Hyne		27	2 00			54 00
Jane Forbes		27	2 00			54 00
Mary Nolan		27	2 00			54 00
Jane Batterman		26	2 00			52 00
Jacob Wakenight		27	2 25			60 75
Hannah Trennis		27	2 00			54 00
Virginia Faust		27	2 00			54 00
Wilson Forster		27	2 00			54 00
Maggie Sullivan		27	2 00			54 00
Anna Dailey		27	2 00			54 00
Mary Clements		27	2 00			54 00
Lizzie Craig		27	2 00			54 00
Mary Brown		27	2 00			54 00
Ella Williams		27	2 00			54 00
Mary Readen		27	2 00			54 00
Ella McConnell		27	2 00			54 00
Mary Clifford		27	2 00			54 00
John Gregory		33	2 00			66 00
Enoch Bell		49	2 25	110 25	1 35	108 90
SEALING DIVISION.						
Maggie Nacey		27	2 00			54 00
Alice Mills		27	2 00			54 00
Kate Luxen		27	2 00			54 00
Leo McGraw		27	2 00			54 00
BINDING DIVISION.						
Varton Bishop		27	4 50	121 50	1 90	119 60
Theodore Walmsley		27	4 50	121 50	1 90	119 60
George Bodensick		27½	4 00	110 00	1 35	108 65
James McGowan		27	4 00	108 00	1 25	106 75
Wm. Howlett		27½	4 00	110 00	1 35	108 65
Peter Sparrer		26	3 50	91 00	40	90 60
William Dandridge ($60 per month)				60 00		60 00

Salaries paid in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	No. of days.	Price per day.	Gross amount.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
W. Sparks		28	$2 00			$56 00
ight		27	2 00			54 00
ckey		23	2 00			46 00
ameron		27	2 00			54 00
hearer		27	2 00			54 00
cConnell		27	2 00			54 00
impsct		27	2 00			54 00
ead		27	2 00			54 00
Gill		27	2 00			54 00
lazard		26½	2 00			53 50
nes		27	2 00			54 00
Sweeney		26	2 00			52 00
iber		27	2 00			54 00
ranks		26½	2 00			53 00
t Hough		27	2 00			54 00
leserole		27	2 00			54 00
oddard		27	2 00			54 00
avis		25	2 00			50 00
right		27	2 00			54 00
exander		27	2 00			54 00
E STAMP DIVISION.						
arnes		33	2 40			79 20
Scott		28½	2 40			69 00
one		31½	2 00			63 00
V. Boswell		24½	2 00			49 50
Volk		33	2 00			66 00
McCullogh		30½	2 00			60 50
ruckle		26½	2 00			53 50
eacon		19½	2 00			39 00
adcliff		31½	2 00			63 50
re		26½	2 00			52 50
igel		30½	2 00			61 50
irey		30½	2 00			61 00
Neill		25	2 00			50 00
you		26½	1 50			39 75
lack		34	2 00			68 00
RINTING DIVISION.						
Kerr		34½	2 40			83 40
yons		34½	2 00			68 50
h Bangs		34½	2 00			69 00
ewdney		29½	2 00			58 50
lade		28½	2 00			57 50
h Hardle		34½	2 00			69 00
larke		31	2 00			62 00
angley		30½	2 00			60 50
cNeill		29½	2 00			58 50
tyon		33½	2 00			66 50
own		28½	2 00			57 00
Eukholtz		28½	2 00			57 00
ne Christine		28½	2 00			57 50
ynn		32	2 00			64 00
ughran		32½	2 00			65 50
lark		34½	2 25			77 62
ferhany		1	1 25			1 25
ole		19½	2 00			39 50
cDevitt		18½	2 00			36 50
Pettitt		23	2 00			46 00
Bailey		5	1 25			6 25
ssell		26½	2 00			52 50
Vetter		1	1 25			1 25
ayes		12	1 25			15 00
line		1	2 00			2 00
iley		2	1 25			2 50
mith		2	1 25			2 50
erger		4	1 50			6 00
SCRUBBERS.						
omalty		34	2 00			68 00
utler		24	1 20			28 80
hnson		27½	1 20			33 30
lligen		28½	1 20			34 20
an Cuthbert		27	1 20			32 40
ley		26	1 20			31 20
aylor		28½	1 20			34 50

Salaries paid in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	No. of days.	Price per day.	Gross amount.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
Mary Condon		29	$1 20			$34 80
Kate Hickey		28½	1 20			34 20
Bridget Clark		27½	1 20			33 00
Kate Hall		28½	1 20			34 50
Anna Ward		22	1 20			26 40
Mary Connor ($15 per month)		19				9 50
Matilda Spaulding ($15 per month)		7				3 50
Alice Simmons ($15 per month)						15 00
Margaret O'Connor						15 00
Louisa Ware						15 00
Kate Cavanagh						15 00
Mary Stewart						15 00
Johannah Fitzmorris		21				10 50
Sarah Kershaw		8	1 20			9 00
MISCELLANEOUS.						
James Gourley		54	4 50	$243 00	$8 00	235 00
Harry P. Hall		27	2 00			54 00
John H. Taylor		27	2 00			54 00
Frank Hall		23	2 00			46 00
Mary Nelson						15 00
Molly Rowles	Sup't drying-room	34½	2 40	82 20		82 20
Molly A. Shirrod	Drying-room	30½	2 00	60 50		60 50
Sallie Ossire	do	34	2 00	68 00		68 00
Emma Reynolds	do	23½	2 00	46 50		46 50
Molly Jones	do	30	2 00	60 00		60 00
Ella Mundell	do	31	2 00	62 00		62 00
S. Daisy Wilson	do	30½	2 00	61 50		61 50
Alice Berry	do	34	2 00	68 00		68 00
Mary Ferry	do	33½	2 00	67 50		67 50
Dizzie Williams	do	33½	2 00	67 00		67 00
Maggie Leahy	do	31½	2 00	63 50		63 50
Jennie Freeland	do	32	2 00	64 00		64 00
Helen Stewart	do	32	2 00	64 00		64 00
Mary Bailey	do	26	2 00	52 00		52 00
Sallie McGee	do	4	2 00	8 00		8 00
Sarah Westhorpe	do	1	2 60	2 00		2 00
Sarah Haines	Dressing-room	34	2 00	68 00		68 00
Laura Blau	do	34	2 00	68 00		68 00
A. R. Dick	Ink-room	30	3 50	105 00	1 10	103 90
John McLane	do	40	2 40	96 00	65	95 35
Dennis Murphy	do	40	2 40	96 00	65	95 35
Albert F. Roberts	Plate clerk	34	2 25	76 50		76 50
Alfred Ford	Messenger	28	2 00	56 00		56 00
John Barnard	Laborer	28	2 25	63 00		63 00
Charles Davis	do	34	2 25	76 50		76 50
John Reedle	do	34	2 25	76 50		76 50
John Simmons	do	34	2 25	76 50		76 50
Daniel Malone	Dressing-room	34	2 00	68 00		68 00
Total				790 00	2 40	787 60

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Webb, esq., disbursing clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries in the First Comptroller's Office, for December, 1869.

[Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
Robert W. Taylor	Comptroller	$5,000	$421 20	$336 96	$16 85	$404 35
William Hemphill Jones	Chief clerk	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
John Y. Laub	4th class clerk	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
A. B. Claxton	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Geo. Chipman to 17th inst	do	1,800	83 15	36 96	1 85	81 30
James Auld	do	1,800	151 15	67 39	3 37	148 26
William Ferguson	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
J. Ad. Thomson	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Silas C. Clarke	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Z. M. Lawrence	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26

Salaries received in the Office of the Second Comptroller, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
ies	4th class clerk	$1,800	$151 63	$67 39	$3 37	$148 26
arrison	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
nderson	3d class clerk	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
n Jones	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
nett	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Scott	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
ank	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
inson	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
tz	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
ilson	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
an	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
er	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
ddle	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
own	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
inton	2d class clerk	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
on	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
tlett	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
on	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
with	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
inson	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
nan	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
lack	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ohnson	1st class clerk	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Ferris	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
e	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Fife	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1 0 25
Pray	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Taylor	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
dict	Counter	900	75 82			75 82
ns	do	900	75 82			75 82
h	do	900	75 82			75 82
trick	do	900	75 82			75 82
ille	do	900	75 82			75 82
her	do	900	75 82			75 82
ipman	do	900	26 90			26 90
	Messenger	840	70 76			70 76
ahon	Laborer	720	60 65			60 65
arrett	do	720	60 65			60 65
rtin	do	720	60 65			60 65
eary	Asst. laborer	500	42 12			42 12
			5,981 49	2,041 89	102 08	5,879 41

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *December* 21, 1869.

ved:

R. W. TAYLOR, *Comptroller.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *February* 17, 1870.

copy of the pay-roll of this office for the month of December, 1869, taken from on file in this office.

R. W. TAYLOR, *Comptroller.*

---

ubscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disbursing Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our s in the Office of Second Comptroller, for December, 1869.

Name.	Amount of salary.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
	Per year.	Per month.			
head	$3,000	$252 72	$168 48	$8 42	$244 30
s	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
ings	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
ch	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
lné	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
o	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26

Salaries received in the Office of the Second Comptroller, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Amount per year.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net
	Per year.	Per month.			
J. W. Butterfield	$1,800	$151 63	$67 39	$3 37	$1
J. A. Prescott	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	1
J. C. Wilson	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	1
John Prince	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	1
C. C. Stevens	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	1
J. T. Pike	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	1
L. S. Thomas	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	1
J. W. Cox	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	1
George D. Abbot	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
M. Campbell	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
J. L. Cathcart	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
D. S. Hubbard	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
W. J. Dockstader	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
Alexander Ewins	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
W. S. Fort	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
C. Hosmer	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
Henry Spalding	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
G. R. Edwards	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
J. S. Phelps	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
Addison Ware	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
J. D. Bartlett	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
W. P. Freeman	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
J. N. Dickson	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
H. L. Thomas	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
H. S. Cummings	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
J. D. Turrell	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
D. W. C. Brodhead	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
J. A. Shindell	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
J. T. Adams	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
James T. Clark	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
E. N. Lewis	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
B. Marriott	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
David Potts	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
T. H. Trott	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
S. E. Buckingham	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
B. R. Tracey	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
J. H. Houston	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
J. M. Gardner	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
Thomas Raferty	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
R. N. Tilton	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
W. A. Saxton	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
J. W. Babbitt	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
J. H. Seiffert	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
Joseph Patch	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
J. W. Hobbs	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
A. W. Stratton	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
W. G. Green	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
H. D. Seymour	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
F. W. Sanborn	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
A. W. Ballard	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
J. O. Kern	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
J. Q. Adams	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
R. H. Ball	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
G. H. French	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
Smith Townshend	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
Peter Wood	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
Roger Bellis	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
W. Beadel	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
H. Bronaugh	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
A. S. Clements	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
A. Hubbell	1,200	1 1 09	16 85	84	1
J. A. Frank	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
H. B. Brown	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
S. B. Parris	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
O. Beilaski	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
J. C. Brown	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
Thomas Johnson	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
J. E. Miller	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
H. Cushing	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
Vincent Barnes	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
Francis Heward	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
C. W. Taylor	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
G. L. Clark	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
G. W. Anderson	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
W. D. Hughes	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
Thomas Mitchell	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
J. W. Moore	1,200	1 1 09	16 85	84	1
N. Leman	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1

Salaries received in the Office of the Second Comptroller, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Amount of salary.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
	Per year.	Per month.			
ane	$900	$75 82			$75 82
ebb	900	75 82			75 82
etson	900	75 82			75 82
ssell	900	75 82			75 82
hitman	900	75 82			75 82
uston	900	75 82			75 82
oberts	900	75 82			75 82
ouglass	900	75 82			75 82
ochan	900	75 82			75 82
well	900	75 82			75 82
onaugh	900	75 82			75 82
gersoll	900	75 82			75 82
cCormick, (messenger)	840				70 76
yon, (assistant messenger)	700				58 97
tt	720	60 00			60 00
avis		30 00			30 00
r		30 00			30 00
LAPSE FUND.					
May	1,200	101 09	$16 85	$0 84	100 25
. Green	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Montague	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. King	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
. Walker	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
H. Douglas	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25

ue copy:

J. M. BRODHEAD, *Comptroller.*

---

e subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disbursing Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our ies in the First Auditor's Office for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
L. Smith	Auditor	$3,000	$252 72	$168 48	$8 42	$244 30
ahon	Chief clerk	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
diller	Class 4	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
send	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
ston	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
urgis	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Sharretts	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Millan	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
twell	Class 3	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
tlett	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
bshman	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
es	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
nderson	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
iley	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
nison	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
gate	Class 2	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
eber	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ool	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
les	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
gh	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
sey	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
r Lee	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
er	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
skins	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
len	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
rbert	Class 1	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Lincoln	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
swold	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
aff	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
cfeely	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
th	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25

Salaries received in the office of the First Auditor, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Am't taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't
		Annual salary.	Month.			
H. C Bliss	Class 1	$1,200	$101 09	$16 85	$84	$100
W. Dewey	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100
J. C. Van Orsdale	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100
T. H. Chappell	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100
W. H. Lemon	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100
Jas. McQuillan	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100
E. M. Sunderland	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100
B. P. Nichols	Messenger	840	70 76			70
Arthur Chew	Assistant messr.	700	58 97			58
Jas. W. Butcher	Laborer	720	60 65			60
Total			4,958 29		78 28	4,88

Approved:

T. L. SMITH, *Auditor*

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disbu ing clerk, Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full our salaries in the Third Auditor's Office, for December, 1869.

No.	Name.	Amount of salary.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am
		Per year.	Per month.			
	R. W. Clarke, (resigned Dec. 7)	$3,000	$57 07	$38 04	$1 90	$5
1	A. M. Gangewer	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	16
2	Thomas J. Hobbs	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	16
3	Brown, C. H	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
4	Baxter, J. C	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
5	Cauldwell, A	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
6	Doolittle, George	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
7	Finney, W. G	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
8	Printz, J	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
9	Stetson, W. S	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
10	Tilden, L. L	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
11	Tickenor, I. S	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
12	Van Doren, W. T	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	14
13	Ashly, J. L	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
14	Allen, J. F	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
15	Arnold, I. N	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
16	Brandebery, L. G	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
17	Brelsford, H. W	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
18	Cooney, P. H	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
19	Gaines, W. H	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
20	Green, J. C	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
21	Hopkins, G. P	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
22	Huntington, J	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
23	Jones, J. F	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
24	Janvier, B. A	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
25	Jones, T. R	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
26	Merrill, O. R	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
27	Morton, H. H	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
28	Martin, T. H	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
29	Nute, Benj	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
30	Pettingill, T. E	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
31	Rogers, Henry, (deduct 13 days pay)	1,600	78 26	29 35	1 47	7
32	Smith, I. S	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
33	Shissler, A. A	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
34	Stickney, R. C	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
35	Steams, S. S	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
36	Thompson, J. R	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
37	Thurston, G. H	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
38	Vinson, Charles	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
39	Wilson, L	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
40	Whitney, W. H	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	13
41	Ashley, J. R	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
42	Brown, J. R	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
43	Bogert, P	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	11
44	Bartlett, N. B	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
45	Batchelder, D. W	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
46	Benedict, I. H	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	

Salaries received in the office of the Third Auditor, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Amount of salary.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax at 5 per cent.	Net am't.
	Per year.	Per month.			
ıett, H. M	$1,400	$117 93	$33 69	$1 68	$116 25
ıton, H. S	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
chard, H. V	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ham, B. F	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ın, A. S	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
bell, T. B	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
berlain, W. N	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ırn, G. B	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
y, H	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
e, S. W	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
pbell, A	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
nd, F. S	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
s, E. H	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ge, N. L	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
s, H. A	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
n, A. S	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
oltz, J. C	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
, J. A	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ards, W. H	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ciscus, C. N	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ı, T. D	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ee, J. W	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
, N. L					
on, E. M	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ıner, C. T	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ıot, V	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
t, W. A	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
, A	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. T	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
h, J. S	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
an, R. S	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
s, R. M	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
s, C. H	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
s, P. E	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
es, T. S	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
son, A	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
on, A. M	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
, C. C	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ball, L. W	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ie, J	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. E	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
born, W	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
s, C. E	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ont, E. N	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
er, W. H	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
s, J. E	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
oed, W	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
is, M. D	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
k, S. H	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ay, J	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
llebrook, G. N	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
in, N. C	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
hy, W. R	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
itt, A. J	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
hy, Charles	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
r, W	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
s, J. G	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
, S. H	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
, W	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ll, A. M	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ell, W	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
er, Charles	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
T. P	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
iens, W. H	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
, W. B	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
t, W. A	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ges, C. A	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
es, W. B	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
, H. C	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
, J. C	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
y, H	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
dway, W. H	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
er, W. G	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
ston, H	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
en, M. A	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
J. M	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
le, W. P	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
rell, B. F	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
off, W. H	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25

Salaries received in the office of the Third Auditor, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Amount of salary.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, at 5 per cent.	Net am
		Per year.	Per month.			
126	Whittaker, A. J	$1,400	$117 93	$33 69	$1 68	$116 25
127	Walker, A	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
128	Wilcox, E. G	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
129	White, Charles	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
130	Wallace, W. W	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
131	Zantzinger, W. C	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
132	Butler, Charles	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
133	Brown, W. A	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
134	Bush, H. M	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
135	Boseman, W. S	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
136	Blackenhorn, W	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
137	Bailey, H	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
138	Bolway, J. S	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
139	Cotrell, G. T	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
140	Clarke, H. W	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
141	Copp, Amasa	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
142	Crew, S. B	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
143	Cogswell, W. J	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
144	Clark, J. W	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
145	Carter, G. T	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
146	Clarke, W. S	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
147	Dalrymple, T. B	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
148	Douglass, C. R	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
149	Dickinson, L. B	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
150	Disbrow, D. R	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
151	Dobson, L	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
152	Easterbrooks, A. J	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
153	Ela, F. P	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
154	Ellis, T. C	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
155	Eldridge, D. F	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
156	French, A. R	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
157	Fowler, J. B	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
158	Foster, Thomas	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
159	Funk, L. W	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
160	Frazer, W. C	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
161	Frost, G. D	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
162	Floyd, J. G	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
163	Graham, M. G	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
164	Gould, W. W	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
165	Gilfillin, J. B	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
166	Gangewer, A. H	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
167	Grannis, W. R	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
168	Hughes, W. A	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
169	Holton, S. A	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
170	Hopkins, P. G	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
171	Huntoon, A. J	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
172	Hanson, J. C	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
173	House, J. W	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
174	Heath, C. G	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
175	Harrison, J. A	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
176	James, H	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
177	Jenkins, A. M	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
178	Jackson, J. H	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
179	Kurtz, W. H	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
180	Kee, Thomas	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
181	Leonard, H. D	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
182	Lockhart, H. D	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
183	Lynd, A. C	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
184	Lawrence, W. M	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
185	Lazenby, T. J	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
186	Lemos, C. H	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
187	Lyons, R. T	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
188	Lewis, J. C	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
189	Malmborg, O	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
190	McConnell, T. F	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
191	McMonigal, W. H	1,200	101 09	16 35	84	100 25
192	Malezieux, L	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
193	Magee, J. H	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
194	Neale, R. A	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
195	O'Harra, J. E					
196	Oulahan, R	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
197	Pinney, A	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
198	Paul, E. A	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
199	Pennywitt, W. C	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
200	Perkins, E	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
201	Poulton, J. P	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
202	Pritchard, J. J	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
203	Roonson, S. H	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25

Salaries received in the office of the Third Auditor, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Amount of salary.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax at 5 per cent.	Net am't.
		Per year.	Per month.			
04	Rondebush, C. M.	$1,200	$101 09	$16 85	$0 84	$100 25
05	Ross, O. H.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
06	Radebaugh, J.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
07	Renshaw, J. A.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
08	Spencer, B. F.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
09	Schwartz, F. B.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
10	Salt, W. C.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
11	South, P. T.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
12	Stine, J. H.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
13	Shorn, R.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
14	Smith, C. M.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
15	Swazee, F. F.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
16	Shockey, G. W.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
17	Sliney, W. F.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
18	Stockton, J. W., (pay for 32 days)	1,200	104 35	17 39	87	103 48
19	Sayre, J. M.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
20	Stailey, Samuel	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
21	Sloan, C. D.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
22	Taggart, W. M.	1,2 0	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
23	Wetmore, E. A.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
24	Wallace, R. B.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
25	Weaver, J. O.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
26	Wicker, A. B.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
27	Whitney, A. P.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
28	Ford, D. S. M., (Nov. 25, for 1 month)	1,200	107 61	17 94	89	106,72
29	Stokeley, H. C.	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
30	Collette J. R.	1,000	84 24			84 24
31	Ebert, L. V.	900	75 82			75 82
32	Griswold, H. M.	900	75 82			75 82
33	Higgins D. A.	900	75 82			75 82
34	Hughston, C. M.	900	75 82			75 82
35	Ketchum, E. J., (deduct 9 days)	900	53 80			53 80
36	Kinney, E. A., (deduct 27 days)	900	9 78			9 78
37	Lauck, M. A.	900	75 82			75 82
38	Marks, E. P.	900	75 82			75 82
39	Parrish, L.	900	75 82			75 82
40	Ricks, L. M.	900	75 82			75 82
41	True, A. W.	900	75 82			75 82
42	Way, J. M.	900	75 82			75 82
43	Yeager, L. C.	9.0	75 82			75 82
44	Donnelly, Patrick	840	70 76			70 76
45	Dyer, G. E.	840	70 76			70 76
46	Simpson, L.	840	70 76			70 76
47	Freeman, W. A.	700	58 97			58 97
48	Chandler, H.	720	60 65			60 65
49	Dorsey, J.	720	60 65			60 65
50	Dorsett, F. S.	720	60 65			60 65
51	Henrick, A.	720	60 65			60 65
52	McCoy, Benj.	720	60 65			60 65
53	Robinson, I.	720	60 65			60 65
54	Thomas, J. L.	720	60 65			50 65
55	Thornton, W. H.	720	60 65			60 65
	Nancy White, (per month)		30 00			30 00

I certify that the above is a true copy of the pay-rolls of the Third Auditor's office for December, 1869.

A. M. GANGEWER,
Acting Auditor.

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disl clerk Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full salaries in the office of the Fourth Auditor, for December, 1869.

No.	Name.	Amount of salary.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax. 5 per cent.	Ne
		Per year.	Per month.			
	Stephen J. W. Tabor	$3,000	$252 72	$168 48	$8 42	
	William B. Moore	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	
1	Charles Spencer	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	
2	Alan C. Adamson	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	
3	Silas M. B. Servoss	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	
4	Benjamin P. Davis	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	
5	William F. Stidham	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	
6	George M. Head	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
7	W. L. Waller	1,600	134 78	20 55	2 53	
8	Paris H. Folsom	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
9	Robert Kearon	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
10	William Conard	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
11	James E. Damall	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
12	Charles Cook	1,600	133 78	50 55	2 53	
13	William Mertz	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
14	Ogden Wyckoff	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
15	Sam Houston	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
16	John A. Beckwith	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
17	L. Cass Carpenter	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
18	John N. McElwain	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
19	Herman Forster	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
20	George L. Clark	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
21	Richard Goodhart	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
22	Lewis K. Brown	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
23	Charles H. Dickson	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	
24	Henry R. Jones	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
25	O. H. Granger	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
26	Alfred H. Marlow	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
27	J. Henry Demeritt	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
28	Adrian J. Bartlett	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
29	Benjamin E. Messer	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
30	Wesley M. White	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
31	George Anthony	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
32	John Cook	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
33	Lewis S. Abbott	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
34	Stuart J. Gass	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
35	Charles B. Parkman	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
36	William H. Frazier	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
37	Abel Ware	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
38	John E. Lovejoy	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
39	John J. Callahan	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
40	Edwin Salter	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
41	George W. Young	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
42	Henry P. R. Holt	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
43	David Higgins	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
44	Stephen B. Wibert	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
45	Thomas Jones	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
46	Henry H. Clark	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
47	David C. Heiges	840	70 76	.....	.....	
48	Aug. A. Watts	700	58 97	.....	.....	
49	Nicholas Warner	720	60 65	.....	.....	
50	Thomas Cox	720	60 65	.....	.....	
51	Lewis White	720	60 65	.....	.....	
52	Winfield S. Perry	720	60 65	.....	.....	
53	James Garvey	720	60 65	.....	.....	
54	Amanda A. Dodd*	900	66 03	.....	.....	
55	Julia M. Adams	900	75 82	.....	.....	
56	Ariana E. C. Lewitt	900	75 82	.....	.....	
57	Clara K. Smeed	900	75 82	.....	.....	
58	Kate Quinn	900	75 82	.....	.....	
59	Mary E. Grendler	900	75 82	.....	.....	
60	Cornelia T. Limeburner	900	75 82	.....	.....	
61	Annabella H. Finlay	900	75 82	.....	.....	

* Four days' pay deducted on account of absence.

Approved:

STEPHEN J. W. TABOI
Audi

ıe subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disbursing ε, Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our ries in the Fifth Auditor's office, for December, 1869.

Names.	Amount of salary.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
	Per year.	Per month.			
arron	$3,000	$252 72	$168 48	$8 42	$244 30
ın	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
Coure	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
fills	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Mustin	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
t King	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Sommers	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
etrick	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
hmidt	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Warrington	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
uight	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
oung	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Pitts	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
osworth	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
lpin	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 22
illinglau	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
atham	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
eaton, jr	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
rzeciak	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
atham	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
tiles	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
utter	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Woodburn	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
A. Diggs	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Merrill	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
ark	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
echt	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
awrence, jr	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100.25
Bratton	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Wilder	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
eed	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
weeney	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
ton	900	75 82			75 82
all	900	75 82			75 82
oodwin	900	75 82			75 82
ohrer	900	75 82			75 82
ley Smith	900	75 82			75 82
M. Walker	900	78 27			78 27
nahan	840	70 76			70 76
ning	720	60 65			60 65
rry	720	60 65			60 65
Walker	720	60 65			60 65
arnard	900	75 82			75 82

roved:

H. D BARRON, *Auditor.*

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, esq., bursing clerk, Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in of our salaries in the office of the Register of the Treasury, for December, 1869.

Names.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	N amo
		Annual salary.	Month.			
John Allison	Register	$3,000	$252 72	$168 48	$8 42	$2
John A. Graham	Assistant Register	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	1
B. F. Rittenhouse	Chief clerk	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	1
John H. Beatty	4th class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	1
M. H. Stowe	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	1
E. S. Collamer	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	1
J. Moody Smith	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	1
H. M. Gillman	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	1
N. Burnham	3d class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
J. Ruppert	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
H. C. Person	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
C. P. Wannell	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
T. S. Hopkins	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
Ros. A. Fish	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
R. T. Fry	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
William Blasland	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
John H. Wells	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
B. F. Hawkes	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
C. F. Nutze	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
Wallace H. Hills	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
D. K. Apple	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	1
Isaac Augney	2d class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
Newton Ferrel	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
E. Clarke	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
C. C. Casey	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
David Garber	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
H. G. Claus	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
J. M. Davidson	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
W. L. Hartung	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
R. J. Jacobs	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
Paul Havenstein	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
Frank Y. Counnagére	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	1
A. A. Clarke	1st class	1,200	48 91	8 15	41	
David D. Johnson	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
William Guilford	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
Samuel B. Wilson	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
Ezra Michener	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	1
Jacob Tabler	Messenger	840	70 76			7
James Harvey	Asst. Messenger	700	58 97			5
C. P. Babcock	do	700	58 97			5
			5,039 17	1,777 20	88 83	4,9

Approved:

JOHN ALLISON, *Register.*

Correct:

H. S. VANDERBILT,
Chief Appointment Division.

e subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disbursing . Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our ies in the office of United States Treasurer, for December, 1869.

[Name.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
	Annual salary.	Month.			
inner	$6,500	$547 55	$463 31	$23 17	$524 38
ittle	2,800	235 87	151 63	7 58	228 29
Tyman	2,800	235 87	151 63	7 58	228 29
ones	2,500	210 60	126 36	6 32	204 28
ot	2,200	185 33	101 09	5 05	180 28
arden	2,200	185 33	101 09	5 05	180 28
aton	2,200	185 33	101 09	5 05	180 28
cNair	2,200	185 33	101 09	5 05	180 28
ilfillan	2,200	185 33	101 09	5 05	180 28
iams	2,200	185 33	101 09	5 05	180 28
L. Caron	2,200	185 33	101 09	5 05	180 28
helpley	2,200	185 33	101 09	5 05	180 28
ale	2,200	185 33	101 09	5 05	180 28
offat	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
nson	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
aves	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
otes	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
mons	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
eenwood	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Wilson	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
roggan	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
lann	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
atten	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Petingale	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
rie	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
M. Furguson	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
wden	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
. Cook	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
rgan	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Moll	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
H. Plunkett	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
. Green	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
verns	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
aggart	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
n Lamon	840	70 76			70 76
Durham	840	70 76			70 76
. Rowe	840	70 76			70 76
lleck	700	58 97			58 97
C. Harris	900	75 82			75 82
L. Halstead	900	75 82			75 82
S. Tracy	900	75 82			75 82
nie York	900	75 82			75 82
Stoner	900	75 82			75 82
S. Wall	900	75 82			75 82
Smith	900	75 82			75 82
McKean	900	75 82			75 82
C. Steele	900	75 82			75 82
Handy	900	75 82			75 82
J. May	900	75 82			75 82
M. Watson	900	75 82			75 82
te Waters	900	75 82			75 82
E. Rosenberg	900	75 82			75 82
A. Reid	900	75 82			75 82
C. Keller	900	75 82			75 82
M. Pyfer	900	75 82			75 82
A. Pierce	900	75 82			75 82
Carter	900	75 82			75 82
E. Noyes	900	75 82			75 82
S. Shields	900	75 82			75 82
A. Bradley	900	75 82			75 82
N. Henshaw	900	75 82			75 82
nie Foster	900	75 82			75 82
White	900	75 82			75 82
J. Wilson	900	75 82			75 82
Farquhar	900	75 82			75 82
J. Patterson	900	75 82			75 82
J. Campbell	900	75 82			75 82
Griffith					
an Dugger	900	75 82			75 82
S. Hoey	900	75 82			75 82
R. Graves	900	75 82			75 82
J. McCormick	900	75 82			75 82
rlotte Ball	900	75 82			75 82
McKenna	900	75 82			75 82
L. Gallaher	900	75 82			75 82
dia S. Hall	900	75 82			75 82

Salaries paid in the Office of United States Treasurer, &c.—Continued.

Name	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amt.
	Annual salary.	Month.			
Miss Mary K. Reily	$900	$75 82			$75 82
Miss C. S. Sheads	900	75 82			75 82
Miss H. S. Gould	900	75 82			75 82
Miss Annie Kearney	900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Willa A. Leonard	900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Nellie Devondorf	900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Abby H. Green	900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. J. G. Cousins	900	75 82			75 82
Miss Ella Plimpton	900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Eliz. A. Ringgold	900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. A. M. Simons	900	75 82			75 82
Miss Kate L. Cahill	900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Maggie Roe	900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Jennie E. Simons	900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Mary E. Stover	900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Mary J. Mundell	900	75 82			75 82
Miss Georgie P. Carson	900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Clarissa Venable	900	75 82			75 82
Miss Helen K. Pearl	900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. C. E. Cross	900	75 82			75 82
Miss R. L. Wright	900	75 82			75 82
		10,515 02		$149 05	10,365 97
Jay H. Arnold	1,800	151 63	$67 39	3 37	148 26
Fred Kroell	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
William Behrens	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
James C. Poynton	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
John P. Wood	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
T. J. Hulbert	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
James G. Rumsey	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
E. R. True	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
George C. Chipman	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
W. W. Dean	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
N. J. Rockwood	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Charles E. Coon	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Charles C. Edwins	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
George A. Mercer	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
John A. Morhous	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Frank C. Harris	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
		2,375 54		51 39	2,324 15

Correct copy:

F. E. SPINNER, *Treasurer United States.*

he subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disbursing k, Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our ries in the office of Commissioner of Customs for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amount.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
Sargent	Commiss'ner.	$3,000	$252 72	$168 48	$8 42	$244 30
A. Lockwood	Chief clerk..	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
W. Bradbury	Clerk	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
harman	....do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
. Barclay	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
R. Fletcher	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
M. Baker	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
eed	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Miller	....do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
arneth	....do	1,600	133 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
H. Burr	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
eering, jr	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
. Gleason	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
A. Willis	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
C. Stronean	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
. Beckwith	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
E. Gough	....do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
rryman	....do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
W. Hines	....do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
hompson	....do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
y Danforth	....do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
W. Hellen	....do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
W. Goodhue	....do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Olds	....do	900	75 82	.....	.....	75 82
A. Marshall	Messenger...	840	70 76	.....	.....	70 76
a Cowing	Laborer	720	60 65	.....	.....	60 65
otal	.....	.....	3,172 42	1,018 42	51 35	3,121 07

ified as a correct copy of the pay-roll of this office for December, 1869.

N. SARGENT,
Commissioner of Customs.

---

ie subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hoobs, disbursing s, Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our ries in the office of the Light-house Board, for December, 1869.

Name.	AMOUNT OF SALARY.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax at 5 per cent.	Net amount.
	Per year.	Per month.			
B. Johnson	$2,000	$168 48	$84 24	$4 21	$164 27
K. Wallace	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
D. O'Connor	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Small	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Stone	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Snowden	840	70 76	.....	.....	70 76
Syphax	720	60 65	.....	.....	60 65
otal	.....	855 86	303 26	15 16	840 70

reby certify that the above abstract is correct as far as regards names and :.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Naval Secretary.

reby certify the abstract to be a true copy.

O. M. POE.
Engineer Secretary,

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries in the Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, for December 1869.

Name.	AMOUNT OF SALARY.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax at 5 per cent.	Net amount.	Signature.
	Per year.	Per month.				
E. C. Banfield	$3,500	$294 84	$210 60	$10 53	$284 31	E. C. Banfield.
J. H. Robinson	3,000	252 72	168 48	8 42	244 30	J. H. Robinson.
J. O. Green	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27	J. O. Green.
Joseph F. Burr	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26	Joseph F. Burr.
Alfred Thomas	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26	Alfred Thomas.
Waldemar E. Bendz	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25	W. E. Bendz.
William H. Barton	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25	William H. Barton.
William H. Newman	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25	William H. Newman.
Benjamin F. Pleasants	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25	B. F. Pleasants.
John Davidson	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25	John Davidson.
J. A. Ellinger	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25	J. A. Ellinger.
Hiram Michaels	840	70 76	.....	.....	70 76	Hiram Michaels.
James Carrol	720	60 65	.....	.....	60 65	his James × Carroll. mark. Pr. W. E. Bendz.
Total	.....	1,875 15	816 12	40 84	1,834 31	

Approved:

E. C. BANFIELD,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Correct:

H. S. VANDERBILT,
Chief of Appointment Division.

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, the sum opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries in the Bureau of Statistics, for December, 1869.

Name.	AMOUNT OF SALARY.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax at 5 per cent.	Net amount.
	Per year.	Per month.			
Francis A. Walker, deputy commissioner	$2,500	$210 60	$126 36	$6 32	$[illegible] 28
Edward Young, chief clerk	2,000	168 48	84 24	4 21	164 27
Thomas Clear, fourth class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
James Ryan, fourth class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Joseph H. McIlvaine, fourth class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Lewis H. Ranney, fourth class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 35	148 26
Joseph N. Whitney, fourth class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Robert A. McMurray, fourth class (21 days)	1,800	102 72	45 65	2 28	100 44
James K. P. Gleeson, fourth class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Augustus W. Angerer, fourth class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Jeremiah D. O'Connell, fourth class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Charles H. Evans, fourth class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Ernest F. M. Fachtz, fourth class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Charles Clark, from December 2, fourth class	1,800	146 74	65 22	3 26	143 48
Andrew C. Dyer, fourth class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Henry Fowler, third class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Edward T. Peters, third class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
John B. Parker, third class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Lester F. Ward, third class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Jonas D. Gangewer, third class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Philip P. Reinhard, third class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
William Runnion, third class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Patrick D. Barron, second class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
James M. Coburn, second class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Moses B. Goodwin, second class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Benjamin F. Burche, second class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
George G. McChesney, second class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Benjamin F. Winslow, second class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
George A. Jordan, second class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Ephraim J. Smith, second class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25

Salaries received in the Office of the Bureau of Statistics, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amount.
	Annual salary.	Month.			
J. Henry Riley, second class	$1,400	$117 93	$33 69	$1 68	$116 25
Maurice L. Wright, second class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
James F. Bolton, second class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Jonathan G. Bigelow, first class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Edward O. Leech, first class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
August Hoester, first class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
George B. Vashon, first class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Maximilian Galody, first class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Emil J. Keferstein, first class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Adolph Van Reuth, first class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
William Burchard, first class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Joseph C. Woodworth, first class	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
Joseph D. Hutton, clerk	1,000	84 24			84 24
Miss Mary A. Spencer, clerk	900	75 82			75 82
Miss Hattie E. Sargent, clerk	900	75 82			75 82
Miss Kate Cain, clerk	900	75 82			75 82
Miss Mary V. Ward, clerk	900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Susan H. Leidy, clerk	900	75 82			75 82
Mrs. Jennie A. Tall, clerk	900	75 82			75 82
Miss Nancy D. Bishop, clerk	900	75 82			75 82
John Robinson, assistant messenger	700	58 97			58 97
Charles C. Boyd, laborer	720	60 65			60 65
Frances Lyles, female laborer	360	30 00			30 00
Total		6,211 57	1,938 85	96 87	6,114 68

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the pay roll of the Bureau of Statistics for the month of December, 1869, with the exception of the signature of the employés.

EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief Clerk in charge of Bureau.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, *February* 17, 1870.

We, the subscribers, acknowledged to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries in the Office of Comptroller of the Currency, for December, 1869.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amount.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
H. R. Hulburd	Comptroller	$5,000	$421 20	$336 96	$16 85	$404 35
J. J. Knox	Dep. Comptroller.	2,500	210 60	126 36	6 32	204 28
L. M. Price	Fourth class	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
J. F. Bates	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
E. Wolcott	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
J. D. Patten, jr.	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
G. W. Martin	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
J. W. Magruder	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
J. W. Griffin	do	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
John Burroughs	Third class	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
H. H. Smith	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
C. H. Norton	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
E. Myers	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
C. D. F. Kasson	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
E. S. Peck	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
George H. Wood	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
A. Johns	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
F. C. Cate	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
E. C. Dernig	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
J. S. Langworthy	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
C. A. Jewett	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
G. Perkins	do	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
J. J. Edson	Second class	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
C. H. Cherry	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
W. A. Page	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Charles Scott	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
W. Cruickshank	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
W. H. Milstead	do	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25

Salaries received in the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Amount.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net amount.
		Annual salary.	Month.			
H. Nater	First class	$1,200	$101 09	$16 85	$0 84	$100 25
J. A. Corwin	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
A. F. McKay	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
F. A. Miller	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
G. McCullough	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
J. J. Patton	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
A. A. Miller	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
J. A. Kayser	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
E. J. Babcock	do	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	100 25
W. E. Hughes	Messenger	840	70 76			70 76
Samuel Niell	do	840	70 76			70 76
O. N. Hubbard	do	840	70 76			70 76
Philo Burr	Watchmen	720	60 65			60 65
E. E. Schreiner	Laborer	720	60 65			60 65
Henry Sanders	do	720	60 65			60 65
C. H. Bryan	do	720	60 65			60 65
J. E. DeSaules	do	720	60 65			60 65
Mrs. S. F. Fitzgerald	Female clerk	900	75 82			75 82
E. E. Poole	do	900	75 82			75 82
L. A. Hodgers	do	900	75 82			75 82
M. A. Blossom	do	900	75 82			75 82
S. C. Harrison	do	900	75 82			75 82
M. L. McCormick	do	900	75 82			75 82
F. C. Snead	do	900	75 82			75 82
F. M. Anderson	do	900	75 82			75 82
Miss K. E. Anderson	do	900	75 82			75 82
A. C. Bielaski	do	900	75 82			75 82
C. N. French	do	900	75 82			75 82
L. W. Knowlton	do	900	75 82			75 82
A. W. Story	do	900	75 82			75 82
J. M. Baldwin	do	900	75 82			75 82
C. Hinds	do	900	75 82			75 82
M. L. Simpson	do	900	75 82			75 82
Alice Wick	do	900	75 82			75 82
Josephine Hyde	do	900	75 82			75 82
Clara J. Fenno	do	900	75 82			75 82
Eliza M. Barker	do	900	75 82			75 82
Total amount			7,052 28	1,938 92	96 94	6,955 34

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from Thomas J. Hobbs, disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries, in the Office of the Internal Revenue, for December, 1869.

Name.	AMOUNT OF SALARY.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax 5 per cent.	Net amount.
	Per year.	Per month.			
Columbus Delano	$6,000	$505 43	$421 20	$21 06	$484 37
John W. Douglass	3,500	294 84	210 60	10 53	284 31
George Parnell	3,000	252 72	162 48	8 42	244 30
Josiah Grier	3,000	252 72	168 48	8 42	244 30
Walter H. Smith	4,000	336 96	252 72	12 64	324 32
Israel Kimball	2,500	210 60	126 36	6 32	204 28
Samuel M. Wilcox	2,500	210 60	126 36	6 32	204 28
W. Patt Shearman	2,500	210 60	126 36	6 42	204 28
Charles A. Appel	2,500	210 60	126 36	6 32	204 28
Thomas A. Cushing	2,500	210 60	126 36	6 32	204 28
Charles Chesley	2,500	210 60	126 36	6 32	204 28
William H. Armstrong	2,500	210 60	126 36	6 32	204 28
John B. Taylor	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Albert Clark	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Henry A. Blood	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Israel Dille	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Edward H. Breckenridge	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Felix Banere	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Charles C. Adams	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Oscar F. Dana	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Wolcott Gay	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Benjamin F. Stern	1,800	151 62	67 39	3 37	148 26
Jeremiah C. Lotz	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
William W. Dean	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26

Salaries received in the office of Internal Revenue, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Amount of salary.		Am't taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
	Per year.	Per month.			
ompkins, jr	$1,800	$151 63	$67 39	$3 37	$148 26
[. Stocking	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
. Parker	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Stokes	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
l. Joseph	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
inson	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
oyce. (Without pay; indefinite	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Eldridge	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
. Kanouse	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
. Sumner	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
). Areny	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Baker	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
tevens	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
elano. (Without pay; indefinite	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
r H. Holt	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Cox	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
W. Uttz	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
). Gallagher	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Danner	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
. Lewis	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
E. Davis	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
Holmes	1,800	151 63	67 39	3 37	148 26
own	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
vant	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Poesche	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
G. Upson	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
. Moore	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
. Cathcart	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
us	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Downing	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
. Bates	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Everton	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
rk	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Hale	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Kirtham	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
V. Bassett	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
rone	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Sawyer	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
h	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
. Gardner	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
O. Gray	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
rown	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Arnold	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Burr	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
. Ingram	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Lewis	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Brown	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
McKnight	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Gannett	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Tracy	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
[. Royer	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Howe	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
rater	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Fardon	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Darling	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
oyce	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
oodhue	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Hutchins	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Wheeler	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Grant	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
arble	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
W. Letounam	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
ogan	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	134 25
Rollins	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
ok, jr	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
W. Simpson	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
t Moore	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
er	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Bailey	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Johnson	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
. Hannum	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Benedict	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
reene	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
Evans	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
V. Romondt	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25
S. Cony	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	116 25

Salaries received in the office of Internal Revenue, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Amount of salary.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	N
	Per year.	Per month.			
William Cooper	$1,400	$117 93	$33 69	$1 68	
Leudell A. Conner	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
James N. Farrar	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Joseph Edwards	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
James Du Bois	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
James B. T. Tupper	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Christopher Edie	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
J. Lee Adams	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Thomas N. Lion	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Addison Walker	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
William L. Post	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Augustus Smith	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
James H. Elliott	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Willard H. Baker	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
James H. Pilson	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Charles W. Hancock	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
William N. Jenks	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Thomas W. Miller	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Albert B. White	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Michael Sells	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Lyman S. Emery	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Thompson B. Caldwell	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Alfred Horton	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Frank E. West	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Robert Phipps	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
William B. Hanes	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
George C. Kerby	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Henry H. Service	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Henry C. Fisher	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Samuel J. Butterfield	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Frank A. Bushey	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Louis Y. Mitchell	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
David M. Kelsey	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Elverton R. Chapman	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Jno. G. Townsend	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Augustus L. McCrea	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Charles A. Brown	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Hiram V. Dempster	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
William B. Brown	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Septimus E. Norris	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Alfred G. Bliss	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Samuel C. Curtis	1,400	117 93	33 69	1 68	
Frank A. Barrett	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Fred'k C. Schaeffer	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Almon Merwin	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Ed. L. Young	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Edwin J. Bashman	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Vernon Potter, jr	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Joseph B. Westcott	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Jerome A. Johnson	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Milton M. Holland	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Jos. T. Cook	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
L. Fayette Sykes	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Milton Durnall	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Jno. H. Lawrence	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Edward Baltzby	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Robert D. Swingle	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Thomas J. Fallow	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
David A. Coffin	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Lambert L. Buszard	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Philip C. Hyam	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
George L. Vance	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
George W. Burger	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Samuel H. Goodman	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Montague J. Moses	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Charles L. Seeman	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Samuel T. Foster	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
George H. Leonard	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Orsell C. Brown	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Tom E. King	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Spencer A. Coe	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
George Jessup	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
James H. Cavanaugh	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Samuel L. Stephenson	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Augustus Clark	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
William Garrettson	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Frank I. Tedford	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Henry Bowman	1,200	101 09	16 85	84	
Edwin M. Truell, oath Dec. 11, 1869, 21 d's.	1,200	68 48	11 41	57	

Salaries received in the office of Internal Revenue, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Amount of salary.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
	Per year.	Per month.			
C. Arnold	$840	$70 76			$70 76
H. Williams	840	70 76			70 76
a Morrice	840	70 76			70 76
ally	840	70 76			70 76
A. Moxley	840	70 76			70 76
. Freeman	700	58 97			58 97
Washington	700	58 97			58 97
a Dapray	700	58 97			58 65
Fischer	720	60 65			60 97
L. Burke	720	60 65			60 65
R. Hawkins	720	60 65			60 65
A. Charles	720	60 65			60 65
A. Davis	720	60 65			60 65
F. Draper	720	60 65			60 65
King	720	60 65			60 65
Hill	720	60 65			60 65
. Hunter	720	60 65			60 65
Kipp	720	60 65			60 65
F. Marsden	720	60 65			60 65
Boyle	720	60 65			60 65
artin	720	60 65			60 65
Payne	720	60 65			60 65
A. McDonald	720	60 65			60 65
LADIES.					
. Searey	900	75 82			75 82
. Webster	900	75 82			75 82
. Little	900	75 82			75 82
a E. Walker	900	75 82			75 82
Dean	900	75 82			75 82
. Draper	900	75 82			75 82
Covode	900	75 82			75 82
. F. Cane	900	75 82			75 82
. Raymond	900	75 82			75 82
. Fisher	900	75 82			75 82
tta Cowperthwait	900	75 82			75 82
Purviance	900	75 82			75 82
. Mazorzan	900	75 82			75 82
te Jekyll	900	75 82			75 82
E. Adams	900	75 82			75 82
th B. Coale	900	75 82			75 82
M. Colcord	900	75 82			75 82
M. Billing	900	75 82			75 82
Arnold	900	75 82			75 82
Carson	900	75 82			75 82
A. Edgecombe	900	75 82			75 82
E. Clapham	900	75 82			75 82
A. Willard	900	75 82			75 82
Varney	900	75 82			75 82
F. Plant	900	75 82			75 82
th S. West	900	75 82			75 82
ia E. Danell	900	75 82			75 82
. Cole	900	75 82			75 82
. Richards	900	75 82			75 82
. Roane	900	75 82			75 82
A. Goodenow	900	75 82			75 82
Porter	900	75 82			75 82
an Vranken	900	75 82			75 82
A. McCally	900	75 82			75 82
ine A. Johnston	900	75 82			75 82
a Leas	900	75 82			75 82
Joyner	900	75 82			75 82
Quindre	900	75 82			75 82
. Foster	900	75 82			75 82
ark	900	75 82			75 82
V. Bassett	900	75 82			75 82
elia King	900	75 82			75 82
D. Ralston	900	75 82			75 82
a E. Hume	900	75 82			75 82
. Harvey	900	75 82			75 82
a A. Anderson	900	75 82			75 82
a S. Ralston	900	75 82			75 82
A. Rutdge	900	75 82			75 82
C. O. Flynn	900	75 82			75 82
ret Hanna	900	75 82			75 82
. Dawes	900	75 82			75 82
Drayton	900	75 82			75 82

Salaries received in the office of Internal Revenue, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Amount of salary.		Amount taxable.	Amount of tax, 5 per cent.	Net am't.
	Per year.	Per month.			
Mary A Cooper	$900	$75 82			$75 82
Kate G. Platt	900	75 82			75 82
Emily H. Reid	900	75 82			75 82
Josephine Swann	900	75 82			75 82
Sarah F. Woodworth	900	75 82			75 82
Mary M. Frisby	900	75 82			75 82
Mary E. Foster	900	75 82			75 82
Celia L. Kellogg, (30 days without pay, order Secretary.)	900	2 45			2 45
Mary B. Whitehill	900	75 82			75 82
Lotta K. Turner	900	75 82			75 82
Ida M. Irwin	900	75 82			75 82
Elizabeth Templeton	900	75 82			75 82
Mary Hogler	900	75 82			75 82
May E. Harvey	900	75 82			75 82
Ada Hempinstall	900	75 82			75 82
Annie Doysdale	900	75 82			75 82
Margaret A. Bryan	900	75 82			75 82
Josephine Harlan	900	75 82			75 82
Sarah M. Dove	900	75 82			75 82
Minnie G. Hall	900	75 82			75 82
Kate Quail	900	75 82			75 82
Mary A. Ripley	900	75 82			75 82
Josie L. Evans	900	75 82			75 82
Augusta McConihe	900	75 82			75 82
Eliza C. McGrew	900	75 82			75 82
Elizabeth L. Abrams	900	75 82			75 82
Marianna Williams	900	75 82			75 82
Julia Weed	900	75 82			75 82
E. McL. Seymour	900	75 82			75 82
Francis L. Bond	900	75 82			75 82
Fannie H. Ingersoll	900	75 82			75 82
Leonatine Lakin, 30 days, (oath Dec. 2, '69)	900	73 36			73 36
Lapse fund.					
M. Conant, (without pay)	1,800				
Jno. Q. Thompson	1,600	134 78	$50 55	$2 53	132 25
Jos. B. Marvin	1,600	134 78	50 55	2 53	132 25
Tho. B. Treadwell, 16 days, (oath Dec. 16, '69)	1,400	60 87	17 39	87	60 00
Augustus M. Cridler	720	60 65			60 65
Madison Franklin	720	60 65			60 65
Samuel A. Howard	720	60 65			60 65
Jas. C. Mann	600	50 55			50 55
Charles Harriday	600	50 55			50 55
Rose Ingram	900	75 82			75 82
Adelaide Tracy	900	75 82			75 82
Mary C. Ringgold	900	75 82			75 82
May L. Moulthrop, 30 days, (oath Dec. 2, '69)	900	73 36			73 36
Susan Barnett		25 00			25 00
Mary Proctor		25 00			25 00
Total		32,470 94		450 27	32,020 67

I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the pay-roll of this office for the month of December, 1869.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
February 17, 1870.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 189.

FORT DAKOTA.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 569.]

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

FOR

The information of the Committee on Public Lands, in relation to the United States reservation at Fort Dakota, in the Territory of Dakota.

MARCH 15, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 11, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives, for the information of the Committee on Public Lands, that the United States military reservation at Fort Dakota, in the Territory of Dakota, is no longer required for military purposes, and it is recommended that it be included in the proposed bill providing for the disposition of useless military reservations, now under consideration by the Committee on Military Affairs.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 190.

RENT FOR BUILDING FOR USE OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

ASKING FOR AN

Appropriation to pay for use of building for Department of Education.

MARCH 15, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of papers relating to the rent of the second story of the fire-proof building corner of G and Eighth streets, in this city, by the then Department of Education, from November 12, 1868, until April 16, 1869, for which an account has been presented to this department for payment by Mr. John W. Wright, the owner of said building. The amount due Mr. Wright, according to agreement, is $427 78, being at the rate of $1,000 per annum.

The papers are as follows:

A. Copy of letter from Henry Barnard, esq., Commissioner of Education, dated February 3, 1870.

B. Copy of letter from this department to Brevet Brigadier General Michler, Commissioner of Public Buildings, dated February 5, 1870.

C. Copy of letter from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, dated March 7, 1870; and

D. Copy of letter from the Commissioner of Education, dated March 11, 1870.

The account presented by Mr. Wright is for rent which accrued prior to the date when the office of Education was attached to this department, viz., June 30, 1869, as provided by the act approved July 20, 1868, (U. S. S., vol. 15, p. 106,) and during the period within which the Commissioner of Public Buildings was required by the fourth section of the act approved March 2, 1867, (U. S. S., vol. 14, p. 434,) "to furnish proper offices" for the then Department of Education.

I respectfully recommend that a clause be inserted in the deficiency bill, appropriating the sum of $427 78 to pay for the use and occupation of said building by the Department of Education, as aforesaid, and also the further sum of five hundred dollars ($500) for compensation of

persons employed in preparing documents for the use of the Bureau of Education, and in preparing the report of the Commissioner thereof, making, altogether, the sum of $927 75, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
Washington, February 3, 1870.

SIR: The 12th of November, 1868, with the consent of General Michler, Commissioner of Public Buildings, I removed this office into the second story of the fire-proof building on the corner of G and Eighth streets, and occupied the same till the time you took possession, about the 18th of April, 1869. I had previously occupied rooms (at a rent of $1,000 per year) assigned me by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, on the corner of Fourteenth and New York avenue. These rooms being in a building where there were numerous fires over which I had no control, were not deemed safe or perfectly convenient. I had no appropriation to pay the rent, and Judge Wright, the proprietor of the building on the corner of G and Eighth streets, is entitled to a fair compensation for the occupancy of the same.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY BARNARD,
Commissioner of Education.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 5, 1870.

SIR: I inclose, herewith, a copy of a letter dated the 3d instant, from Henry Barnard, esq., Commissioner of Education, which was inclosed on the same day to this department by Mr. J. W. Wright, together with an account against the government for rent of portion of his building corner of G and Eighth streets, occupied by the then Department of Education, by your consent, (as stated in Mr. Barnard's letter,) from November 12, 1868, until the date upon which this department took possession of the entire building, amounting to $1,020.

This account is for rent which accrued prior to the date upon which the Office of Education was attached to this department, viz: June 30, 1869, as provided in the act approved July 20, 1868, (U. S. S., vol. 15, p. 106,) and during the period within which you were required by the fourth section of the act approved March 2, 1867, (U. S. S., vol. 14, p. 434,) "to furnish proper offices for the (then) Department of Education."

I will thank you to inform me whether there are any funds at your disposal, applicable to the payment of said account, and if not, will cheerfully co-operate with you in any measure that may be adopted to secure a settlement of the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. MICHLER,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

C.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND WORKS,
UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 5, inclosing a copy of a letter from Henry Barnard, esq., Commissioner of Education, in relation to an account of Mr. J. W. Wright for rent of a portion of his building, corner of G and Eighth streets, occupied by the Department of Education from November 12, 1868, to June 30, 1869, amounting to $1,020.

In reply I have to state that, although section 4 of the act approved March 2, 1867, to establish a Department of Education, authorizes the Commissioner of Public Buildings to furnish proper offices for the use of that department, yet no funds were placed at my disposal for payment of rent, it having been paid, prior to the time claimed above, from funds under control of the State Department upon vouchers approved by me.

As there are no funds at my disposal applicable to the payment of Mr. Wright's account, I respectfully suggest that a special appropriation be asked from Congress for its settlement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. MICHLER,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Brig. Gen'l U. S. A.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

D.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1870.

SIR: The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Judge Wright November 12, 1868, on the back of which he wrote "I accept the within terms."

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY BARNARD,
Commissioner of Education.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 12, 1868.

MY DEAR JUDGE: I have seen the Commissioner of Pensions and Patents and can get no aid. If anything is done it must be done by an

arrangement between us, and I must trust to the courtesy of the Secretary of the Interior not to disturb our arrangement until after July 1st, should he come into possession before. Now if I can have the rooms on the second floor and two rooms on the first floor, (which is about the same space I am now occupying,) for the same I am now paying, (at the rate of $1,000 per year,) and you will furnish such gas fixtures as will furnish light in such room as I shall designate, and will put in registers into the hot-air openings of each room, I will arrange to take possession within ten days.

Yours, truly,

H. BARNARD.

NOVEMBER 12, 1868.

I accept the within terms.

J. W. WRIGHT.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 191.

RELATIVE TO SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

A memorial of soldiers of the regular army, who were in service at the commencement of the late war, to be placed on the same footing with respect to bounties as soldiers who enlisted during the progress of the war.

MARCH 15, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 11, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives the accompanying memorial of soldiers of the regular army who were in service at the commencement of the late war and remained loyal to the United States, to be placed on the same footing with respect to bounties as soldiers of the regular and volunteer forces enlisted during the progress of the war.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

At a meeting of the soldiers of the regular army in service at the commencement of the rebellion, held in Union League Hall, Washington City, on the evening of March 4, 1870, Mr. John Leavy was called upon to preside, and Mr. A. G. Vose to act as secretary.

On motion of Mr. John A. Miller, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare a memorial to Congress in behalf of the enlisted men in the regular army who remained true to the flag at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, praying that they may be placed on a footing with other soldiers with reference to bounty, &c., subsequently granted by the general government to regulars or volunteers enlisted during the war.

Resolved, That said committee be authorized to use all honorable means to procure the passage of such a law, and also to prepare a plan of organization for a central society at Washington City, to promote the interests of honorably discharged soldiers of the regular army.

The chairman appointed, and the meeting subsequently ratified, the nomination of the following committee: John A. Miller, chairman; T. Broderick, Charles Smith, Robert Nelson, and Joseph Laughlin, who reported the following memorial, which, after discussion, was unanimously adopted and signed by the members present.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARCH 7, 1870.

To the honorable the members of the House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, honorably discharged soldiers of the regular army of the United States, respectfully submit for the consideration of your honorable body the fact that the breaking out of the rebellion in April, 1861, found us serving a continuation of five years' terms of enlistment, it being the second, and with many the third re-enlistment. Thus having spent the prime of life in the service of our country, stationed at the time in southern posts and on the distant frontiers, and, as is well known, surrounded with inducements tending to withdraw us from our loyalty to the government, such as commissions in the confederate service, with other allurements held out to us for deserting the cause of the Union, but all such bribes were indignantly refused; we remained faithful to our trust, that good old mother the Union, with her glorious flag the stars and stripes, which we afterward carried and successfully defended in many a hard-fought battle. Many of us, from wounds received and disease incurred in line of duty, are incapable of performing any hard labor, and from the nature of our terms of enlistment we did not, nor could we under existing laws, receive any bounty.

Having known no politics, nor represented any party, further than being aware that it was our duty to sustain the national government, which we unwaveringly did with a will, and would cheerfully do so again should occasion require it, therefore, in consideration of all this, we respectfully and earnestly ask that your honorable body will favorably consider this petition of faithful and well-tried old soldiers, and grant us some remuneration for the services thus rendered. And we will ever pray.

John Leary, Companies I, Second Infantry, and F, Third Artillery.
John A. Miller, Company A, Engineers.
C. Ryan, Company F, Second Infantry.
Thos. Broderick, Battery D, Fifth Artillery.
John Shaw, Second Infantry.
Louis Falk, United States Army.
Martin Kelly, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry.
Joseph Schwab, Company D, Fourth Artillery.
H. B. Hensley, Company E, Third United States Artillery, (18 years.)
Geo. Lackey, Tenth United States Infantry.
Adam Zowall, Company G, Fifth Cavalry, (old Second.)
Herman H. Schultd, Company E, Third United States Artillery.
A. G. Vose, Company I, Second Infantry.
H. C. Watson, Company C, Second Infantry.
John White, Company H, Sixth Infantry, (ten years.)
William Ryan, Company F, Second United States Infantry.
Wm. Rutherford, Company F, Third Artillery.
James Hanon, Company G, Second United States Infantry.

Wm. Lenehan, Company A, Second United States Infantry.
Francis A. Cook, Company E, Fourth United States Artillery.
Edward Quann, Company K, Second United States Cavalry.
Joseph Loughlin, Company H, Fifth Infantry.
Thomas Mallon, Company H, Sixth Infantry.
Frederick Landgraff, Company F, Sixth Infantry.
Joseph Kelly, Company A, Second Dragoons.
Henry Schultz, Company F, Sixth Infantry.
Thomas O'Beirne, Company C, Fourth Artillery.
Otto Richter, Company I, Fourth United States Cavalry.
John McIlvain, Company C, Fourth Cavalry.
Theodore T. Samuels, Company A, Second United States Artillery.
John Dolan, Ordnance Department United States Army.
Charles McDonough, Company F, Second United States Cavalry.
John Gatsly, Company D, Second United States Cavalry.
M. McCarthy, Company B, Second Infantry.
Patrick Wall, Company A, Second Artillery.
Owen Hanlon, Company F, Second United States Infantry.
Albert Carew, Company E, Second United States Artillery.
James Noonan, Company K, First United States Artillery.
Michael Hackett, Company B, United States Engineers.
Henry Douglas, United States Army.
Rudolph Ullmer, Company A, Second United States Infantry.
John O'Neill, Company H, Second United States Infantry.
Robert L. Jones, Company E, Fifth United States Cavalry.
Morgan McInerney, Company I, Sixth United States Infantry.
John C. Stewart, Company I, First United States Artillery.
H. Harkins, Company F, Fifth United States Cavalry.
Wm. Adams, Company C, Third United States Light Artillery.
Augt. P. Baurman, Company E, Fifth United States Infantry.
P. McEneany, Company E, Second United States Cavalry.
Charles Smith, Company D, Fourth United States Artillery.
William O'Brien, Company E, Second United States Infantry.
Philip H. Weber, Company D, Fifth United States Cavalry.
John C. Wiegand, United States Ordnance Corps.
James Mahoney, Company M, Second United States Artillery.
James Whaley, Twenty-ninth United States Infantry.
Robert Nelson, Company I, Second United States Infantry.
Jno. M. Nesbitt, Company B, Fifth Cavalry, United States Army.
Edward Conway, Company K, Fifth United States Cavalry.
Charles Hillyer, Company G, Fifth Cavalry, (old Second.)
James Breen, Company D, First United States Artillery.
Jas. Brown, Company E, Fourth Infantry.
Jno. Coggins, Company E, Fourth Infantry.
Thomas Adams, Company I, First Artillery.
James B. Osborn, Company E, Fourth United States Artillery.
Chas. J. Cassidy, Third United States Cavalry.
Maurice Hurly, Company H, First United States Dragoons.
John Costello, Company H, First Dragoons.
Michl. Mullen, Company E, Third Artillery.
Jas. Butter, Company I, First United States Cavalry.
Cornelius Daily, Company K, Second United States Infantry.
Geo. F. Wetzerich, regimental band, Second United States Infantry.
Caspar Nauman, Company E, Fourth United States Cavalry.
Francis Dalton, Company E, Fourth United States Artillery.
Henry E. Scott, Company H, Eighth United States Infantry.

George Henry, Company E, Second United States Cavalry.
John C. Hesp, Company A, Eighth United States Infantry.
Benj. Engel, Companies F and D, First Dragoons, A and E, Second Dragoons, K and B, Second Cavalry, and orderly sergeant United States Army.
Martin O'Connor, Company H, Fifth United States Cavalry.
Danl. McCarthy, Company E, Second Cavalry.
Joseph A. McCoy, Company B, Fifth United States Cavalry, (recently the Second United States Cavalry.)
Thomas Sheridan, Company D, Fifth United States Artillery.
R. Shields, Company I, Tenth Infantry.
M. Gallagher, Company B, Fourth Artillery.
M. Burke, Company F, Second Infantry.
William Schreiber, Company C, Fourth United States Infantry.
August Grimm, Company D, Second United States Infantry.
Michael O'Connell, Company H, Third United States Artillery.
H. Ellerbrook, Company E, First United States Artillery.
Charles Keegin, Company K, First United States Artillery.
Julius Lohman, Fourth United States Artillery and Second Artillery.
William Mulhall, Company K, Fourth United States Artillery.
Peter Harvey, Company F, Second United States Infantry.
Charles Clark, Company F, Second Artillery.
Eugene McSweeny, Company D, Regiment Mounted Riflemen.
John Ritchie, Horse Battery A, Second United States Artillery.
William Kritchelt, Horse Battery A, Second United States Artillery.
Thomas Wilson, Company D, Fifth United States Cavalry.
John Kelly, Company K, Fourth Infantry.
Michael Kelly, Horse Battery M, Second United States Artillery.
Henry Anthony, Company E, Second United States Artillery.
Alfred Hartenstein, Company F, Sixth United States Infantry.
Niels Christensen, Company M, Third United States Artillery.
Gottlieb Prites, Company B, Second United States Infantry.
John Riordan, Company L, Third United States Artillery.
Samuel McMonigle, Company F, Fourth United States Artillery.
Alexander Roche, Company A, Second United States Infantry.
F. B. Heitman, Company B, Third Infantry, and M, Fourth Artillery.
Charles Brown, Company F, Fifth United States Cavalry.
Francis J. McNally, Company I, First United States Light Artillery.
M. Hart, Company I, First United States Light Artillery.
John Murphy, Ordnance Department.
Edward Brenman, Ordnance Department.
Michael Hays, Company A, Eigtheenth United States Infantry.
Francis Verneuil, Company G, Second United States Infantry.
William Wilson, Company F, Second United States Infantry.
John Fennerty, Company K, Second Dragoons.
Andrew Kennedy, Company A, Second Artillery.
Joseph O'Leary, Company F, Third United States Infantry.
Martin Stanners, Company L, First Artillery.
Patrick Ryan, Company H, First United States Artillery.
Alexander Campbell, Company D, Fifth United States Artillery.
William Scully, Company F, Third United States Infantry.
David Hoare, Company I, First Infantry.
James Hartnett, Ordnance Department.
John Maher, Ordnance Department.
W. Heyburn, Company L, Second Artillery.
Richard Rowland, Company L, Second Artillery.

James Murphy, Ordnance.
William Somers, late of Company G, Second United States Artillery.
Michael M. Brown, late of Fifth Cavalry.
John Cullen, Light Company I, First Artillery.
Thomas C. Foley, Company I, Second United States Infantry.
James Dolan, Company G, First United States Artillery.
George Leonard, Company D, Sixth United States Infantry.
John Ogden, Company I, Second United States Infantry.
John Liscombe, Company D, Second Dragoons, United States Army.
Max Rock, Second and Third United States Infantry.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *March* 10, 1870.

It is a well-known fact that the regular army was much scattered prior to the rebellion, and in spite of the exertions of the government in 1861 to collect it, several regiments were captured, some paroled, and some held as prisoners of war by the rebels. There were instances of heroic devotion to the Union among those captured soldiers, and they did, almost to a man, steadily refuse to join the rebel armies. Many managed to escape, and afterward served in the field in our volunteer or regular ranks, and many were exchanged as prisoners of war after being a long time held. It would, in my opinion, be an act of justice to heed their petition. Having enlisted before the bounty laws passed, these men were not entitled to bounty.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 192.

PENITENTIARIES IN THE TERRITORIES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

IN RELATION TO

An act of Congress entitled "An act setting aside certain proceeds from internal revenue for the erection of penitentiaries in the Territories of Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and Dakota," approved January 22, 1867.

MARCH 15, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 10, 1870.

SIR: By the act of Congress entitled "An act setting aside certain proceeds from internal revenue for the erection of penitentiaries in the Territories of Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and Dakota," approved January 22, 1867, (U. S. Stat., vol. 14, page 377,) the sum of forty thousand dollars ($40,000) was appropriated for the erection of the penitentiary in Montana.

Proposals for building that penitentiary were duly advertised for in accordance with the instructions and plans and specifications furnished by this department, and, owing to the high price of materials and labor in Montana, the lowest responsible bid was for thirty-nine thousand three hundred dollars ($39,300.) As the expenses incidental to the erection of the building, such as the pay of the superintendent, advertising for for proposals, &c., will exceed the balance of the appropriation by at least one thousand five hundred dollars, ($1,500,) I have the honor to invite the attention of Congress to the subject, and to recommend that an additional appropriation for that amount be made to complete the work.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 193.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AT WISCASSET, MAINE.

LETTER

FROM THE

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY BUILDING

IN RELATION TO

An appropriation for grading, paving, and fencing around the custom-house lot at Wiscasset, Maine.

MARCH 15, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
March 14, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mr. McFadden in regard to an appropriation for grading, paving, and fencing around the custom-house lot at Wiscasset, Maine, and to say, in reply, that Mr. Cochrane has been directed to prepare an estimate of the cost of the work, which he will do as soon as possible.

Meantime, I do not think it is desirable to take any action, as it will not make much difference whether it is in the regular or deficiency bill. If you think it desirable that an appropriation should be made in the deficiency bill, it seems to me that it will be best to have it inserted in the Senate.

I will write Mr. Cochrane to day to send the estimate with the least possible delay.

Very respectfully,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 194.

RESERVATION AT FORT KEARNEY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

INFORMING

The House that the United States military reservation at Fort Kearney, on the Missouri River, in the State of Iowa, is no longer required.

MARCH 15, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 11, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives that the United States military reservation at Fort Kearney, on the Missouri River, in the State of Iowa, is no longer required for military purposes, and it is recommended that the said reservation be included in the proposed bill providing for the disposition of useless military reservations, now understood to be before the Committee on Military Affairs.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 195.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 10th instant, calling for information in regard to the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company.

MARCH 15, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1870.

SIR: In answer to the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 9th instant, having reference to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, I have the honor to report, under the several heads mentioned in said resolution, as follows, viz:

1st. That, under date of December 6, 1866, the president of the company forwarded to this department, duly certified, the proceedings of the board of commissioners and of the board of directors. Copies herewith, A and B.

2d. That, under date of November 23, 1866, the president of the company forwarded the acceptance by the board of directors of the terms and conditions of the grant. Copy herewith, C.

3d. That a map showing the route of the road from Springfield, in Missouri, to the western boundary of that State, was received in October, 1866, and on the 15th of December following the Commissioner of the General Land Office was directed to withdraw the granted lands in Missouri, which was done. Copy of map, D.

On the 25th of October last the company filed a map of a route in California, from the Colorado River to San Francisco, being the same as that upon which a withdrawal of lands had been made for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Without passing upon their right to construct a railroad in that State, I declined to recognize their right to construct one on that route.

4th and 5th. That, with a letter from the solicitor of the company, dated January 5, 1870, there was a report, stated to have been made in compliance with the thirteenth section of the grant. It not complying with the requirements of that section it was not accepted. As it contains all the information on file as to the work done on the road, a copy

is herewith, E. No report has been filed under the second section of the act of June 25, 1868.

6th. No report has been filed showing the construction of any part of said road.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to superintend the organization of the "Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company."

In pursuance of law, agreeable to the requirements of section one of an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean," approved July 27, 1866, the following notice was duly published:

Notice is hereby given that, under and in pursuance of an act passed at the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean," a meeting of the commissioners named in said act is hereby called to meet at the Turner Hall, in the city of Saint Louis, Missouri, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the purpose of choosing a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, as in said act prescribed, and for the transaction of such other business as may be by such act provided for.

THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
E. PREETORIOUS,
TRUMAN J. HOMER,
ALLEN R. EASTON,
GEORGE KNAPP,
B. R. BONNER,
JAMES B. EADS,
GEO. T. ROBINSON,
CHARLES H. HOWLAND,
WM. A. KAYSER,
MADISON MILLER,
CHARLES E. MOSS,
GEO. L. HEWITT,
R. J. McELHANY,
Commissioners for Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *August* 16, 1866.

TURNERS' HALL, ST. LOUIS, MO.,
October 1, 1866.

In accordance to a call published, signed by the commissioners fr[om] the State of Missouri, and in pursuance of the requirements of an a[ct] passed at the first session of the thirty-ninth congress, entitled "A[n] act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegra[ph] line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocea[n] approved July 27, 1866, the board of commissioners named in said a[ct] met for organization at Turner Hall, in the city of St. Louis, Missou[ri] on the first day of October, anno Domini 1866, at the hour of twel[ve] o'clock at noon.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Emil Preetorious, comm[is]sioner from Missouri, upon whose motion Hon. Levi Parsons, comm[is]

sioner from Pennsylvania, was chosen chairman. On motion of Samuel P. Dinsmore, from Maine, Charles H. Howland, commissioner from Missouri, was chosen secretary of the meeting.

On a call of the roll the following commissioners were present, viz: Samuel P. Dinsmore, of Maine; John C. Frémont, Jesse M. Bolles, James P. Robinson, and Oliver P. C. Billings, of New York; Levi Parsons, of Pennsylvania; Bird B. Chapman and Israel Dille, of Ohio; John H. Hersey, of Wisconsin; William Mitchell, of Minnesota; Benj. R. Bonner, Emil Preetorious, E. W. Fox, Charles H. Howland, Madison Miller, George L. Hewitt, Charles E. Moss, Allen R. Eastern, James B. Eads, Charles K. Dickson, George W. Fishback, and Daniel R. Garrison, of Missouri; William Gilpin, of Colorado; Leonidas Haskell, of California; John Boyd, of Connecticut.

On motion of Samuel P. Dinsmore, it was

Ordered, That the bond of the treasurer shall be for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the sureties to be approved by the president and secretary.

On motion of Charles E. Moss, the meeting then proceeded to the election by ballot of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

Messrs. Samuel P. Dinsmore, of Maine, and Bird B. Chapman, of Ohio, were appointed tellers by the chair.

The chair announced the result of the ballot to be as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, twenty-four; of these, there were cast for president—for John C. Frémont, twenty-three; for vice-president—for Daniel R. Garrison, of Missouri, twenty-three; for Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, one; for secretary—for Charles H. Howland, of Missouri, twenty; for Benjamin R. Bonner, of Missouri, four; for treasurer—for James P. Robinson, of New York, twenty-one; for Charles K. Dickson, three; resulting in the election of, for president—John C. Frémont; vice-president—Daniel R. Garrison; secretary—Charles H. Howland; treasurer—James P. Robison.

On motion of Madison Miller, of Missouri, a committee of two were appointed to conduct the president to the chair.

The chair appointed Madison Miller and E. W. Fox, of Missouri, said committee.

On motion of Samuel P. Dinsmore, of Maine, it was

Ordered, That the president and secretary of the board of commissioners be, and the same are hereby, directed to open books for subscription to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, (in parlor No. 6, at the Southern Hotel,) on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and that they issue the notice for the first meeting of the stockholders, in pursuance of an act passed at the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, incorporating said company, and entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean."

On motion it was

Resolved, That General J. C. Frémont be requested to write out the interesting remarks he has just addressed us for publication.

On motion of James B. Eads, of Misssouri, it was

Ordered, That the thanks of the board of commissioners be tendered to Hon. B. Gratz Brown, senator from Missouri, and the originator in the Senate of the act incorporating this company; to the members of the Missouri delegation in Congress; also, to the members of Congress from other States who labored for and secured the passage of said act.

On motion, the thanks of this meeting were tendered to the Hon. Levi

Parsons, of Pennsylvania, for his labors in securing the organization of the company.

The board then adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

The secretary having qualified by oath as required by law, as follows:

STATE OF MISSOURI, *City and County of St. Louis*:

On this second day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six before me, John McNiel, clerk of the criminal court of Saint Louis County, State of Missouri, personally came Charles H. Howland, to me personally known, and made oath that, having been elected secretary of the board of commissioners created under an act of Congress incorporating the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, he would faithfully discharge his duty in said office to the best of his ability.

CHAS. H. HOWLAND.

Sworn before me this 2d day of October, 1866.

[SEAL.]

JOHN McNEIL,
Clerk Criminal Court St. Louis County.

The following is a copy of the bond of the treasurer:

Know all men by these presents that we, James P. Robinson, of New York, as principal, and Frederick Billings, of the State of California, and Levi Parsons, of New York State, as sureties, are holden and stand firmly bound unto the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation created by an act of Congress of the United States of America, in the full and just sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the said company, their successors, and assigns, well and truly to be paid. Sealed with our seals, and dated this 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

The condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that whereas at a meeting of the board of commissioners of said company, duly called and held at the Turner Hall, in the city of St. Louis, on the 1st day of said October, said Robinson was duly chosen treasurer, as named in the first section of the said act incorporating said company, and has accepted the said office.

Now, therefore, if the said Robinson shall well and truly do and perform the duties of said office, and shall well and truly keep, and on proper warrant pay over and deliver, all such moneys and valuables as shall come into his possession as treasurer as aforesaid, and shall well and truly observe all and singular the provisions of said act and of any subsequent acts amendatory thereof, so far as they may relate to said office, then this obligation shall be and become null and void; otherwise, in full force and virtue.

[SEAL.] J. P. ROBINSON,
[SEAL.] FREDERICK BILLINGS,
[SEAL.] LEVI PARSONS.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—
CHAS. H. HOWLAND.

The board of commissioners of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company:

The foregoing bond of James P. Robinson and others, being such as the said board of commissioners deem proper, is hereby approved by them, and such approval is verified by the signatures of their president and secretary.

J. C. FRÉMONT, *President.*
CHAS. H. HOWLAND, *Secretary.*

SAINT LOUIS, *October* 5, 1866.

Pursuant to the instructions of the board of commissioners, in a resolution passed at their meeting in Turner Hall, October 1, 1866, the president and secretary opened the books for subscription to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, at parlor No. 6 in the Southern Hotel, in the city of Saint Louis, October 2, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m. Said books remained open until Friday, October 5, A. D. 1866, when the amount necessary by law having been subscribed, and the sum of ten dollars per share paid over to the treasurer, the books were then closed.

The following is a correct copy of the subscription book and the subscription thereto:

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.—Subscriptions to the capital stock.

We, the undersigned, hereby subscribe to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation created by act of Congress, entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean," approved July 27, 1866, in such sums and number of shares as appear opposite our names respectively, hereby binding ourselves, our administrators, executors, and assigns to the payment of such subscriptions in such installments as the said act requires, and as the board of commissioners, created by said act, or the board of trustees or directors to succeed such commissioners, may, from time to time, require. In pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of the board of commissioners, held the first day of October, 1866, authorizing books for subscription to be opened this day.

ST. LOUIS, *October* 2, 1866.

Date.	Names and addresses.	No. of shares.
October 4...	J. C. Fremont, New York	1,500
October 4...	J. C. Fremont, (trustee,) New York	750
October 4...	J. C. Fremont, (trustee,) New York	500
October 4...	Fredk. Billings, California	1,000
October 4...	Levi Parsons, New York	1,000
October 4...	Geo. Yost, Ft. Plain, New York, per Levi Parsons	400
October 4...	Edward Parsons, Chicago, per Levi Parsons	200
October 4...	Ward & Co., per F. B., New York	200
October 4...	Leonidas Haskell, New York	400
October 4...	J. P. Robinson, New York	500
October 4...	J. P. Robinson, attorney for J. Caldwell, Boston	400
October 4...	J. P. Robinson, attorney for F. L. A. Poiche, San Francisco	200
October 4...	J. P. Robinson, attorney for L. L. Robinson, San Francisco	200
October 4...	Bouvier & Howland, St. Louis, Missouri	100
October 4...	O. P. C. Billings, New York	200
October 4...	Saml. P. Dinsmore, New York	100
October 4...	Ewd. Gilbert, 71 Broadway, New York	100
October 4...	James Taussig, St. Louis, Missouri	250
October 4...	Emil Protorious, St. Louis, Missouri	250
October 4...	B. B. Chapman, Elyria, Ohio	100
October 5...	D. R. Garrison, St. Louis, Missouri	1,600

The above subscription having been completed, and the books closed in pursuance of the further requirements of the act of incorporation, the president and secretary issued the following notice, which was published in the St. Louis Democrat and the St. Louis Republican the proper period of time.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, (No. 15 Nassau street,) New York City, for the purpose of organization and election of thirteen directors, according to the requirements of the charter of said company, on Wednesday, October 31, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. C. FREMONT, *President.*
CHAS. H. HOWLAND, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK CITY, *October* 31, 1866.

Pursuant to a notice published as required by law, the subscribers to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company assembled at the office of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, No. 15 Nassau street, New York City, on October 31, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen directors.

John C. Fremont, president, and Charles H. Howland, secretary, the

officers designated by law to act as inspectors of said election, were present, and performed said duty.

The following persons were then elected directors of the company: John C. Frémont, Levi Parsons, Frederick Billings, James P. Robinson, Charles H. Howland, Samuel P. Dinsmore, Daniel R. Garrison, George Yost, Leonidas Haskell, Josiah Caldwell, Chas. H. Ward, O. P. C. Billings, and L. L. Robinson.

On motion of Levi Parsons, it was

Resolved, That the directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company be requested to purchase the Southern Pacific railroad of Missouri, upon the best terms and to the best advantage possible.

On motion of Levi Parsons, it was

Resolved, That the board of directors be empowered and authorized to create such offices, and to appoint or elect such officers, agents, or servants, as they may deem necessary and proper for the administration and prosecution of the affairs of the company.

On motion of Levi Parsons, it was

Resolved, That the board of directors be requested to prepare for publication, as soon as convenient, a report of the route, with its advantages, and the affairs of the company.

On motion, the meeting then adourned *sine die*.

The following is a copy of the certificate of the inspector of the election:

NEW YORK, *November* 13, 1866.

This is to certify that, in accordance with the requirements of an act of Congress entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean," approved July 27, 1866, we, John C. Frèmont, president, and Charles H. Howland, secretary of the board of commissioners appointed under said act, have, as the legally constituted inspectors of the election for thirteen directors, to be chosen by the subscribers of the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, at a meeting convened on the 31st October, 1866, attended to said duty, and do hereby declare that the following persons, subscribers to the capital stock of said company, and entitled to vote at said election, have received a majority of the legal votes cast at said election: John C. Frémont, Levi Parsons, Frederick Billings, James P. Robinson, Charles H. Howland, Samuel P. Dinsmore, Daniel R. Garrison, George Yost, Leonidas Haskell, Josiah Caldwell, Charles H. Ward, O. P. C. Billings, and L. L. Robinson, and we hereby declare the aforementioned persons to be legally elected directors of said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

JOHN C. FRÈMONT, *President.*
CHAS. H. HOWLAND, *Secretary.*

The following is a copy of the notices served upon the persons elected, informing them of their election:

NEW YORK, *November* 12, 1866.

SIR: At a meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, convened on the 31st day of October, 1866, (in pursuance to notice published according to law,) at the office of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, No. 15 Nassau street, New York City, you were elected a director of said company, having received a majority of the legal votes cast.

J. C. FRÈMONT, *President,*
CHARLES H. HOWLAND, *Secretary,*
Inspectors of Election.

Also a copy of the notice served upon the directors elect to meet for organization:

NEW YORK, *November* 13, 1866.

SIR: You are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company for the purpose of organization, and such other

business as may be presented, on Tuesday, November 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, No. 54 William street, New York City.

You will please acknowledge the receipt on the face of this notice, and return it.

Yours truly,

J. C. FRÈMONT.
CHARLES H. HOWLAND.
JOSIAH CALDWELL.
LEONIDAS HASKELL.
SAMUEL P. DINSMORE.
O. P. C. BILLINGS.
LEVI PARSONS.
JAMES P. ROBINSON.
FREDERICK BILLINGS.
C. H. WARD.

NEW YORK CITY, *November* 20, 1866.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, held pursuant to the foregoing call of a majority of the members of the board elect, the undersigned, president and secretary of the board of commissioners of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, formally delivered into the possession of the said board of directors, duly organized, books, papers, &c., of the board of commissioners.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
President of Board of Commissioners of A. and P. R. R. Co.
CHAS. H. HOWLAND,
Secretary.

The following is a copy of the minutes of the board of directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, (at their meeting held on November 22, 1866,) relating to delivery of books, papers, property, &c.

On motion of Samuel P. Dinsmore, it was

Ordered, That this board hereby acknowledge the delivery over to them by the board of commissioners of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, their treasurer and secretary, of all the moneys, properties, subscription books, and other books heretofore in their possession as such commissioners, treasurer, and secretary; and the secretary of this company be directed to cancel the bond given by the treasurer aforesaid to said board of commissioners, and preserve the same cancelled on the files of this company.

We certify that the above is a true copy of the order of the board of directors.

LEVI PARSONS,
Vice-President of the Board of Directors of A. and P. R. R. Co.
CHAS. H. HOWLAND,
Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY, *December* 5, 1866.

We, John C. Frémont, president, and Charles H. Howland, secretary, of the board of commissioners of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, elected by said board at their meeting held at Turner Hall, in the city of Saint Louis, Missouri, October 1, 1866, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the minutes of said board of commissioners, and all proceeding in detail had in compliance with the act of Congress, entitled "An Act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraphic line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean." Approved July 27, 1866.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
President of Board of Commissioners of the A. and P. R. R. Co.
CHAS. H. HOWLAND,
Secretary.

B.—COPY OF THE RECORDS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Copy of the proceedings of the board of directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company sitting for the organization of the company.

NEW YORK CITY, *November* 20, 1866.

Pursuant to a call of a majority of the newly elected board of directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, the board met for the purpose of organization at the office of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, at No. 54 William street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, November 20, 1866.

Present: Levi Parsons, John C. Fremont, Jas. P. Robinson, Chas. H. Ward, Leonidas Haskell, O. P. C. Billings, S. P. Dinsmore, Chas. H. Howland, Josiah Caldwell.

Gen. John C. Fremont was called to the chair and Chas. H. Howland appointed secretary of the meeting.

The notice calling the meeting was then read, also the certificate of the inspectors of election at which the board was elected, and were ordered spread on the minutes.

John C. Fremont, president, and Charles H. Howland, secretary of the board of commissioners, then formally delivered to the board of directors the books, papers, &c., of the board of commissioners.

On motion of James P. Robinson, it was

Ordered, That the officers of this company shall be a president, assistant president, first vice-president, (resident in Missouri,) second vice-president, (resident in California,) secretary and treasurer, and such other officers as may be provided by the by-laws of the company to be hereafter adopted.

On motion of L. Haskell, it was

Resolved, That the board now proceed to the election of officers, the vote to be *viva voce*, whereupon John C. Fremont was unanimously elected president.

Levi Parsons was unanimously elected assistant president.

Daniel R. Garrison was unanimously elected first vice-president, (resident in Missouri.)

Lester L. Robinson was unanimously elected second vice-president, (resident in California.)

James P. Robinson was unanimously elected treasurer.

Chas. H. Howland was unanimously elected secretary.

On motion of Levi Parsons, it was

Ordered, That the secretary be authorized and directed to procure the necessary books and papers for the use of the company, including certificates of stock.

On motion of Levi Parsons, it was

Ordered, That the following model of a seal be adopted, for the purpose of authenticating to the United States government the acceptance by the company of the terms, conditions, and impositions of the act incorporating the company, and for other purposes where the use of the company's corporate seal is required, until such time as a seal with more complete devices shall be adopted by the company.

[SEAL.]

On motion of S. P. Dinsmore, it was

Ordered, That the acceptance by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad

Company of the terms, conditions, and impositions of the act passed by Congress, entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean," approved July 27, 1866, be signified in writing under the corporate seal of the company, and that the president and secretary authenticate such acceptance and signification, and cause the same to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and that for all purposes the provisions of said act be deemed and taken to be accepted by the company.

On motion of James P. Robinson, it was

Ordered, That the location of the line of the road of this company between Springfield, Missouri, and the west line of said State, as indicated on map now submitted, be, and the same is hereby adopted; and that the president and secretary be directed to authenticate such to the Secretary of the Interior, and that a copy of such authentication and map be filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

On motion of Levi Parsons, it was

Ordered, That Messrs. O. P. C. Billings, James P. Robinson, and Howland be appointed a committee to draught a set of by-laws to be reported to the board.

On motion, the board then adjourned, to meet at same place on Wednesday, November 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. C. FREMONT, *President.*
CHAS. H. HOWLAND, *Secretary.*

In compliance with the requirements of the act of incorporation, (see section 14,) the secretary subscribed to, and was sworn to the following oath before entering upon the duties of his office:

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York:*

On the twentieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me personally came Charles H. Howland, personally known, and made oath that, having been elected secretary of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, he would faithfully discharge his duties in such office, according to the best of his ability.

CHAS. H. HOWLAND, *Secretary.*

Sworn to before me this 20th day of November, 1866.
[SEAL.]

ROBERT CORBETT,
Notary Public, City of New York.

NEW YORK CITY, *November* 22, 1866.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: John C. Fremont, Daniel R. Garrison, Leonidas Haskell, James P. Robinson, Charles H. Howland, Samuel P. Dinsmore, Levi Parsons, Josiah Caldwell.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The president laid before the board a letter from Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, relating to the reservation of lands along the route of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad. Said letter was read and ordered to be filed.

On motion of Samuel P. Dinsmore, it was

Ordered, That this board hereby acknowledge the delivery over to them by the board of commissioners of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, their treasurer and secretary, of all the moneys, properties, subscription books, and other books heretofore in their possession as

such commissioner, treasurer and secretary; and the secretary of this board be directed to cancel the bond given by the treasurer aforesaid to said board of commissioners, and preserve the same cancelled on the files of this company.

On motion, the board adjourned to meet on Friday, November 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. C. FREMONT, *President.*
CHAS. H. HOWLAND, *Secretary.*

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC R. R. COMPANY,
No. 54 William Street, New York, December 6, 1866.

The undersigned, president and secretary of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the records of the board of directors of the said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and in testimony thereof, we hereby affix our hands and the seal of the company thereto.

[SEAL.] J. C. FREMONT,
President Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.
CHAS. H. HOWLAND,
Secretary.

C.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
No. 54 William Street, New York City, November 23, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of section 12 of an act of Congress, entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the State of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean," approved July 27, 1866, we have the honor of transmitting to you herewith the resolution of the board of directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, accepting "the terms, conditions, and impositions" of said act.

We have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servants,

[SEAL.] J. C. FREMONT,
President Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.
CHAS. H. HOWLAND,
Secretary Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington City, D. C.

NEW YORK CITY, *November 22, 1866.*

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Ordered, That the acceptance by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company of the terms, conditions, and impositions of the act passed by Congress, entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to to the Pacific Ocean," approved July 27, 1866, be signified in writing under the corporate seal of the company, and that the president and secretary authenticate such acceptance and signification, and cause the same to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and that for all purposes the provisions of said act be deemed and taken to be accepted by the company.

D—Is a plat designating the line of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, commencing at the line of Springfield, in the county of Greene, in the State of Missouri, and thence to the western boundary line of said State.

Copy of the records of the board of directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, *November* 20, 1866.

Ordered, That the location of the line of road of the company between Springfield, Missouri, and the west line of said State, as indicated on map now submitted, be and the same is hereby adopted; and that the president and secretary be directed to authenticate such to the Secretary of the Interior, and that a copy of such authentication and map be filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

A true copy. Attest:

[SEAL.] J. C. FREMONT, *President.*

CHAS. H. HOWLAND, *Secretary,*
Of Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

E.

The directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company respectfully submit to the stockholders at the annual meeting for 1869 the following report:

In June, 1868, arrangements were made with the South Pacific Railroad Company, by which that company agreed, for and in behalf of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, to commence building the road from a point west of Springfield, to comply with the provisions of the charter of this company; accordingly, on the 4th day of July, 1868, the work of constructing this road was commenced, and has been prosecuted since then uninterruptedly. The line of road has been carefully surveyed from Springfield to the State line.

During the past year the South Pacific Railroad Company has been engaged in prosecuting the work of extending its road from Arlington to Lebanon. The work between Springfield and the State line cannot profitably be prosecuted with great rapidity until the road is finished to Springfield.

If proper aid can be extended to this company by the United States government, we can push forward our work on the main line, as well as the Fort Smith branch from Arkansas; but without that assistance, we must move laboriously, and with less rapidity achieve the great national work of building a road on the thirty-fifth parallel to the Pacific.

Our land department reports that we have 480,154 acres of land in Missouri under the grant to us by the United States. There has been expended on account of the land department of this company $7,122 65, as follows:

Fees to registers and receivers of land offices	$6,002 00
Expenses in making selections and protecting timber.....	1,120 65
	7,122 65

The amounts expended have been paid by the South Pacific Railroad Company, and charged in account against this company.

Your directors have authorized the issue, during the past year, of $3,000,000 in amount of bonds, payable in twenty years from July 1, 1868, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in gold.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS B. HAYES,
FREDERICK BILLINGS,
URIEL CROCKER,
ISAAC RICH,
JACOB SLEEPER,
WM. H. COFFIN,
WM. L. HALSEY,
J. P. ROBINSON,
A. PIERCE, JR.

BOSTON, *May* 20, 1869.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, *County of Suffolk, ss:*

Then personally appeared Francis B. Hayes, the president, and Uriel Crocker, Isaac Rich, and Jacob Sleeper, directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and severally made oath to the truth of the foregoing statement by them subscribed before me,

CHARLES F. CHOATE,
Justice of the Peace.

DECEMBER 28, 1869.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, *State of New York:*

On the 31st day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, personally appeared before me, Frederick Billings, one of the directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and made oath as to the truth of the foregoing statement.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. BARKER,
Notary Public, New York County.

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, *State of Missouri:*

On the 4th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, personally appeared before me, Andrew Peirce, jr., and William H. Coffin, directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and made oath as to the truth of the foregoing statement.

[SEAL.] R. MCLAUGHLIN,
Notary Public for St. Louis County.

I, William A. Hayes, secretary of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the report of the directors to the stockholders of said company, submitted to the stockholders, and by them accepted, at the annual meeting, May 20, 1869.

WM. A. HAYES,
Secretary Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

BOSTON, *December* 21, 1869.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 196.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ASKING FOR

An appropriation of $230,000 to meet the current expenses of the Marine Hospital.

MARCH 15, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 10, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the Marine Hospital fund is exhausted, and it is therefore necessary that the amount specified in report transmitted to Congress at opening of the session as requisite to provide for deficiency of the present fiscal year, namely, $150,000, be appropriated immediately to meet the current expenditures of the establishment.

The amount of $80,000 also being required to place the hospitals in order, as stated by me in a recent communication to Congress, I would earnestly recommend that this amount be added to the first mentioned sum, making the entire appropriation now required to meet pressing wants, the sum of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, ($230,000.)

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of House of Representatives, U. S.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 197.

EXPEDITION AGAINST PIEGAN INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

The resolution of the House of March 3, 1870, transmitting the report of Brevet Colonel Baker, United States Army, upon the late expedition against the Piegan Indians, in Montana.

MARCH 15, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 14, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution of March 3, 1870, the accompanying report of Brevet Colonel Baker, United States Army, upon the late expedition against the Piegan Indians, in Montana, and to state that a detailed report has been called for by telegraph and will be submitted as soon as received.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

FORT SHAW, M. T.,
February 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of a scout made by me against the hostile Piegan and Blood Indians:

Pursuant to Special Orders No. 62, Headquarters District Montana, I left Fort Ellis on the 6th January with two squadrons of the Second Cavalry, consisting of H Company, Captain Edward Ball, L Company, Brevet Major Lewis Thompson, G Company, Captain S. H. Norton, and F Company, under the command of Lieutenant G. C. Doane; arrived at Fort Shaw on the 14th.

On our arrival at Fort Shaw, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Higbee was ordered to report to me with a detachment of fifty-five mounted infantry, and Captain R. A. Torrey, with his company of the Thirteenth Infantry.

I left Fort Shaw on the 19th, and marched to the Teton River, where we remained in camp until the evening of the 20th, when we left camp and made a night march to the mouth of Muddy Creek, a branch of the Teton. I remained in camp here until the evening of the 21st, then

marched for the Maria's River, expecting to be able to reach the Big Bend on the next morning, having understood from the guide that was where the Indians were encamped.

We were obliged to camp in a ravine on the Dry Fork of the Maria's till the night of the 22d, when we broke camp and marched to the Maria's River, arriving there on the morning of the 23d. We succeeded about 8 o'clock in surprising the camp of Bear Chief and Big Horn. We killed one hundred and seventy-three Indians, captured over one hundred women and children, and over three hundred horses.

I ordered Lieutenant Doane to remain in this camp and destroy all the property, while I marched down the river after the camp of the Mountain Chief, who, I understood, was camped four miles below.

After marching sixteen miles I found a camp of seven lodges that had been abandoned in great haste, leaving everything. The Indians had scattered in every direction, so that it was impossible to pursue them. The lodges were burned the next morning, and the command started for the Northwest Fur Company's station, arriving there on the 25th.

I sent for the chiefs of the Bloods and had a consultation with them, making them give up all their stolen stock. They promised that they would be responsible for the good behavior of their tribe.

On the 25th, started for Fort Shaw, where we arrived on the 29th January.

The cavalry command left for Fort Ellis on the 31st, arriving there on the 6th February, having made a march of about six hundred miles in one month, and this in the coldest weather that has been known in Montana for years.

Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men of the command for their conduct during the whole expedition.

The result of the expedition is one hundred and seventy-three Indians killed, over one hundred prisoners, women and children; these were allowed to go free, as it was ascertained that some of them had the small-pox; forty-four lodges with all their supplies and stores destroyed, and three hundred horses captured.

Our casualties were one man killed, and one man with a broken leg from a fall of his horse.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. BAKER,
Major Second Cavalry, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

Brevet Major J. T. McGINNESS,
Acting Asst. Adjt. General, District Montana.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill., March 8, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the report of Brevet Colonel E. M. Baker, Second Cavalry, giving an account of his fight with Piegan Indians, on the Maria's River, January 23, 1870. I also forward the report of General James A. Hardie, my inspector general, who was sent especially to Montana, so that I might be fully satisfied of the guilt of the Indians, whom you authorized me to punish in your instructions of November 4, 1869.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

General W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding United States Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1870.

n submitting to the Secretary of War the within report of Colonel ter, and of Inspector General Hardie, I will remark that they are moment received, and will bear careful perusal, on account of the sual severity with which the matter has been treated, both by Con- ss and the press.

eneral Sheridan took the precaution to send General Hardie, a most nane and considerate officer, well known here in Washington, to ntana, to judge on the spot between the conflicting statements of ties there, and he justified the expedition against Mountain Chief's d of the Piegan tribe.

olonel Baker followed the instructions of his immediate commander, onel De Trobriand, but he does not report in detail, as is proper and al, the sex and kind of Indians actually left dead at the camp on the ria's. I will instruct General Sheridan to call on Colonel Baker for ller report on this point, to meet the public charge, that of the num- killed the greater part were squaws and children.

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 198.

SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP-CANAL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

The resolution of the House of March 1, 1870, *transmitting the reports of General T. J. Cram upon the Saint Mary's Falls ship-canal.*

MARCH 15, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 12, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the resolution of the 1st instant, the accompanying reports of General T. J. Cram upon the Saint Mary's Falls Ship-canal.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1870.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of March 1, 1870, referred to this office, asking for the "report or reports of General T. J. Cram respecting the improvement of the St. Mary's Falls Ship-canal, together with any other information regarding such improvement," I would state that no special report has been made to this office by Brevet Major General Cram respecting this improvement.

In a report dated February 19, 1867, (printed in my annual report for 1867, page 252,) inclosing reports from officers of the corps of engineers in charge of lake harbor improvements, upon the subject of giving increased depth to some of the principal harbors on the lakes, to which their attention had been called by a circular from this office, the subject of increasing the depth of the Sault de Ste. Marie Canal, as part of this project, was reported upon by General Cram, as follows:

"*St. Mary's Ship-canal.*—The depth of water on the miter sill of this important work last summer was only ten and two-thirds feet. By the process of flooding, however, vessels passed drawing eleven feet. That

stage of water may be regarded as the lowest, and it affords good data for determining the precise modification necessary to adapt the canal to the depth of thirteen feet below the lowest stage, the same as contemplated by the proposed canal across St. Clair Flats. I have made myself acquainted with the details of construction exhibited by the official drawings of the St. Mary's Canal. I find that it admits of being excavated throughout its length, and the bottoms of the locks of being made to occupy a lower position, so as to give thirteen feet of water on the miter sill, without destroying any of the existing work, except some immaterial and the grillage part of the lock foundations. These foundations may be removed and new foundations and under walls put in under the present lock walls without destroying the latter. The practical engineering for the modifications is quite simple, and safe against the destruction of the existing works.

"But the full and complete estimate of the cost cannot be made until after a personal inspection of the work itself; and after that it would take two weeks to make up the estimate. The modifications could be accomplished probably in one year. But in the mean time, for the season of navigation, what would become of the Lake Superior trade! This is a question difficult to reconcile with the work necessary to the modifications. The period of time hence is not equal to that which has elapsed since the conception of this work, before the Lake Superior trade will become so great that the present system of its single locks will be inadequate for the business, and an additional side canal will be demanded. Then will be the time to construct the new parts with adequate depth, and soon after the new shall be completed to modify the old canal to the same draught."

And again, in General Cram's report upon the works in his charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, (printed in my annual report for 1869; see H. R. Ex. Doc., No. 1, part 2, page 106,) he makes the following additional report:

"*Sault de Ste. Marie Ship-canal.*—This, it is well known, was built by the State of Michigan from the proceeds of public lands donated by the United States government for the purpose. Since it was built the commerce of Lake Superior has augmented so very much as now to require the capacity of the canal to be proportionally increased. With the view of its being improved by the United States government, the legislature of Michigan, in its last session, resolved, by unanimous vote, to cede this important work to the United States; and thus it is obvious the first step has been taken in the right direction for its improvement.

"This work cannot be made to answer the present and fast increasing demands of Lake Superior commerce, short of the following items of improvements:

"1. Deepen the existing lakes to a depth of sixteen feet on the miter sill. There is now, in the low stage of navigation, only ten and two-thirds feet.

"2. Deepen the canal to seventeen feet, and render its sloping, rough, rocky sides vertical and safe for vessels to pass through.

"3. Construct a prolongation of the upper end of the north canal bank, to enable vessels coming down under a strong west wind to more safely enter the canal than they can at present.

"4. Construct another lock, overcoming the fall with one lift, alongside the present two locks.

"The expense of these improvements cannot be given until an examination and survey, which, I respectfully recommend, shall be ordered by the proper authority and made for the purpose.

"The cost of the necessary examination and survey, of the drawing of the plans and the making of estimates, could be legally defrayed out of existing appropriations, and would be about twelve hundred dollars. But this much in respect to these improvements I am prepared to say, viz: That all can be done without injury to the present lock walls, and without any destruction of existing works, except the old gates and miter sills, and some of the old grillage works. And that every item can be economically accomplished, without interfering at all with the passage of vessels, by having everything and all materials ready in the summer, and taking advantage of the time to do the work between the closing and opening of the seasons of navigation."

There is no further information regarding this improvement on the files of this office.

The resolution of the House of Representatives is herewith returned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 199.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS THROUGH MONEY-ORDER BUREAU.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 7th ultimo, relative to the payment of pensions to pensioners through the Money-order Bureau of the Post Office Department.

JANUARY 13, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and ordered to b printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1870.

SIR: By the terms of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives, on the 7th ultimo, the Postmaster General was directed "to report to this house, as early as may be, what, if any, plan is practicable by which the pensions due to widows, orphans, and soldiers, may be paid through the Money-order Bureau of the Post Office Department, so as to decrease the expense, delays, and frauds of the present system of payment."

I have the honor to state that, in order to obtain such data as would enable me to comply with the requirements of this resolution, I sent a copy thereof on the 11th ultimo to the Secretary of the Interior, to whose department is intrusted the management and control of the pension business, and requested him to communicate to me his views as to the feasibility of an arrangement between our respective departments for the payment of pensions through the agency of the money-order system. A copy of his reply, dated December 29, 1869, and of a report upon the subject made to him on the 18th ultimo, by the Commissioner of Pensions, are herewith transmitted. In these documents, the Secretary and Commissioner express the decided opinion that a change in the present mode of paying pensions, whereby the money-order system should be used for that purpose, would not result in advantage to the pensioner or to the government. They furthermore state that the pro position now pending before Congress, making it the duty of the pension agents to prepare the vouchers for pensioners, and to make all payments in checks payable to the order of the pensioner, if passed, will destroy every opportunity for the perpetration, upon the latter, of fraud, "by doing away with middle men and bringing the pensioners in direct communication with the bonded officers of the government, in the mat-

ter of the semi-annual payment of their pensions, and will accomplish all the beneficial results to be attained by this resolution."

After an examination of the views or these officers, which, from their practical knowledge of the pension business, are to be regarded as of great value, and after due consideration of the subject, I beg leave to report that, in my opinion, the final act in the process of the semi-annual payment of a pension, that is to say, the transmission to the pensioner of the money due him, could be effected through the money-order system, although not with entire freedom from liability to delay and inconvenience, as well as expense to the pensioner. It would be necessary for the Commissioner of Pensions to obtain from the pensioner the vouchers, which are an essential prerequisite to payment, and also to make the disbursements for pensions, duties which are now performed by the pension agents. He would be required, after having obtained the proper vouchers in each case, to purchase from the postmaster at Washington, and transmit to the pensioner, a money-order payable to him at the money-order office nearest his place of residence. But the number of money-order offices does not at present exceed one thousand seven hundred; and although that number is constantly increased from year to year, it is manifest that a large majority of the twenty-seven thousand post offices in the country are so small that they cannot be made money-order offices. Hence, the pensioner who does not reside in the immediate vicinity of a money-order office might be put to great inconvenience if compelled to present his order in person for payment, or if he transfers it by his indorsement to a second person, in preference to undergoing the expense and trouble of traveling a considerable distance, the pensioner may be forced to part with it for much less than its face value. More than one indorsement of a money-order is prohibited by law, and will render the order invalid and not payable. Hence a money-order is not negotiable like a check on an assistant treasurer, which passes readily from hand to hand, and can, therefore, almost invariably be cashed at its full value without difficulty.

This department would moreover be obliged, as fast as the money for the purchase of orders was paid into the Washington office by the Commissioner of Pensions, to transmit the same to the postmaster at New York, and to send a draft on him to the postmaster of each money-order office for the amount required thereat, to pay orders drawn each day in favor of pensioners. This is the mode by which money-order funds are now supplied to certain offices, whose payments of orders exceed their issues, and such drafts are sold by postmasters to bankers or merchants in their vicinity. Under the arrangement in question, almost all money-order offices would require funds to be sent them to meet their payments.

These funds the department, after having exacted a heavy bond from each postmaster, could supply by drafts as above mentioned; but as these drafts would generally be for considerable sums, difficulty and delay would undoubtedly be experienced in some instances in getting them cashed, as it may happen that no one in the vicinity of the office would have at his disposal the requisite amount of money, and the postmaster would have to travel some distance to obtain it, or if money was not wanting in the locality perhaps the draft could only be negotiated at a discount. A similar state of things occasionally exists at present, at comparatively small and remote offices, which, though generally well supplied with funds from the excess of their issues, are sometimes overdrawn. Under these circumstances delay in the payment of the pensioner's money-order would be unavoidable, nor does there seem to be any adequate means of preventing the occurrence of this difficulty if

pensioners are paid by money-orders issued at Washington. On the other hand every check on an assistant treasurer, sent to a pensioner, being for a small sum, could easily be cashed without delay.

With reference to the expense that would be incurred by such payment of pensions through the money-order system, I have to state that at the present rate of commissions for the issue of money-orders, if the existing maximum limit of an order to $50 were abolished, the charge semi-annually for each money-order in favor of a pensioner would be thirty cents, the average amount of each semi-annual payment being, as the Commissioner states, $60. The annual cost of the fees for such money-orders would therefore be $120,000. I take it for granted that the pensioners would not be burdened with this additional expense, but that it would be defrayed by the government. To this amount, should be added the sum of $70,000, being the compensation for fifty additional clerks, who would be required in this department, and in the office of the auditor therefor, to supervise and conduct the increased money-order business, and examine and audit the money-order accounts of postmasters. Hence, the increased cost for fees and additional clerks would reach the sum of $190,000, without taking into account the expense of money-order books and other blanks required in the transaction of the business, or the compensation of additional clerks for the Pension Office. As the amount of the commissions paid to pension agents, fifty-nine in number, does not exceed $200,000 per annum, it appears from the foregoing statement that there would be no decrease of expense to the government from transmitting the amount of each pension through the money-order system, instead of employing pension agents to procure the vouchers and make the disbursements, while the cost to the pensioner of the preparation of vouchers and the administration of oaths would remain the same. The Commissioner of Pensions is persuaded that such an arrangement would increase, instead of diminishing the delay in payment, on account of the greater difficulty which he would experience in obtaining correct vouchers than the pension agents. If it be proposed that postmasters at money-order offices should assume and perform the duties which now devolve on pension agents, I beg to suggest that there are grave objections to carrying into effect such a proposition. Money-order offices being comparatively few, the postmasters would not, in the majority of cases, any more than pension agents, have any personal knowledge whatever of the pensioner, whose residence may be remote from the post office, yet the former would be required to assume the responsibility of obtaining from him vouchers as to identity, &c., that would be accepted by the Third Auditor, and thereupon to pay the amount of his pension. If the voucher should be defective or fraudulent, and the postmaster's payment thereon an error, he would naturally be held accountable for the loss incurred, otherwise there would be no responsibility for the improper payment of pensions, which is manifestly requisite to prevent abuses and frauds. But the postmaster would receive little or no consideration for such risk and accountability. He would merely be allowed the usual commissions for the payment of money-orders, viz: one-fourth of one per cent. on the gross amount of such payments. The pension agent, however, receives commissions on his disbursements to an amount not exceeding $4,000 per annum, and is therefore compensated for the risk he takes of an occasional improper payment, while to many postmasters the loss resulting therefrom would be a serious hardship.

The payment of pensions more frequently than twice a year, if it should be deemed expedient, could, in my judgment, be made with

greater facility, simplicity, and certainty by means of checks drawn on an assistant treasurer in favor of the pensioner, and sent directly to him by the Commissioner, or some designated officer of his bureau, than by the money-order system. Why could not such a check be sent each pensioner instead of delivering to the postmaster at Washington similar checks or treasury warrants for a gross sum, which must be divided up into small amounts, for each of which a money-order must be sent to the pensioner, and the process gone through of supplying each postmaster with drafts on the postmaster at New York, to whom the postmaster at Washington dispatches the warrant or check paid by the Commissioner for the orders?

Furthermore, if checks on assistant treasurers be used, the only expense incurred is the cost of the blank check. If the money-order system be employed, the cost of fees and other expenses, as above stated, would be quite equal to the amount of commissions now paid annually to pension agents.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that I agree in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, that the payment of pensions, through the money-order system of the Post Office Department, would not involve less expense, nor afford greater security against delay or fraud, than the present system, with the modification which they recommend.

I am, respectfully, your obedient,

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., December 29, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Pensions on the subject of the feasibility of a change in the mode of paying pensions:

The Commissioner's view of the subject I believe to be substantially sound, and will only call your attention to one point in addition thereto. If payments of pensions were made at Washington, and through the postal money-order system, there would be about two hundred thousand payments to be made semi-annually. Under the present system these payments are actually made in the space of about a month, at the beginning of each half year. To secure equal speed in the performance of the work, it would be necessary that, after the receipt and examination of these vouchers in the Pension Office, which would probably take half or more of the time, the whole number of payments be actually made in about the space of two weeks. Nearly twenty thousand money-orders per day would have to be drawn and forwarded. For each of these requisition would have to be made on the Post Office Department by the Pension Office. Such requisitions would have to be transmitted and returned, and the money-order, when received, forwarded to the pensioner. In other words, all the work now done by all the pension agencies of the country would have to be concentrated in the Pension Office here within the time stated. In addition to this, the work devolved upon your department would be to issue these twenty thousand orders per day, notify the postmasters upon whom they are drawn, and make in regard to

them an amount of correspondence at least equal to that performed by the Pension Office. Besides this, the funds, amounting to from $15,000,000 to $16,000,000 in each semi-annual payment, would have to be provided in advance at the numerous post offices in the country. It will be evident at a glance that the performance of this work would require an enormous increase in the business organization of both the Pension Office and the Post Office during that brief period semi-annually. I think it would be safe to say that the force of the Pension Office would have to be doubled for that time, and you can best judge of the increase that would be required in the money-order office to meet the demand. I fear, therefore, that it would be found impracticable to make this sudden temporary increase of a force which must either be discharged again at the end of a month, or involve an expense to the government greatly beyond the whole present cost of the pension service.

My own opinion is that the authority which the Commissioner of Pensions has sought for issuing checks from the pension agencies directly upon the assistant treasurers of the United States, made payable to the order of the pensioner, and forwarded directly to him, will prove a safeguard against frauds in the payment and transmission of the pension equal to any that could be attained through the money-order system; and I am unable to see how the money-order system could be used so as to increase the rapidity of the work of payment, or diminish its expense. If, however, upon a careful examination of the subject, you shall be of the opinion that an improvement can be made in that way, I assure you of my most hearty co-operation in carrying it successfully into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

PENSION OFFICE, *December* 18, 1869.

SIR: In response to the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 7th instant, and the letter of the Postmaster General transmitting the same, referred by you to me, I would beg to submit the following statement: There are at present, in round numbers, something over two hundred thousand names on the pension rolls of the United States. The average amount paid to each holder of a certificate of pension, semi-annually, is about $60.

The resolution submits three points: "Expense, delay, and frauds in making payments."

EXPENSE.

The legal expense to the pensioner for collecting each semi-annual payment is, under the present system, from forty-six to seventy-six cents, viz:

For preparing vouchers	25 cents.
Administering oath to identifying witness	30 cents.
Administering oath to attorney	15 cents.
Postage	6 cents.
Total	76 cents.

When no identifying witnesses are required, the fees for that oath would be deducted from the above amount.

Now should the payment be made by postal-orders, the expense for the preparation of vouchers would be the same as under the present system; and the expense to the pensioner would be increased by the amount charged for the postal-order, twenty-five cents each, an aggregate amount of $100,000 annually deducted from the pittance paid by the government to those who have been maimed, or to the widows and orphans of those who have perished in fighting the battles of the country.

DELAY.

The delays in making payments at the pension agencies, are occasioned by the imperfect and faulty vouchers prepared by attorneys who are ignorant of the requirements of the law, and executed by the pensioners, upon which payments are expected to be made. When presented for payment, they are quite frequently found so imperfect that they would not pass the auditing office, and the agent is compelled to return them through the mail for correction; sometimes having to be returned again and again for the same purpose, occasioning great delay and vexation. The fault is here with the pensioner and his attorney, and not with the pension agent. Were the postal-order system adopted, would it remedy this evil? I am persuaded it would very greatly increase the delay, because it would abolish the fifty-nine agencies now located at central and convenient points throughout the different sections of the United States, and centralize all of this immense business here in Washington.

Necessarily the 200,000 vouchers would have to be examined here, and the faulty ones returned for correction before payments could be made, requiring a largely augmented clerical force for this service. Now this work is done in the fifty-nine agencies at convenient points, invoking the earnest and intelligent efforts of the pension agents, whose reputation and good names are involved in the manner in which the duties are discharged.

A cursory examination of the acts of May 17, 1864, and July 27, 1868, induces the conviction that there are, in the organization of the money-order system, many obstacles to the speedy payment of pensions through it; the great familiarity of the Postmaster General with which will enable him to estimate readily.

FRAUDS.

This office is not aware that any frauds have ever been perpetrated in the payment of pensions. The pension agents have, as a general thing, guarded the interests of the pensioners with jealous care, and discharged all their duties faithfully and well.

The frauds are of two kinds: the first is where the admission of a pension claim is procured through forgery and perjury; many such cases have been admitted and paid, and many now are pending. This is a fraud upon the government.

The second is where the claim is properly admitted, but the claim agent appropriates to himself one-fourth, one-third, or even one-half of the amount due on the pension certificate. This is a fraud upon the pensioner.

Many cases of this kind have been brought to the attention of this office in the past six months. There are likewise many cases where pension certificates have been granted upon which payments have been regularly made, not one cent of which has ever reached the hands of

the pensioner. Suspension of payments have been made in all such cases known to this office.

I am convinced, from the proofs that have been accumulating for the past six months, that the average amount paid by the pensioners for the collection of the semi-annual payments to the claim agents and attorneys is at least $3 50, aggregating the amount of $700,000 at each semi-annual payment. It has engaged the earnest efforts of this office for the past six months to emancipate the pensioner from the extortion of the claim agents and attorneys.

To accomplish this great desideratum the pension agents were instructed last September to make payments in checks on the proper assistant treasurers, payable to the order of the pensioner. I am satisfied that this action has resulted beneficially to the pensioners. Thousands and thousands have written the agents thanking them for placing their dues so cheaply in their hands.

The proposition now pending before Congress, making it the duty of the pension agents to prepare the vouchers for the pensioners, and to make all payments in checks payable to the order of the pensioner, if passed, will destroy every opportunity for the perpetration of these frauds and extortions, by doing away with these middle-men and bringing the pensioner in direct communication with the bonded officers of the government in the matter of the semi-annual payments of their pensions, and will accomplish all the beneficial results sought to be attained by this resolution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. VAN AERNAM,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 200.

MARIA JOSEFA CAVAZOS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

a resolution of the House of February 15, 1870, transmitting certain papers pertaining to the claim of Maria Josefa Cavazos, for rent of Fort Brown (Texas) military reservation.

MARCH 15, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 12, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the resolution of February 15, 1870, he accompanying copies of certain papers pertaining to the claim of laria Josefa Cavazos, for rent, &c., of Fort Brown (Texas) military eservation.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 8, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to request your opinion of the validity of the tle to certain land at Fort Brown, Mexico, as set forth in the accomanying claim of Maria Josefa Cavazos.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Acting Attorney General

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CLAIMS COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1868.

In the matter of the claim of Maria Josefa Cavazos, for the rent of the site of Fort Brown, Texas.—W. D. 80.

To the Secretary of War:

The papers in this case are voluminous and complicated, and the consideration of the claim involves an inquiry into a complicated question of title, and the examination of a number of judicial records. It is also probable that it may become necessary to apply important principles of public law to its solution, as the claim originates in the occupation, by the forces under General Taylor, of the territory in dispute between the United States and Mexico, at the outbreak of the Mexican war.

In view of these facts, the claimant being the subject of a foreign power, it is suggested that the claim should in no way be acted on without first obtaining the opinion of the highest law officer of the government on the whole case.

DE WITT CLINTON,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Recorder.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CLAIMS,
Washington City, July 1, 1868.

In the matter of the claim of Maria Josefa Cavazos, of Matamoras, Mexico.

To the Secretary of War:

This claim, presented in 1866, by Black, Lamon & Co., is—

1st. For damage to premises, crops, &c., during occupation by General Taylor's troops of the tract of land along the Rio Grande, upon a portion of which Fort Brown stands, during the war with Mexico, amounting to $50,726 25.

2d. For rent of the land occupied by Fort Brown, Texas, from 1848 to the present time.

The claim for damages, arising, as it does, from the ravages incident to a state of war, is a subject not within the jurisdiction of the War Department.

The claim for rent, as presented by the attorneys, is based on an alleged contract (under which $5,000 per annum is claimed as rent) made with the husband of the claimant by Major Chapman, United States quartermaster, about 1848, and under which contract the United States are asserted to have held possession of the land to the present time. But it cannot be found that any such contract was ever made.

In fact, the present claimant's husband, (now dead,) when prosecuting the claim some fifteen years ago, distinctly asserted that the land was taken without his consent, and made no reference whatever to any contract.

Major Chapman did make one agreement for land of the same tract, but it was at the mouth of the river, and not in any manner involved in this case.

The history of the case is as follows:

At the close of the Mexican war, this site was selected by Major Chapman (under instructions from the War Department, and with the directions and approval of Colonel Davenport and General Wool, his commanding officers) for a military post, with the consent of Mr. Stillman, an American, who was then in actual, if not legal, possession; but as there were a number of claimants to the property, under as many different titles, the major refused to make any agreement with anybody further than that whenever it should be ascertained by the decision of the proper court whose title was good, a reasonable rent should be paid.

In 1852 the United States court for Texas decided that the title was vested in Cavazos; whereupon he made claim for the rent, but the War Department declined to pay any at that time, as the other parties intended to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court, which they did, but their case was dismissed by the court in 1858 for irregularity.

It does not appear that any further steps were taken by claimant between that time and the outbreak of the war; but in 1866 the claim was again presented, and has since then been before the department; recently, (January 27, 1868,) and since this last presentation, the Supreme Court, upon proceedings had before it, has affirmed the judgment of the district court of Texas, declaring the title to be in the claimant.

The first question to be settled is the one of title; and while on the face of the papers it would appear that the title of the claimant is established by judicial determination, it is advised that, as is proper in such cases, the Attorney General be appealed to for his opinion as to the validity of the title; leaving the second question, that of compensation or the restoration of the premises, open for future consideration.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Inspector General, Bvt. Maj. Gen., President of the Board.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 2, 1868.

The report of the board is approved, and the case will be submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion on the question of title.

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 27, 1868.

SIR: In a letter dated July 8, 1868, transmitting to this office numerous papers relating to the ownership of certain land in Texas, embracing the present site of Fort Brown, which have been filed in connection with a claim of Maria Josefa Cavazos, a citizen of Mexico, against the United States, for the use and occupation thereof, you request an opinion as to the validity of claimant's title to the premises.

From an examination of these papers, I find that Mrs. Cavazos, the claimant, derives her title under a Spanish grant made in the year 1781, conveying to José Salvador de la Garza a large tract of territory then under the dominion of Spain, lying on the east bank of the Rio Grande, opposite the town of Matamoras, and known as the Potrero, or Agosta dero del Espirita Santo, within the limits of which is situated the land in question; the occupancy of a portion whereof by the United States

dates from about the commencement of hostilities between this government and Mexico in 1846, and of the remainder from about the termination of that war.

But it appears that soon after the close of the Mexican war, adverse titles were set up to this and to other parts of the same tract, some of which were founded upon labor grants made prior to the war by the ayuntamiento of the town of Matamoras, and others were based upon locations and surveys more recently made under head-right certificates, land warrants, donation warrants, and other evidences of title, issued by the Republic or State of Texas.

I do not find that the premises occupied by the United States were in the possession of Mrs. Cavazos when the government entered thereon. It seems that the part occupied at the opening of hostilities was in the possession of a Mexican named Salinas, then the reputed owner thereof, and that the remainder, and what appears to be the principal part, which was not taken by the government until after the close of the war, was in the actual possession of one Charles Stillman, who claimed the same under some one or more of the adverse titles mentioned above.

In January, 1849, chancery proceedings were instituted in the United States district court for the district of Texas, in behalf of Mrs. Cavazos and others, claimants under the Spanish grant of 1781 aforesaid, against Charles Stillman and others, claimants under the labor grants, headrights, and warrants above referred to. The object of this suit, as set forth in the bill, was to establish and quiet the title of the complainants to the lands in controversy, which embraced the premises occupied by the government, as against the adverse claims of the defendants, and for other relief. In January, 1852, the court decreed as follows:

That the title of the complainants, (Rafael Garcia Cavazos, since deceased, and Maria Josefa Cavazos, his wife, and Estafana Gozeascochea de Cortina,) as *tenants in common* with the said Maria Angela Garcia Safen de Tarnera, Ramon Safen, Feliciana de Tigerina, and Josef Manuel Prieto, who have been made defendants, (these parties appeared as complainants in the original bill, but being citizens of Texas were afterward made defendants by an amended bill,) in and to the tract of land described in the bill, and in the *testimonio* or copy of the title or grant issued by the proper authorities of the vice-royalty of New Spain to José Salvador de la Garza, and now on file in this cause, that is to say, a tract of land known as the Potrero or Agostadero del Espirita Santo, now situated in the county of Cameron and State of Texas, and bounded and inclosed as follows: On one side by the Rio Grande, on the other by the Laguna del Madre, or Laguna Madre, and the Gulf of Mexico, on another by the Arroyo Colorado, or San Colorado, and on the last and western side by a thicket or dense wood, extending from the said Rio Grande to the said Arroyo Colorado, at a point considerably above the present town site of Santa Rita, including within the said limits the town sites of Freeport and Brownsville, and the site of Fort Brown, be fully established and confirmed as legal, valid, and subsisting; and that the same is, in the judgment of the court, and is so declared to be, a title and estate in *fee simple* in and to the said land, derived from the said original grantee, José Salvador de la Garza, and now vested in the said complainants as aforesaid; that the said complainants ought of right to be quieted in their possession of the said land under the said title, as against the said Charles Stillman, Samuel A. Belden, Jacob Mussina, and Patrick C. Shannon, defendants herein, and protected against the unjust and illegal claims and assertions of title to portions of the said land set up by the said defendants, and from their meddlesome interference with the possession of the complainants and with the said land; that all claims, grants, or titles, whether derived from the ayuntamiento of the town or city of Matamoras, or based upon locations and surveys made upon headright certificates, county warrants, or other evidences of title to land issued by the republic or State of Texas, or originating in any other way, which were, at the time of filing the bill in this cause, held, set up, or asserted by the said defendants, or any of them, in and to any portion of the said tract of land, adverse to the title of the said complainants, are, in the judgment of this court, and are here declared to be, null, void, and of none effect, against the title of the complainants as aforesaid; and that all such claims, grants, and titles are hereby annulled and vacated, so far as the said complainants are concerned, &c.

It seems that an appeal from this decree was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by Patrick C. Shannon, one of the defend-

ants in the above cause, which, however, proved to be irregular, by reason of there having been no summons and severance of his co-defendants in the court below; and that subsequently an ineffectual attempt was made to obtain an appeal from the same decree by Jacob Mussina *et al.*, who were also defendants in same cause, which came before the Supreme Court in December term, 1857, on an application for a mandamus commanding the district judge to allow the appeal, when the writ was refused. (See 20 Howard, p. 280.) No appeal was afterward taken, and the time during which this might have been done has long since expired.

Thus it appears that the title to the premises has been judicially determined and declared to be in the following parties, as *tenants in common*, to wit: Rafael Garcia Cavazos, (now deceased,) and Maria Josefa Cavazos, his wife, Estafana Gozeascochea de Cortina, Maria Angela Garcia Safen de Tarnera, Ramon Safen, Feliciana de Tigerina, and Josef Manuel Prieto.

With regard to the distributive shares or interests of these parties, respectively, in the tract covered by the grant of 1781, the papers afford the following information, viz: that José Salvador de la Garza, the original grantee of the land, died intestate, leaving three children, Blas Maria, a son, and Francisca Javiera and Margarita, daughters, who succeeded to his entire estate; that the interest of Blas Maria in the land, which was one-third, ultimately passed to Maria Josefa Cavazos, whose husband, while living, claimed merely in her right; that the share of Francisca Javiera, also one-third, fell to Estafana Gozeascochea de Cortina and Feliciana de Tigerina; and that the portion belonging to Margarita, being the remaining third, devolved upon Maria Angela Garcia Safen, Ramon Safen, and Josef Manuel Prieto.

Up to the period of the commencement of the before-mentioned chancery proceeding in the United States district court, no partition of this property had ever been made among these parties, or those under whom they claimed. This was in effect the finding of the court, and is also admitted in their bill as complainants in that cause, where they say:

> That on account of differences and dissensions among themselves, and among their predecessors, heirs of the said Don José Salvador de la Garza, no partition or division of the said tract of land has ever been legally made, so as to insure to each one of your orators his and her proper and distributive share, but that your orators and their predecessors have in former times, and long before the filing of this bill, by a kind of mutual understanding, considered that certain particular portions of the said land would, upon a final partition, fall to the share of each, &c.

It appears, however, that a title in severalty is now asserted to be in Mrs. Cavazos to that part of said tract which lies immediately opposite the town of Matamoras, including the premises occupied by the United States, founded upon an alleged mutual understanding and agreement between Francisca Javiera, Blas Maria, and Margarita, the co-heirs of the original grantee, and also upon the subsequent agreement or acquiessence of those claiming under them. In support of this, reference is made to the following documentary evidence:

1. A deed executed in March, 1853, by Feliciana Gozeascochea de Tigerina and Estafana Gozeascochea de Cortina, heirs of the said Francisca Javiera.

2. A copy of an agreement between the same parties and Mrs. Cavazos, executed November 20, 1853.

3. Copies of certain conveyances made by Maria Angela Garcia Farnava, (formerly Safen,) Ramon Safen, and the heirs of Josef Manuel Prieto, and others claiming under them, in the years 1858, 1859, and

1866, affecting the portion formerly belonging to the said Margarita; these last having been filed here since the reference of the other papers from the War Department.

The first mentioned instrument is a quit-claim deed given to Elisha Basse and Robert H. Hord, covering the site of the town of Brownsville, and contains a recital setting forth, *inter alia*, that the third part of said tract to which the said Francisco Javiera became entitled as a co-heir of the original grantee was, by an amicable understanding and agreement between her and Blas Maria and Margarita, the other co-heirs, taken from the upper portion of the tract; that Blas Maria (to whose share Mrs. Cavazos succeeded) took and possessed the next and middle portion thereof, including the site of Brownsville, and that the lower portion was taken and possessed by Margarita. It will be remembered in this connection that the complainants in the aforesaid chancery cause, though they deny in their bill that any "partition or division of the said tract has ever been legally made," yet aver that they "and their predecessors have in former times, and long before the filing of this bill by a kind of mutual understanding, considered that certain particular portions of the said land would, upon a final partition, fall to the share of each."

The purpose of the next instrument or agreement appears to have been to fix and settle the boundaries of the entire tract, and to partition the land among the several parties in interest. It makes a division of the same, corresponding in the main with that above described, assigning to those claiming through Francisca Javiera and Blas Maria, the upper and middle portions respectively, and embodies a quit-claim from each of the parties thereto, with respect to the shares assigned to the others respectively, the part thereby assigned to Mrs. Cavazos including the Fort Brown site. But this agreement being executed by a part only of the tenants in common of the tract, cannot of itself be regarded as effectuating a partition thereof which would be binding upon all.

The other instruments referred to contain among them grants from the said Maria Angela Garcia Tarnava, (formerly Safen,) Ramon Safen, and the heirs of Josef Manuel Prieto, whereby their entire interest in the tract, comprising the one-third thereof, formerly owned by the said Margarita, co-heir of the original proprietor, passed to their grantees. In none of these grants, however, are the premises definitely set out or described by metes and bounds. They each purport to convey the whole or an undivided part of the grantor's interest in and to "a certain tract of land situated in," &c., "the same being the portion of the tract of land called the Agostadero del Espiritu Santo, which was formerly owned," without giving it a definite *locus*. But there are also found, among other instruments, conveyances subsequently made by one of the said grantees (C. H. Magel) to third persons, covering three-fourths of the Margarita portion, (the remaining fourth being held by three others of said grantees,) which describe the property thereby transferred as lying in the eastern or lower part of the Espiritu Santo tract, and designate the same partly by certain natural boundaries. These conveyances may be taken as in some measure indicating that the previous grants mentioned above were understood by the parties thereto to relate to a distinct parcel of land with a known position, lying in the eastern or lower part of said tract, and that both the grantors and grantees therein had at least acquiesced in the apportionment of the property mentioned in the aforesaid deed of March, 1853, and afterward virtually incorporated by the other tenants in common in their agreement of November, 1853.

In addition to the above may also be mentioned a judgment rendered

by the district court of Calhoun County, Texas, at its fall term, 1858, in the case of Jones and Kinney *vs.* Maria Josefa Cavazos *et al.*, a copy of which appears with the papers. This judgment, which was afterward affirmed by the supreme court of the State in March, 1867, appears to have been given upon a plea of "reconvention," by the said M. J. Cavazos, one of the defendants, in which she claimed title to a piece of land within the garrison limits of Fort Brown, containing 120 acres, the court directing a recovery thereof by her as against the plaintiffs.

From the foregoing information I deduce the following results:

1. That the premises, for the occupancy whereof a claim is made against the United States by Maria Josefa Cavazos, is part and parcel of a larger tract, which, at the commencement of such occupancy, and subsequently down to the rendition of the aforesaid decree, in January, 1852, was vested by a valid title in the claimant and others, as *tenants in common;* of whom, however, there were none in actual possession of the premises when the government entered thereon.

2. That since that decree there has not been a regular partition of said tract between *all* the said tenants or those claiming under them, or by any judicial proceeding. But,

3. That a mutual understanding had existed between the three co-heirs of the original proprietor, to the effect that certain particular portions of the said tract were to go to each ultimately, as their respective shares; that is to say, the upper portion to one, the middle portion to another, and the lower portion to a third; that such of the aforesaid tenants in common as succeeded to the shares of the two co-heirs who were to have the upper and middle portions, by agreement in writing, apportioned the tract in like manner, assigning these portions to themselves respectively, and setting apart for those of their co-tenants, who succeeded to the share of the co-heir, the lower portion of the tract; that the last mentioned tenants have since granted away their entire interest in the land, and that, from subsequent conveyances made by one of their grantees, there is ground for presuming an acquiescence on the part of all, both grantors and grantees, to the aforesaid apportionment or division, under which the Fort Brown site fell to Mrs. Cavazos; and that the latter has since successfully maintained before the local courts, as against other parties, a several title to land lying within the limits of Fort Brown.

Under all the circumstances thus appearing, the title of Mrs. Cavazos to the premises occupied by the government would seem to be sufficient to justify payment to her, of whatever sum may be allowed for the use thereof, from and after the date of the aforesaid agreement of November 20, 1853, when her several ownership seems to have commenced—or at least to have been first directly acknowledged by any of her co-tenants—and there being, moreover, no one claiming adversely. But for the use of the premises anterior to that time, her right to demand compensation does not seem to stand upon any better footing than that of the other owners in common of the property during the same period, or their representatives—such arrearages not passing with the land. However, in case a purchase is contemplated, prudence would even now require that in addition to a conveyance from her, a quit-claim be procured from those who may have subsisting titles, derived through Margarita, one of the heirs of the original proprietor.

I have the honor to be, with respect,

WM. M. EVARTS,
Attorney General.

Hon. J. M. SCOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, with report, a claim in favor of Señora Maria Josefa Cavazos, of Matamoras, Mexico, amounting to $130,416, for use and rent of lands occupied by the United States as the site of Fort Brown, Texas, and for the value of fences, crops, and timber destroyed, used, or damaged by the United States military forces.

The land in question consists of a tract containing about 358 acres, situated on the north bank of the Rio Grande River, adjoining the city of Brownsville, Texas, and just across the river from the city of Matamoras, Mexico. When the army of the United States, about to invade the territory of the republic of Mexico, arrived opposite Matamoras, on the 18th of March, 1846, this land was occupied by the military authorities, and has been occupied by the United States ever since.

When the war closed, and orders were given to withdraw the troops and public property from Mexico, the commanders on the Rio Grande, it is understood, were requested by the War Department to select suitable sites to be occupied for the defense of the frontiers. This property was selected for military purposes by Major Chapman, of the Quartermaster's Department, acting under orders of Colonel Davenport, then commanding at Matamoras. General Wool, commanding the army of occupation, examined the site, in company with Colonel Davenport and several other officers, approved of it, and directed that quarters for the officers and barracks for the troops be erected.

Colonel Davenport directed that the ownership of the land should be ascertained. There were many claimants, but Mr. Charles Stillman was then in actual possession. Major Chapman, with his permission, took took charge of the land, with the understanding, as he reports to this office, that whenever it should be ascertained by the decision of the proper court that his title was good, a reasonable rent should be paid him by the United States. But by a decree of the United States district court of the district of Texas, in 1852, the title to the land was adjudged to be in the present claimant. An appeal was taken from this decree to the United States Supreme Court, which was dismissed for irregularity. But recently, (January 27, 1868,) upon proceedings in error, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the district court.

This claim was first presented in 1849, by the husband of the present claimant, Don Rafael Garcia Cavazos, when the sum of $50,726 25 was charged for timber, forage, crops, fences, rent, &c., from April 1, 1846, to June 24, 1849, the rent of the site of Fort Brown being estimated at $1,200, and of the adjacent land at $500, per annum. This amount is not based upon any alleged contract. On the 11th of January, 1849, Major General Worth, then commanding at Galveston, Texas, ordered that no rent should be paid for the property until the question of title, which was then in litigation, should be determined.

The claim was renewed in 1852, when, in addition to the above, rent was claimed from July 1, 1849, to August 1, 1852.

The claim was examined by this office, and on the 13th of August, 1852, Quartermaster General Thomas S. Jesup made a report in the case to the Secretary of War, in which he recommended that authority be given by the Secretary of War, either to this department or to General Smith, to make an arrangement with the owner of the property for the permanent occupancy of the site, as well as for the rent, from the close of the war to the date charged in the account submitted. On the 11th of September, 1852, the Hon. C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War, decided to defer action in the case until the question of title to the land should be finally adjudicated.

From this time down to the breaking out of the late rebellion, a voluminous correspondence was carried on between the numerous parties claiming an interest in the decision of the case and various officers of the government, but no decisive action was taken in the case. During the rebellion the case remained suspended; but in 1866 Messrs. Black, Lamon & Co., of this city, called up the claim in the War Department, and have been from that time urging the settlement of the claim.

As now presented, the claim is based on a contract alleged to have been made between the United States and the claimant many years ago, (perhaps in 1848,) by which it is pretended that the sum of $5,000 per annum was agreed to be paid to the owner as rent for the property during the time it should be occupied by the government. This agreement, it is claimed, was reduced to writing and filed in the War Department.

This contract is not with the papers in the case, and cannot be found among the records of the War Department, nor can any evidence of its existence be found. On the contrary, Major Chapman, with whom it is claimed the contract was made, submits a report to this office, August 3, 1849, which shows conclusively that no written contract or agreement was made by him, or any other officer of the government, with any person claiming ownership of the property, for the payment of rent; that no definite amount was ever fixed to be paid by the United States; and that all he ever did was to promise the numerous claimants to the land that when they had settled the question of title among themselves in the courts, the United States would pay a *reasonable rent* for the property.

In 1853 or 1854 Don Rafael Garcia Cavazos died, and the claim is now prosecuted in the name of his widow, Señora Maria Josefa Cavazos.

The following report was submitted in this claim:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CLALMS,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1868.

To the Secretary of War:

This claim, presented in 1866 by Black, Lamon & Co., is:

1st. For damages to premises, crops, &c., during occupation by General Taylor's troops of the tract of land along the Rio Grande, upon a portion of which Fort Brown stands, during the war with Mexico, amounting to $50,726 25.

2d. For rent of the land occupied by Fort Brown, Texas, from 1848 to the present time.

The claim for damages, arising as it does from the ravages incident to a state of war, is a subject not within the jurisdiction of the War Department.

The claim for rent, as presented by the attorneys, is based on an alleged contract (under which $5,000 per annum is claimed as rent) made with the husband of the claimant by Major Chapman, United States quartermaster, about 1848, and under which contract the United States is asserted to have held possession of the land to the present time. But it cannot be found that any such contract was ever made. In fact, the present claimant's husband, now dead, when prosecuting the claim some fifteen years ago, distinctly asserted that the land was taken *without his consent*, and made no reference whatever to any contract. Major Chapman did make one agreement for land of the same tract, but it was at the mouth of the river, and not in any manner involved in this case.

The history of the case is as follows: At the close of the Mexican war this site was selected by Major Chapman, under instructions from the War Department, and with the direction and approval of Colonel Davenport and General Wool, his commanding officers, for a military post, with the consent of Mr. Stillman, an American, who was then in *actual* if not *legal* possession; but as there were a number of claimants to the property, under as many different titles, the major refused to make any agreement with anybody further than that whenever it should be ascertained, by the decision of the proper court, whose title was good, a reasonable rent should be paid. In 1852 the United States district court for Texas decided that the title was vested in Cavazos; whereupon he made claim for rent, but the War Department declined to pay any at that time, as the other parties intended to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court, which they did; but their case was dismissed by the court, in 1858, for irregularity. It does not appear that any further steps were taken by claimants between that time and the breaking out of the war; but in 1866 the claim was again presented, and has since then been before the department. Recently, (January 27,

1868,) and since this last presentation, the Supreme Court, upon proceedings had before it, has affirmed the judgment of the district court of Texas, declaring the title to be in the claimant.

The first question to be settled is the one of title; and while on the face of the papers it would appear that the title of the claimant is established by judicial determination, it is advised that—as is proper in such cases—the Attorney General be appealed to for his opinion as to the validity of the title; leaving the second question, that of compensation or the restoration of the premises, open for future consideration.

JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector General, Brevet Major General, President Board.

The report of the board was approved by the Secretary of War July 2, 1868, and the case ordered to be submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion on the question of title.

The Attorney General returned the case to the Secretary of War, November 27, 1868, with his opinion in regard to the title to the land in question, in which he says that, from an examination of the papers in the case, he finds that Mrs. Cavazos, the claimant, derives her title under a Spanish grant made in the year 1781, conveying to Jese Salvador de la Garza a large tract of territory, then under the dominion of Spain, lying on the east bank of the Rio Grande, opposite the town of Matamoras, and known as Potrero, or Agostadero del Espiritu Santo, within the limits of which is situated the land in question, the occupancy of a portion whereof by the United States dates from about the commencement of hostilities between this government and Mexico, in 1846, and of the remainder from about the termination of that war.

Soon after the close of the Mexican war, adverse titles were set up to this and to other parts of the same tract, some of which were founded upon labor grants, made prior to the war by the ayuntamiento of the town of Matamoras, and others were based upon locations and surveys more recently made, under head-right certificates, land warrants, donation warrants, and other evidences of title issued by the republic or State of Texas.

The principal part of the premises now occupied by the United States was not taken by the government until after the close of the war, and was then in the actual possession of one Charles Stillman, who claimed under one or more of the adverse titles mentioned above.

In January, 1849, chancery proceedings were instituted in the United States district court for the district of Texas, in behalf of Mrs. Cavazos and others, claimants under the Spanish grant of 1781, aforesaid, against Charles Stillman and others, claimants under the labor grants, head-rights, and warrants above referred to. The object of this suit, as set forth in the bill, was to establish and quiet the title of the complainants to the lands in controversy, which embraced the premises occupied by the government, as against the adverse claims of the defendants, and for other relief.

In January, 1852, the title of the complainants (Rafael Garcia Cavazos, since deceased, and Maria Josefa Cavazos, his wife, and Estafacie Gazearochea de Cortena) as *tenants in common* with Maria Angela Garcia Safen de Tannea, Ramon Safen, Feliciana de Tigerina, and Josef Manuel Prieto, in and to the tract of land described in the bill, including within its limits the town site of Brownsville, and the site of Fort Brown, was by decree of the court declared fully established and confirmed as legal, valid, and subsisting, and the title was, in the judgment of the court, and was so declared to be, a title and *estate in fee simple* in and to the said land derived from the said original grantee, José Salvador de la Garza, and now vested in the complainants; that the said complainants ought of right to be quieted in their possession of the

land under the said title, as against Charles Stillman, Samnel A. Belden, Jacob Messena, and Patrick C. Shannon, defendants herein, and protected against their unjust and illegal assertions and claims of title to portions of the said land. The court further decreed, that all grants, claims, or titles, whether derived from the ayuntamiento of the town of Matamoras, or based upon locations and surveys made upon head-right certificates, bounty warrants, or other evidences of title to land issued by the republic or State of Texas, or originating in any other way, which were, at the time of filing the bill in this cause, held, set up, or asserted by the said defendants, or any of them, in and to any portion of the said tract of land, adverse to the title of the said complainants, are in the judgment of this court, and are here declared to be, null and void, of none effect, as against the title of the complainants aforesaid; and all such claims, grants, and titles, were thereby annulled and vacated so far as the said complainants are concerned.

An appeal from this decree was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by Patrick C. Shannon, one of the defendants in the above cause, which, however, proved to be irregular; and subsequently an ineffectual attempt was made to obtain an appeal from the same decree by Jacob Mussena, *et al.*, who were also defendants in the same cause, which came before the Supreme Court in December term, 1857, on an application for a mandamus, commanding the district judge to allow the appeal, when the writ was refused. (See 20 Howard, p. 280.) No appeal was afterward taken, and the time during which this might have been done has long since expired.

Thus it appears that the title to the premises has been judicially determined to be in the following parties, as *tenants in common*, to wit: Rafael Garcia Cavazos, now deceased, and Maria Josefa Cavazos, his wife, Estafana Gozeauochea de Cortena, Maria Angela Garcia Safen de Famera, Ramon Safen, Feliciana Tigerina, and Joseph Maria Prieto.

With regard to the distributive shares or interests of these parties respectively in the tract covered by the grant of 1781, the papers afford the following information, viz: José Salvador de la Garcia, the original grantee of the land, died intestate, leaving three children, Blas Maria, a son, and Francesca Javiera and Margarita, daughters, who succeeded to his entire estate. The interest of Blas Maria in the land, which was one-third, ultimately passed to Maria Josefa Cavazos, whose husband while living claimed merely in her right. The share of Francesco Javiero, also one-third to Estafana Gozeauchea de Cortena and Feliciana de Tigerina, and the portion belonging to Margarita, being the remaining third, devolved upon Maria Angela Garcia Safen, Ramon Safen, and Josef Manuel Prieto.

Up to the period of the commencement of the before-mentioned chancery proceedings in the United States district court, no partition of this property had ever been made among the parties, or those under whom they claimed. This was in effect the finding of the court, and is admitted in their bill as complainants.

It appears, however, that a title in severalty is now asserted to be in Mrs. Cavazos, to that portion of the tract which lies immediately opposite the town of Matamoras, including the premises occupied by the United States, founded upon alleged mutual understanding and agreement between Blas Maria, Francesca Javiera and Margarita, the co-heirs of the original grantee, and also upon the subsequent agreement or acquiescence of those claiming under them. In support of this, reference is made to a number of deeds and other documentary evidence filed with the papers in the case.

The Attorney General reviews at length the evidence presented to show a partition of the estate among the several tenants in common, and closes his opinion in the case as follows:

From the foregoing information I deduce the following results:

1st. That the premises, for the occupancy whereof a claim is made against the United States by Maria Josefa Cavazos, is part and parcel of a large tract, which at the commencement of such occupancy, and subsequently, down to the rendition of the aforesaid decree, in January, 1852, was vested in a valid title in the claimant and others, as tenants in *common*; of whom, however, there were none in the actual possession of the premises when the government entered thereon.

2. That since the decree there has not been a regular partition of the premises or tract of land between the parties in interest, legally effected, either by agreement between all the said tenants or those claiming under them, or by any judicial proceeding. But,

3. That a mutual understanding has existed between the three co-heirs of the original proprietor to the effect that certain particular portions of the said tract were to go to each ultimately, as their respective shares; that is to say, the upper portion to one, the middle portion to another, and the lower portion to a third; that such of the aforesaid *tenants in common* as succeeded to the shares of the two co-heirs who were to have the upper and middle portions by agreement, in writing apportioned the tract in like manner, assigning these portions to themselves respectively, and setting apart for those of their co-tenants who succeeded to the share of the other co-heir the lower portion of the tract; that the last mentioned tenants have since granted away their entire interest in the land; and that from subsequent conveyances, made by one of their grantees, there is ground for presuming an acquiescence on the part of all, both grantors and grantees, in the aforesaid apportionment or division, under which the Fort Brown site fell to Mrs. Cavazos, and that the latter has successfully maintained before the local courts, as against other parties, a several title to lands lying within the limits of Fort Brown.

Under all the circumstances thus appearing, the title of Mrs. Cavazos to the premises occupied by the government would seem to be sufficient to justify payment to her of whatever sum may be allowed for the use thereof from and after the aforesaid agreement of November 20, 1853, when her several ownership seems to have commenced, or at least to have been directly acknowledged by any of her co-tenants, and there being moreover no one claiming adversely. But for the use of the premises anterior to that time, her right to demand compensation does not seem to stand upon any better footing than that of any other owner in common of the property during the same period, or their representatives, such arrearages not passing with the land. However, in case a purchase is contemplated, prudence would require that in addition to a conveyance from her, a quit claim be procured from those who have subsisting titles derived through Margarita, one of the heirs of the original proprietor."

On receipt of this opinion of the Attorney General at the War Department, the claim was referred to this office for report. By this office it was referred to Captain W. A. Wainwright, assistant quartermaster, Brownville, Texas, for examination, and was returned by that officer with the following report, dated February 20, 1869:

I have the honor to return the papers in the Cavazas claims received January 29, 1869, and to submit original letter in answer to my questions as to the fair amount due as rent for the military reservation at this post, and my report and opinion thereon.

Abstract of valuation for rent of land on which Fort Brown United States military reservation is situated, at Brownsville, Texas, containing three hundred and fifty-eight acres:

	Per annum.
John McAllen, value at $1 50/100 per acre	$537 00
Samuel P. Gibston	537 00
R. Dazell	1,000 00
E. Douney	1,800 00
A. Werbiski, value at $10 per acre	3,580 00
J. Galvan, about	4,000 00
S. A. Belden	15,000 00

The reports or statements of Messrs. Allen, Gibson, and Dazell are below what I consider a fair rental value, though from conversation with these gentlemen I am convinced that their valuation is based upon the best of reasoning, especially that of Mr. McAllen, who shows forth in his letter that he would be willing to rent his lands at the same or less, and refers to the little value of Brownsville, and its surroundings, were it not for the military reservation or post at this place. From this springs a question upon which rests the whole matter of the rest of the land. It is claimed by Mr. Train, or the agent, that my report

should embrace a certain amount of money for rent per year, or so many years since the government first took possession, and an increase as the town increased in size. I contend that if there is any difference made in the amount of rent per year, it should be a decrease; for was it not for the military post here there would be no Brownsville, and it is firmly believed that a donation of one thousand acres in as good a position as this could be had, if it would be the means of retaining the post, provided the government intended abandoning this. From experience of one year at this post, I feel that I am prepared to say that four-fifths of the money circulated here is expended by the government, and that when the present buildings of the post are finished, and nothing is left but to take care of the property here, the trade of the city will greatly decrease. The transient people, mostly Jews, will take residence at some other point, and the business will settle down to its former level. While it is the intention of this office to be just to claimants, and at the same time not forget the interests of the government, it does appear like systematic peculation to present and endeavor to collect such an account against the government as the bill indorsed with the papers in the claim shows; being nearly five times as much as the value of the land itself. There are, from the reservation line to the lagoon, on the northwest side of the reservation, about one hundred and twenty acres of fine land; and could it be settled that the town would increase without the reservation, the same would be valuable, (say near the estimate of Mr. Belden;) the remainder is nothing but sediment, a fine, soft, washy sand, that is of no value whatever, and is only used for corrals, and such purposes as do not require any extra soil.

By reference to a plan of the reservation and line of the Rio Grande River in 1846, forwarded the Quartermaster General from this office, January 31, 1869, it will be seen that much of the ground has been lost, and it still continues to lose. Action is now being taken to save as much of it as possible, but only to protect and save that which is most valuable. The papers in this case are very voluminous, and it is not deemed necessary to lengthen this report. In conclusion I will state that the sum of $1,000 per annum is believed would be a just amount for the rent of the United States military reservation grounds at this post.

On the 24th of April, 1869, the case was submitted to the Quartermaster General, with report and recommendation that the papers be returned to the War Department with the recommendation that application be made to Congress for a special appropriation to pay the claim.

Upon this report the Quartermaster General made the following remarks:

I do not understand this case. The original grant is of great extent, including the city of Brownsville. Reference is made to a partition. Is the tract reported as three hundred and fifty-eight acres occupied by Fort Brown set off to claimant as her share of the whole tract? The estimates of persons in Captain Wainwright's letter are confused or wild. Can the Berbeske estimate mean $10 per acre per annum, or $10 per acre for fee simple? What land in that region is now, or was, when the United States captured Brownsville, worth $10 per acre? Belden's valuation is some $40 per acre. Certainly this cannot be per annum, yet the report says so. Let these points be made clear. * * * * *

The claim was again referred to Captain Wainwright at Brownsville, Texas, for such further report and information as he could furnish upon the foregoing inquiries of the Quartermaster General.

In response to this second reference Captain Wainwright made the following report, dated Brownsville, Texas, May 29, 1869:

In reply to your first interrogatory I would state that the three hundred and fifty-eight acres occupied by the post of Fort Brown, and known as the United States military reservation, is part of the original grant, known as the Potrero Espiritu Santo, the boundaries of of said grant being minutely described in Wallace's Reports U. S. Supreme Court, vol. 6, Cavazos *vs.* Trevinio, page 773. I enclose herewith a small tracing, showing the boundary of this extensive tract or grant, known as the Agostadero or Potrero Espiritu Santo. Secondly. The original grant did include the city of Brownsville, and this three hundred and fifty-eight acres occupied by Fort Brown, but the title to the incorporated city limits of the city of Brownsville, including this reservation, is now, and has been, since 1853, in litigation; and I can find no record or information relative to the United States military reservation being in any way set apart as the share of the present claimant (Maria Josefa Cavazos) as her share of the original grant.

Since the receipt of the copy of my letter with your remarks attached thereto, I have given this case close attention. In reply to the interrogatory, "What land in that region is now, or was when the United States forces captured Brownsville, worth $10 per acre?" I would state that there was none, and is none now, except town lots; and it is fair to pre-

sume that had not the United States government selected this site as a military reservation, and improved it, as it is for permanent occupancy, it could now be purchased of the *bona fide* owners (if there are such) at a price not to exceed $2 per acre for the fee simple. The United States military reservation has made Brownsville what it is; and without it, Brownsville would soon be numbered, and spoken of, as a town that once existed. Brownsville, in itself, has no natural advantages; and the idea presented by the claimants that the United States military reservation encroaches upon, and thereby contracts the limits of the town, is absurd. The town has and always will seek the reservation, and the benefit to be derived from it. Almost any of the land adjoining the city can be bought for from fifty cents to two dollars per acre. In regard to my former report, as to a reasonable rent to be paid for the use of these grounds per year, Mr. Werbiski informs me that he was mistaken in the intent of my communication to him; that the price he gave, viz., $10 per acre, was intended as his valuation of the premises for title in fee simple, and not $10 per acre rent per annum.

I inclose a copy of my communication to various parties requesting their opinion, which is considered to have been plain, and could not have been misunderstood. This last statement of Mr. Werbiski will take the place of the one previously forwarded you with my reports.

On a further examination and consideration of the case in question, I think Mr. Samuel A. Belden may be indirectly interested in the premises, he having been, I find, a party in interest in a number of lawsuits relative to title of a number of tracts of land embraced in this original extensive land grant, and is still a heavy landholder in this vicinity; consequently a large price for the reservation grounds would increase the value of his own lands. I therefore think that his statement should not be taken into consideration.

Mr. John McAllen is an old resident, a man of vast property, and good sound judgment. I consider that his opinion should have great weight in the adjustment of this claim for rent. Mr. Gibston is also a man of extensive acquaintance, knows this frontier in every respect, and is a man of much experience and excellent judgment.

These men are both disinterested parties, as is also Mr. Werbiski, and all are men of wealth and standing in the community.

Permit me, in connection herewith, respectfully to call your attention to the condition of the title to these premises. I was informed by your letter of January 4, 1869, that the title to this land had been decided by the United States Supreme Court in favor of, or vested in, the heirs of Maria Josefa Cavazos. I have reason to think this an error. The decision referred to, if I mistake not, only established the eastern boundary of the Espiritu Santo grant, a question that had been in litigation for years. The question as to the title of the United States military reservation grounds is still in litigation, and is now before the United States district court at Galveston, Texas.

The following is a brief history of the United States military reservation grounds at this post: The Espiritu Santo grant was made originally in favor of Salvador de la Garza, in the year 1781, by the authorities of Spain, (see boundary lines, Wallace, vol. 6, page 775,) including the present city of Brownsville and the reservation grounds. During the year 1826 the city of Matamoras, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, was incorporated by Spain, with the usual privileges; that is to say, the Spanish government donating and setting apart certain lands for the benefit of the newly incorporated city. The donation consisted of a tract of land six miles square, the center of the tract being the center of the Plazades Annes of the city of Matamoras. This tract of land so designated and set apart, as stated by the authorities of New Spain, for the city of Matamoras and for the benefit of said city, embraced considerable land on this side of the Rio Grande River, including the present city of Brownsville, together with the reservation grounds. These grounds so set apart, known as the "Ejidos" of the city of Matamoras, were let out or leased by the authorities to actual settlers for agricultural purposes, &c. All on this side of the river were so disposed of, the authorities giving the actual settlers what was known as the labor title. In this condition the premises were found when our army occupied this country in 1846, and so existed until the treaty of 1849, which respected all the titles then subsisting. The labor titles were then considered good; in fact, were by many preferred to any other titles. These lands were, in a number of instances, disposed of by the then occupants holding under the labor titles. I inclose herewith copy of a deed by Miguel Salinas to Charles Stillman, dated 8th of March, 1849, conveying $12\frac{53}{100}$ acres of the most valuable portion of the present reservation. It is that portion of the reservation in which are now situated the infantry officers' quarters and barracks, and is immediately adjoining the business portion of Brownsville. Although Stillman is said to have purchased in good faith, the grantor had only a labor title, which was afterward declared null and void, and of no effect. The lands thus attempted to be conveyed are situated on the river front, between the city and the site of old Fort Brown.

Thus matters rested until 1850, when a charter was granted by the legislature of the State of Texas to the city of Brownsville. (See Special Laws State of Texas, 1850, chap. 52, sec. 1.) Afterward this charter was repealed, and a new charter granted, (see Special Laws State of Texas, 1853, chap. 17, sec. 1 and 8,) incorporating the city of Brownsville and defining the limits of said incorporation as being formerly a part of the town tract of four leagues of land (ejidos) of the city of Matamoras, in the republic of Mexico.

This original and extensive grant was made by the proper authorities of Spain to Salva-

dor de la Garza, under date of September 26, 1781. Salvador lived on the grant until 1802, at which time he died, leaving three children, to whom his estate went. In the year 1826 this reservation, together with other lands, forming a tract of four leagues square, was, after due notice, in accordance with the old Spanish laws to all parties in interest, set apart as the ejidos of the city of Matamoras. In 1846, twenty years thereafter, that portion of the said ejidos lying east of the Rio Grande River became the property of the State of Texas by the right of conquest, and in 1852, six years after it was thus occupied by the United States, and twenty-six years after these lands were so donated to the city of Matamoras, the present claimants, heirs of de la Garza, make claim, and sue to receive possession and title to these said lands, or that portion so occupied by the United States military reservation.

I would respectfully call your attention to a copy of protest forwarded herewith, served by the mayor of this city on the Secretary of War; also to two pamphlets in the case of the city of Brownsville *vs.* Basse & Hord. The case in question embraces the title to this United States military reservation.

I have thus given you what appears to be the present title to the land.

Since my last report I have been directed to negotiate for a portion of this reservation occupied by the national cemetery, it being the island, as it is surrounded by a lagoon. It was with the agent, John Trainor, of the Cavazos heirs that I attempted to negotiate, but I could not in any way succeed, the agent declining to sell a portion, stating at the time that he would sell all or none. Afterward, in company with Brevet Colonel J. W. Scully, assistant quartermaster United States Army and special inspector Quartermaster's Department, I called upon the agent to ascertain his terms of sale and the price claimed for these lands. After some days' delay, Colonel Scully received a communication from the agent, stating that he would sell three hundred and eighteen acres of this reservation, taking off forty acres on the northeast corner, for $288,000—this price, however, not to include a claim for damages to the property in 1846, such as the destruction of crops, demolishing of jacals, (Mexican adobes,) fences, &c., all of which, in my opinion, belonged to the occupants of the land, holding, as before stated, under the labor titles. I have reason to believe that the Cavazos heirs have no legitimate title to these premises, and any money paid them or their agent for rent, damages, &c., would be unjust.

The protest of the mayor of Brownsville, referred to in the foregoing report of Captain Wainwright, is a communication to the Secretary of War, dated February 26, 1869, in which Mayor William Nealey, of Brownsville, states that that city claims title to the land known as the military reservation and site of Fort Brown, by virtue of her charter of incorporation from the legislature of the State of Texas; that a suit was brought by Madame Cavazos in the United States district court for the district of Texas, in 1853, against the city of Brownsville to recover possession of this land, in which court this action is still pending; that many causes have conduced to delay this litigation, but that the city is ready for trial, and believes confidently in its ability to vindicate its title; that, as this suit has not been decided, the city of Brownsville has never made any claim for rent of the land occupied by the government; and that the question of title, as between Madame Cavazos and the city of Brownsville, is also pending in the supreme court, State of Texas, and has been for many years. Major Nealey, therefore, in behalf of the city of Brownsville and by direction of the city council, protests against the payment of any rent for this land, to any one, until a final adjudication upon the title thereto can be had.

The communication was referred to this office from the War Department March 8, 1869, and is now on file with the papers in the case. The enclosures are:

First. Copy of the bill, and complaint filed in the United States district court, district of Texas, by Rafael Garcia Cavazos *et al. vs.* the city of Brownsville *et al.*, in an action brought by the complainants to try title to the lands, including the site of the city of Brownsville and the military reservation. This bill was filed in court September 1, 1853, and is stated to be still pending.

Second. A pamphlet entitled "Supreme court of Texas, Galveston, term 1869. The city of Brownsville plaintiff in error, *vs.* Basse and Hord, defendants in error. Supplemental brief and argument of plaintiff in

error." The object of this action is also to try the title to the lands claimed by Don Rafael Garcia Cavazos under the grant of the Spanish Crown to de la Garza in 1781. The plaintiff in error in this case claims under the several acts of the legislature of the State of Texas incorporating the city of Brownsville, while the defendants in error claim as purchasers from Cavazos, and set up the title as their own.

I also find among the papers in the case a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, from Nestor Maxan, solicitor for Antonio Longoria, dated Brownsville, Texas, March 10, 1869, inclosing a printed copy of cross-bill filed by him in the case of Jacob Musena *vs.* Charles Stillman, Samuel A. Belden and others, No. 55 in chancery, in the United States district court, eastern district of Texas, at Galveston, from which it appears that Antonio Longoria, as trustee for Doña Angela Garcia de Tarnava and Doña Félipe Garcia de Manonton, claims, among other things, that he is entitled to the land upon which the garrison of Fort Brown is situated, and to all the rents due thereon by the United States government for the use and occupancy of the same. This case is now pending in the above mentioned court, and the writer therefore enters formal protest against the payment by the United States government of any sum or sums of money for the use and occupancy of said land to any party other than himself or the beneficiaries of the trust which he holds. This communication with inclosures was referred to this office from the War Department, March 30, 1869, and is now on file with the papers in the Cavazos claim.

On the 3d instant the Quartermaster General addressed me a note, requesting that, in the examination of this case I would not overlook the fact alleged in conversation by Mr. Lamon, that Secretary Conrad once made a decision allowing a certain rental for the Brownsville reservation, which, however, he says has never been paid, because proof of title was not complete. In reply to this I have the honor to state that I c n find nothing in the papers in this case to show that any such decision was ever made by Secretary Conrad.

A letter already alluded to in this report, from Mr. Conrad to Mr. McClintock Young, of this city, dated War Department, Washington, D. C., September 11, 1852, in which the Secretary states that the department will defer all action in the claim for rent due by the government for land on which Fort Brown is situated, until the question of title to the land shall have been finally adjudicated, is the only evidence I can discover, after a careful examination of the papers, that any action was ever taken by that officer in the case.

In reply to the inquiry of the Quartermaster General, "Is the tract reported as three hundred and fifty-eight acres occupied by Fort Brown set off to claimant as her share of the whole tract?" I invite your attention to the report and opinion of the Attorney General as to the validity of the claimant's title to the premises, already quoted in the report.

This three hundred and fifty-eight acres is a portion of the one-third of the original grant to de la Garza, which was set apart by a mutual understanding among the three heirs as the several portions of Maria Josefa Cavazos, and the Attorney General, after reviewing the documents and evidence presented to establish a title in severalty in Madame Cavazos to that portion of the tract lying immediately opposite the city of Matamoras, including the premises occupied by the United States, decides that there has not been a regular partition of the original tract between the parties in interest, but that a mutual understanding had existed between the three co-heirs of the original proprietor to the effect that certain portions of the tract were to go to each ultimately, as their respective

shares, by which the Fort Brown site fell to Madame Cavazos, and that she has maintained before the local courts, as against other parties, a several title to land lying within the limits of Fort Brown.

From a careful review of all the papers now before me in this case, I gather the following information:

In the year 1781, the Crown of Spain granted an extensive tract of land called El Espiritu Santo to Don Salvador de la Garza, including the site of the present city of Brownsville and of the United States military reservation. The grantee and those holding under him have held this land from the time of the grant up to the present time; and in 1852 the legislature of Texas confirmed the grant.

In the year 1826, the legislature of the State of Tamaulipas incorporated the city of Matamoras, giving the city permission to take four square leagues of land, measuring from the center of the Plaza des Armes, for the use of the corporation. This would include the whole of the grant previously made to de la Garza. The ayuntamientos, according to the Mexican custom, leased these lands to tenants, in lots of one thousand varas square, called "labors." The terms of these leases were that the tenants should pay a yearly rent to the corporation, and should hold the land until it was required for public purposes. These labor titles were transferable.

When the United States troops evacuated Matamoras in 1848, Charles Stillman, an American merchant, then residing in that city, bought out the possessory rights of several of these labor holders, for the purpose of establishing his business on the Texas side of the Rio Grande River.

About this time, some persons supposing that there were no valid Spanish or Mexican grants in that part of the State of Texas, located in the district surveyor's office a tract of land including the premises now involved. Mr. Stillman, desirous of avoiding litigation, and to protect himself and those holding under him, purchased these locations and had them duly surveyed.

These surveys, and the land warrants, and head-right certificates, are stated to be on file in general land office of the State of Texas.

Thus it appears that there were claimants to this land deriving their titles from three distinct sources: Rafael Garcia Cavazos and wife, claiming the land under the old Spanish grant, already mentioned, and Charles Stillman, and those holding under him, deriving their title from the ayuntamientos of the city of Matamoras, through purchase from the labor holders aforesaid, or from locations and surveys made upon head-right certificates, bounty warrants, or other evidences of title issued by the republic or State of Texas.

In January, 1849, Rafael Garcia Cavazos and wife instituted chancery proceedings in the United States district court for the district of Texas, against Charles Stillman, and others holding under him, the object of the action being to establish and quiet the title of the complainants to the lands in controversy, including the premises occupied by the government.

The court decided in favor of the plaintiffs, decreeing the Spanish grant valid, and that no expropriation of the land had been legally made by the city of Matamoras, or State of Tamaulipas; and that the plaintiffs in the suit were the owners of the land, as against all the adverse claims set up or asserted by the defendants, or any of them, at the time of filing the bill in this cause.

This was the judicial decision had in view by the Attorney General in the opinion delivered by him as to the title of the present claimants, and his decision that Madam Cavazos is the proper claimant for rents ac-

cruing since the month of November, 1853, is based upon the decree of the court in this cause.

In January, 1850, however, it appears that an act was passed by the legislature of the State of Texas, incorporating the city of Brownsville, the first section of which contained this clause:

> That all the right, title, and interest of the State of Texas in and to all the land included within said tract, that was owned by the town of Matamoras on the 19th day of December, 1836, shall be and is hereby relinquished to the corporation of Brownsville and their successors in office, in trust for the use and benefit of said city, provided this act shall not impair private rights.

This act was repealed January 8, 1852, but was re-enacted February 7, 1153.

This originated still another title to these lands, and it appears from documents recently filed in the case, and from the letter of Mayor Nealy, of Brownsville, that suits are now pending both in the United States courts and in the supreme court of Texas to determine the rights of the city, under her charter of incorporation, to the lands including the premises for which rent is now claimed.

It also appears from documents recently presented, that Antonio Longoria, as trustee of Doña Angela Garcia de Tarnava and Doña Felipa Garcia de Manonton, claims that he is entitled to these same lands and to the rents and profits issuing therefrom. It does not seem necessary here to explain the nature of the claim set up by Longoria, as his rights will be determined in the suit now pending in the United States district court at Galveston.

The pretensions of these latter claimants to the property were not considered by the Attorney General, in delivering his opinion of November 27, 1868, and it is presumed that if the documents now on file had been before that officer, they would have had some weight with him in determining whether the title of Madam Cavazos has been so established as to warrant the United States in paying rent to her for the use of the property.

In consideration of the fact that new questions as to the title of the property have arisen since the opinion of the Attorney General was rendered, I withdrew my recommendation of April 24, 1869, "that a special appropriation be requested for the payment of this claim," and have the honor to suggest a return of the claim to the War Department, with a recommendation either for a reference of the papers to the Attorney General, for his consideration of the new material, or for a suspension of action until the judicial questions now under consideration by the courts are settled.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A.

Brevet Major General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to return the papers in the case of the claim for damages to, and rent of, the site of Fort Brown, near Brownsville,

Texas, since its first occupation during the Mexican war, amounting to $130,416.

The case having been carefully examined and the full abstract prepared in this office, brings me to the following conclusion: The value of the lands, some three hundred and fifty-eight acres, embraced within the reservation, does not now exceed, in the average, two dollars to ten dollars per acre in fee simple.

Were the posts abandoned, a new site, in as healthy a locality, and equally commanding the river, could be purchased for from fifty cents to two dollars per acre. (See report of Captain Wainwright, pages 16 and 17, report and abstract herewith.)

The claim for $50,726 20, for damages to crops, fences, &c., arising during the war with Mexico, is clearly not within the competence of the quartermaster's department to settle.

The just annual rent which should be paid for the use of the three hundred and fifty-eight acres, embraced within what has been called the military reserve of Fort Brown, is very small. If it is set at five hundred dollars a year, it will far exceed any reasonable interest upon the capital which represents the value of the land; indeed will exceed this probable total actual capital.

The Attorney General, upon the papers heretofore submitted to him, has decided that it would be safe to consider Mrs. Cavazos as the owner, so far as to settle with her for rent from the 20th of November, 1853, to date.

For rents accruing before the 20th November, 1853, the other heirs have equal legal rights with her, her interest amounting to only one undivided third part of the whole tract.

But since this case was before the Attorney General, certain papers have been received, principally through Captain Wainwright, acting quartermaster, &c., which show that legal proceedings are still in progress affecting the title to the land in question.

I recommend that the case be again referred to the Attorney General, with request that he will advise the War Department what effect, if any, these papers may have upon the status of the case.

The assertion that a former Secretary of War, Mr. Conrad, had rendered a decision fixing the amount of rent that should be paid, seems to be disproved by the papers herewith. (See page 23 of the report and abstract.)

The assertion that a contract was at any time made fixing the rate of rent by any competent officer of the army seems equally disproved. (See pages 3 and 4 of said report and abstract.)

I am of opinion that it would not be safe for the War Department, in the present status of the case, to pay rent to any one for this land, and for the payment of the rents charged for so many years past there has been no appropriation made by Congress. The existence of such a claim was unknown to the Quartermaster General until within a few months, and no item for the payment was included in the estimates submitted to Congress.

Out of the appropriation for the present fiscal year, a rent of five hundred dollars ($500) for the current year might be paid, provided the Secretary does not, in review of the whole case, think that too much.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Hon. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 7, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith certain papers relating to the claim of Señora Josefa Cavazos, a citizen of Mexico, for rent of land in Texas upon which Fort Brown stands, and to ask your advice in relation thereto.

The main facts in the case, and the point in regard to which your opinion is desired, are fully set forth in the accompanying report marked A, of Brevet Major General John E. Smith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Hon. E. R. HOAR,
Attorney General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CLAIMS,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1870.

In the matter of the claim of Señora Maria Josefa Cavazos, of Matamoras, Mexico, amounting to $130,416, for use of and damage to lands occupied by the United States for military purposes, from March, 1846, to the present time.

The land in question, consisting of three hundred and fifty-eight acres, more or less, is situated on the Rio Grande, in the State of Texas, opposite the city of Matamoras. It is partly or wholly within the corporate limits of the city of Brownsville.

A portion of it was first occupied in the spring of 1846, at the commencement of hostilities with Mexico; the remainder shortly after the termination of the Mexican war.

A fortification, called Fort Brown, was erected upon the land, and the premises have ever since (during the late rebellion excepted) been in the possession of the United States.

The government has paid no rent to any one for this land.

The title has been claimed by various parties, and the executive branch has not deemed it prudent to recognize either of them until their conflicting claims shall be judicially and finally determined.

It is maintained by this claimant that her title has been established by the proper tribunals, and she therefore prays that the accrued rent may be no longer withheld.

Mrs. Cavazos derives her title under a Spanish grant, made in the year 1781, conveying to José Salvador de la Garza a large tract of territory (of which the Fort Brown property was a part) on the east bank of the Rio Grande, known as the Potrero del Espiritu Santo.

Soon after the close of the Mexican war, adverse titles were set up to the Fort Brown property, as well as to other portions of the Espiritu Santo grant. Some of these adverse titles were derived from grants made previous to the Mexican war, by the city of Matamoras, which then claimed land on the Texan side of the river; the others were derived from grants made by the State of Texas.

When the army took possession of the Fort Brown property, no part of it was in the occupancy of Mrs. Cavazos, or of anybody claiming under the Espiritu Santo grant; but, on the contrary, it was in the possession of parties who derived their title from either the Matamoras or Texan grants.

In January, 1849, chancery proceedings were instituted in the United States district court for the district of Texas in behalf of Mrs. Cavazos and others, against one Stillman and others, claimants under the Matamoras and Texan grants.

In January, 1852, the court made a decree, fixing the title to the entire Espiritu Santo grant in Mrs. Cavazos and others, claimants under the Spanish grant of 1781, as tenants in common. Two attempts were made to appeal from this decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, but they failed, through some irregularity, and the decree of the district court is therefore final as between the parties to the suit. Recently the question of title to the Espiritu Santo property came indirectly before the Supreme Court, the real point in issue being as to the eastern boundary of the tract, (6 Wallace, 773.) The case is of importance in this connection, as showing that the grant under which Mrs. Cavazos claims, and her title as derived from it, were recognized as valid by the Supreme Court of the United States. Upon the decree of the district court in her favor, Mrs. Cavazos renewed her claim before this department for rent. But new claimants to the property made their appearance and instituted fresh proceedings in the courts, and Mr. Conrad, then Secretary of War, declined to treat her as the owner. No important action was taken in the case until July, 1868, when Secretary Schofield referred the voluminous papers relating to the matter to the Attorney General for his opinion as to the validity of the title of Mrs. Cavazos to the Fort Brown property. In November of that year, the Attorney General (Mr. Evarts) returned the papers, with his opinion. He concluded—

1st. That the Fort Brown property is part of a larger tract, which, from the time of occupation of the fort site by the United States to the rendition of the decree of the district court in January, 1852, was vested by a valid title in the claimant and others, as tenants in common.

2d. That since that decree, there has been no regular partition of said tract between those then holding it as tenants in common; but,

3d. That a mutual understanding had existed between the three co-heirs of the original proprietor, to the effect that certain particular portions of the said tract were to go to each ultimately as their respective shares; that is to say, the upper portion to one; the middle portion to another; and the lower portion (including the Fort Brown property) to a third; that such of the aforesaid tenants in common as succeeded to the shares of the two co-heirs, who were to have the upper and middle portions, by agreement in writing, apportioned the tract in like manner, assigning these portions to themselves respectively, and setting apart for those of their co-tenants who succeeded to the share of the other co-heir the lower (Fort Brown) portion of the tract; that the last-mentioned tenants have since granted away their entire interest in the land; and that from subsequent conveyances made by one of their grantees, there is ground for presuming an acquiescence on the part of all, both grantors and grantees, to the aforesaid apportionment or division under which the Fort Brown site fell to Mrs. Cavazos, and that the latter has since successfully maintained, before the local courts, as against other parties, a several title to land lying within the limits of Fort Brown. "Under all the circumstances," continues the Attorney General, "the title of Mrs. Cavazos to the premises occupied by the government would seem to be sufficient to justify payment to her of whatever sum may be allowed for the use thereof, from and after the date of the aforesaid agreement of November 20, 1853, (not heretofore mentioned in this report,) when her several ownership seems to have commenced,

or, at least, to have been first directly acknowledged by any of her co-tenants; and there being, moreover, no one claiming adversely; but for the use of the premises anterior to that time, her right to demand compensation does not seem to stand upon any better footing than that of the other owners in common of the property during the same period, or their representatives—such arrearages not passing with the land."

The papers were next referred to the Quartermaster General for report, with a view, it is presumed, to ascertain what is the rental value of the land in question.

The Quartermaster General had the matter investigated by an officer of his department, (Captain W. A. Wainwright, assistant quartermaster,) who reported that in his opinion no more than five hundred dollars a year should be paid.

He reported further, that were the post abandoned, a new site, in as healthy a locality, and equally commanding the river, could be purchased for from fifty cents to two dollars per acre; that fifty thousand seven hundred and twenty-six dollars of the claim is for *damages* to the land, and cannot therefore be considered by the War Department; and that since the opinion of the Attorney General was given, new claimants to this land have sprung up, who assert that the title to this land is now in litigation before both the State courts of Texas and the United States courts, and who protest against the payment of the rent, or any portion thereof, to Mrs. Cavazos.

The Quartermaster General recommends that the case be again referred to the Attorney General for his opinion as to the effect of these additional claims upon the status of the case.

The first of these protests is filed by the mayor of Brownsville, in behalf of that city. The title of the corporation of Brownsville seems to be derived in this way:

When Texas was a part of Mexico, the city of Matamoras (which was incorported in 1826) embraced, within its corporate limits, the ground on the east side of the Rio Grande, whereon Fort Brown now stands.

In January, 1850, Texas having in the meantime become one of the United States, the legislature of that State incorporated the city of Brownsville. The act of incorporation granted to the city of Brownsville "all the right, title, and interest of the State of Texas in and to all the land included within said tract that was owned by the town of Matamoras on the 19th day of December, 1836," with the proviso, however, that the act should not impair private rights. This act was repealed in January, 1852, but was, it is claimed, substantially re-enacted in February, 1853.

Upon this claim it is remarked that the decree of the district court of the United States for the district of Texas, upon which rests the claim of Mrs. Cavazos to recognition as the owner of this land, decided the question of the validity of titles derived from the asserted title of the city of Matamoras. Certain of the parties in that case claimed under grants from that city, but the court held that the title of those who held under the Espiritu Santo grant of 1781, was paramount.

The other protest against payment of rent to Mrs. Cavazos comes from Antonio Longoria as trustee for Doña Angela Garcia de Tarnava, and Doña Félipa Garcia de Mananton.

He states that the rights of these parties are now in litigation in the United States district court for the eastern district of Texas, and submits a printed copy of a cross-bill filed by him, as trustee, in the case pending in that court. This cross-bill furnishes the only evidence before the department as to the source whence the asserted title of these *cestuis*

que trust is derived. It appears that they derive it through one Jacob Mussina, from Texan grants, which, as has been seen, have been judicially decided to be inferior to the Espiritu Santo grant, under which Mrs. Cavazos claims. Indeed, this Jacob Mussina was a party to the proceedings before the United States district court in 1852, and his title was expressly declared bad by that court.

But it is further set up in the cross-bill of Longoria, that the decree of the district court, so far as it affects the title of his *cestuis que trust*, was procured through the fraudulent collusion of certain attorneys who were employed to protect their interest in that case, but were bribed by some of the other parties to the suit to connive in the defeat of the title they were bound to uphold. It remains now for the Secretary of War to determine whether these protests, accompanied as they are by evidence that the title to this land is still a matter of litigation, afford sufficient ground to justify the department in continuing to refuse to recognize the title of Mrs. Cavazos, which has been declared valid by a district court of the United States, and recognized as valid and subsisting by the Supreme Court of the United States.

As a considerable amount of money is involved in the case, and the question for decision is strictly a legal one, I think the Secretary of War should obtain further advice from the law officer of the government before taking final action.

I therefore recommend that all the papers be transmitted to the Attorney General for his opinion as to whether the government may, without risk, recognize the title of Mrs. Cavazos, and pay her the *accrued* and *accruing* rent of the property under the limitations suggested by the opinion in the case given by Attorney General Evarts.

JNO. E. SMITH,
Colonel and Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 7, 1870.

Approved.
By order of the Secretary of War:

JNO. E. SMITH,
Colonel and Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 2, 1870.

SIR: For the purpose of enabling this department to comply with a late resolution of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to request that all the papers referred to you on the 7th ultimo, pertaining to the claim of Maria Josefa Cavazos, for rent of the site of Fort Brown, be returned to the department.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 3, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the

2d instant I have the honor to return herewith all the papers referred to me pertaining to the claim of Maria Josefa Cavazos, for the rent of the site of Fort Brown.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. HOAR,
Attorney General.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION,
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 15, 1870.

On motion of Mr. Amasa Cobb,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, instructed to furnish this House with a copy of all correspondence between the War Department and the Attorney General of the United States relative to the title to the United States military reservation, Fort Brown, Texas; also of all instructions given to Captain W. A. Wainwright, quartermaster United States Army, to negotiate with and purchase from the heirs of M. J. Cavazos, deceased, the title to the said property.

Attest:

EDW'D McPHERSON, *Clerk.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 23, 1870.

Respectfully returned to the Hon. Secretary of War.

The report of the Quartermaster General to the War Department in the rent claim of Maria Josefa Cavazos, submitted July 20, 1869, contains all the information known to this office affecting the Fort Brown reserve, to which the resolution of the House of Representatives refers.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, Acting Q. M. G.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 5, 1870.

Respectfully referred to Brevet Major General John E. Smith, United States Army, to prepare and submit the desired copies of papers in the case of the Fort Brown military reservation.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 12, 1870.

True copies of original papers on file in this department.

JNO. E. SMITH,
Colonel and Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 201.

PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 26, in relation to the Pacific railway companies.

MARCH 15, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 15, 1870.

SIR: In reply to House resolution of January 26, 1870, in relation to the Pacific railway companies, I have the honor to inclose a statement of the bonds issued to the several companies, showing the amounts outstanding; the interest paid by the United States; the amounts repaid by transportation; and the balance due the United States on interest account. I also inclose statements from the Third and Sixth Auditors, showing the amounts earned by the several companies for transportation of general freights and of the mails, and how much of the same has been paid to them and how much retained on interest account. These statements, and the copies of the company freight tariffs, also inclosed, contain all the information in the department in relation to this subject. The bonds issued to the Pacific railway companies are included in the monthly debt statements made by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will appear from copies of these statements herewith transmitted. It is true, however, that the liability of the government on account of these bonds has been distinguished from the direct liability of the government on account of expenses incurred during the late rebellion. The latter must, in any event, be paid by taxation upon the people of the country, while the bonds issued to the Pacific railway companies are, according to the terms of the issue of such bonds, to be paid by the companies themselves, and in case they are not so paid the government has a claim upon the roads to satisfy the United States for any payment that the government may make. There is no information in my department which will enable me to reply to the last clause of the resolution in relation to the stockholders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co.)	6	$27,075,000	30 years from date.	Jan. 1, and July 1.	$2,894,087 21	$1,207,581 50	$1,686,505 71
Do.....do.....	Bonds, (Kansas Pacific, late U. P., E. D.)	6	6,303,000	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,023,903 09	638,808 24	385,094 85
Do.....do.....	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific)	6	1,628,320	.....do.....	.....do.....	145,358 29	369 40	144,988 89
Do.....do.....	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	25,881,000	.....do.....	.....do.....	2,491,286 44	139,913 55	2,351,372 89
Do.....do.....	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000	.....do.....	.....do.....	253,808 26	7,401 92	246,406 34
Do.....do.....	Bonds, (Western Pacific.)	6	1,970,000	.....do.....	.....do.....	73,221 67	.....	73,221 67
Total issued.....	.....	.....	64,457,320	.....	.....	6,881,664 96	1,994,074 61	4,887,590 35

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
March 2, 1870.

SIR: In response to the resolution adopted January 26, 1870, by the House of Representatives, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

It is understood that the *roads, branches, and auxiliaries* referred to by the resolution are the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, and the Western Pacific, which three lines constitute one continuous route to San Francisco. No accounts of the Central Pacific, or the Western Pacific, have been received at this office. The accounts of the Union Pacific, down to and including July, 1869, have been received at, and examined by, this office; and this statement is made from the information therein contained.

I have no data, however, upon which to reply to any portion of the resolution, except that included by and between the words "also the amount of government freight," and the words "transportation of troops over said roads and their branches."

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Gross earnings by transporting government freight, (detailed statement below)	$1,312,130 82
Deducted for loss of, and damage to, stores	6,818 43
	$1,305,312 39
Transporting United States troops and employés, (detailed statement below)	641,219 60
Sending government messages over telegraph owned by company	2,378 42
Total	1,948,910 41

Of this total, one moiety ($974,455 18) has been paid to the company in cash; the other moiety ($974,455 23) has been applied, in pursuance of fifth section of act of July 2, 1864, to the payment of the bonds issued by the government in aid of the construction of the road.

Freight.—129 tons, double first class; 43 tons, one and one-half first class; 3,325 tons, first class; 3,110 tons, second class; 5,484 tons, third class; 17,235 tons, grain, special rates; 392 tons, flour, special rates; 1,481,021 feet of lumber, special rates; 372,000 shingles, special rates; 13,000 laths, special rates; 340 cars of stock, special rates; 57 cars of wagons, special rates; 47 cars of hay, special rates; 23 cars of brick, special rates; 5 cars of artillery, special rates; 9,483 barrels of flour, special rates; 561 barrels of lime, special rates; 98 barrels of meal, special rates; 144 barrels of salt, special rates; 50 barrels of cement, special rates.

This freight was carried at the prices fixed by the several tariffs of the company; copies of which tariffs are herewith forwarded.

Passengers.—Originally the rates charged amounted to about ten cents per mile per capita. Subsequently they were reduced, and are now about seven and one-half cents per mile for through travel, and from that rate up to ten cents per mile for way travel.

On the amount paid by the United States (as above stated) to and including July, 1869, the *average* rate is about $9\frac{104}{1000}$ cents per man per mile.

After this statement had been prepared, and on the 3d instant, an

account of the Central Pacific Railroad Company was received by this office from the Quartermaster General.

If desired I will cause a statement to be prepared from that account.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. GANGEWER,
Acting Auditor.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 10, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 8th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the amounts paid the several Pacific railways for transportation of the mails, the amounts paid the Secretary of the Treasury as assignee, and the total amounts earned by the companies.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. MARTIN,
Auditor.

Hon. J. F. HARTLEY,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company in account with the United States.

DR.		CR.	
Route 14,164.	Amount.	Route 14,164.	Amount.
To deductions, 1st quarter 1868.....	$20 66	By recognized service, January 1 to April 15, 1868.	$1,878 29
To deductions, 2d quarter 1868	10 33		
To warrant in favor of E. H. Nichols, agent.	3,459 80	By recognized service from April 16 to December 31, 1868.	5,103 29
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	3,490 79	By recognized service from January 1 to June 30, 1869.	3,600 00
To deductions.....	11 53	By recognized service from July 1 to December 31, 1869.	3,600 00
To warrant in favor of E. H. Nichols, agent.	1,788 47	By additional compensation from January 1, 1868, to December 31, 1869, allowed per order of Postmaster General, January 31, 1870.	600 00
To warrant in favor of Hon. G. S. Boutwell.	1,800 00		
To warrant in favor of Hon. G. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	2,100 00		
To warrant in favor of E. H. Nichols, agent.	2,100 00		
	14,781 58		14,781 58
Amount paid agent of company.....	7,390 79	Amount earned by company.....	14,781 58
Amount paid Secretary of Treasury, assignee.	7,390 79		
Total.....	14,781 58	Total.....	14,781 58

Central Pacific Railroad Company in account with the United States.

Dr.		Cr.	
Route 14,834.	Amount.	Route 14,834.	Amount.
To warrant in favor of C. P. Huntington, attorney.	$18,136 29	By recognized service, April 29, 1864, to November 30, 1866.	$36,272 59
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	18,136 30	By recognized service, December 1, 1866, to March 31, 1867.	9,425 54
To amount paid railroad company by postmaster at Virginia City, per order March 28, 1867.	9 10	By transportation, 2d quarter, 1867...	7,050 00
To warrant in favor of C. P. Huntington, attorney.	4,703 67	By transportation, 3d quarter, 1867...	7,050 00
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	4,712 77	By transportation, 4th quarter, 1867..	7,050 00
To warrant in favor of C. P. Huntington, attorney.	3,525 00	By transportation, 1st quarter, 1868..	7,050 00
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch.	3,525 00	By transportation, 2d quarter, 1868...	7,050 00
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	3,525 00	By transportation, 3d quarter, 1868...	11,368 07
To warrant in favor of C. P. Huntington, attorney.	3,525 00	By transportation, 4th quarter, 1868..	21,074 73
To warrant in favor of C. P. Huntington, attorney.	3,525 00	By transportation, 1st quarter, 1869...	31,943 05
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch.	3,525 00	By transportation, 2d quarter, 1869...	43,178 99
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	3,525 00	By transportation, 3d quarter, 1869 ..	45,018 75
To warrant in favor of C. P. Huntington, attorney.	3,525 00	By transportation, 4th quarter, 1869..	46,295 38
To warrant in favor of C. P. Huntington, attorney.	3,525 00		
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch.	3,525 00		
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	5,684 03		
To warrant in favor of C. P. Huntington, attorney.	5,684 04		
To warrant in favor of C. P. Huntington, attorney.	10,537 36		
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch.	10,537 37		
To warrant in favor of Hon. G. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	15,971 52		
To warrant in favor of C. P. Hnntington, attorney.	15,874 72		
To collections, 4th quarter, 1868.....	96 81		
To collections, 1st quarter, 1869	2 81		
To warrant in favor of C. P. Huntington, attorney.	21,586 69		
To warrant in favor of Hon. G. S. Boutwell.	21,589 49		
To collections, &c.....	394 94		
To warrant in favor of C. P. Huntington, attorney.	22,114 43		
To warrant in favor of Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	22,509 38		
To warrant in favor of Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	23,147 69		
To warrant in favor of C. P. Huntington, attorney.	21,327 24		
To collections.....	1,820 45		
	279,827 10		279,827 10
Amount paid company.....	139,913 55	Amount earned by company	279,827 10
Amount paid Secretary of Treasury, assignee.	139,913 55		
Total.....	279,827 10	Total	279,827 10

Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, in account with the United States.

Dr.		Cr.	
Route 14, 083.	Amount.	Route 14, 083.	Amount.
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	$3,881 25	By transportation, 3d quarter, 1866...	$3,787 50
		By transportation, 4th quarter, 1866..	3,787 50
		By additional compensation, 4th quarter, 1866, per order October 11, 1866.	2,662 50
To warrant in favor of W. J. Palmer, agent.	6,356 25	By transportation, 1st quarter, 1867...	6,450 00
To fare, special agent.....	24 00	By transportation, 2d quarter, 1867...	6,450 00
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	2,606 25	By additional compensation from May 1, 1867, per order April 23.	1,206 59
		By transportation, 3d quarter, 1867...	9,637 50
To warrant in favor of W. J. Palmer, agent.	3,819 75	By transportation, 4th quarter, 1867..	11,383 39
		By transportation, 1st quarter, 1868...	12,984 47
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	3,209 55	By transportation, 2d quarter, 1868...	13,637 50
		By transportation, 3d quarter, 1868...	15,637 50
		By transportation, 4th quarter, 1868..	16,273 37
To warrant in favor of W. J. Palmer, agent.	4,447 04	By transportation, 1st quarter, 1869...	16,387 50
		*By transportation, 2d quarter, 1869..	16,387 50
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	4,200 00	By transportation, 3d quarter, 1869...	16,387 50
		By transportation, 4th quarter, 1869..	16,387 50
To warrant in favor of W. J. Palmer, agent.	5,437 50		
To warrant in favor of W. J. Palmer, agent.	6,270 44		
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch.	5,032 95		
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	5,873 49		
To warrant in favor of W. J. Palmer, agent.	7,110 98		
To warrant in favor of W. J. Palmer, agent.	7,537 50		
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch.	6,300 00		
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	7,200 00		
To warrant in favor of W. J. Palmer, agent.	8,437 50		
To collections, fourth quarter, 1868....	2,268 17		
To warrant in favor of W. J. Palmer, agent.	6,487 26		
To warrant in favor of Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	7,517 94		
To collections, 1st quarter, 1869.....	579 84		
To warrant in favor of W. J. Palmer, agent.	8,232 66		
To warrant in favor Hon. G. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	7,575 00		
To collections.....	1,151 35		
* To warrant in favor of C. S. Greeley, * agent.	7,661 15		
To warrant in favor Hon. G. S. Boutwell.	7,575 00		
To collections.....	1,480 46		
To warrant in favor of C. S. Greeley, agent.	7,332 04		
To warrant in favor Hon. G. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	7,575 00		
To collections	1,585 12		
To warrant in favor of J. C. Reiff, agent.	7,227 38		
To warrant in favor Hon. G. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, assignee.	7,575 00		
	169,567 82		169,567 82
Amount paid Secretary of Treasury ..	76,121 43	Amount earned by company.....	169,567 82
Amount paid agent of company	93,446 39		
Total	169,567 82	Total	169,567 82

* This service recognized in name of Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, from second quarter, 1869.

on Pacific Railroad Company, Western Division, in account with the United States.

Dr.		Cr.	
Route 14, 451.	Amount.	Route 14, 451.	Amount.
rant in favor of J. J. Cisco,	$45,122 24	By recognized service, May 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868.	$90,244 48
ant in favor of Hon. H. McCul- lecretary of the Treasury, as- .	45,122 24	By recognized service, July 1 to September 30, 1868.	41,429 34
rant in favor of J. J. Cisco,	20,714 67	By recognized service, October 1 to December 31, 1868.	54,424 58
ant in favor of Hon. H. McCul-	20,714 67	By recognized service, January 1 to March 31, 1869.	61,500 00
special agents	116 20	By recognized service, April 1 to June 30, 1869.	68,777 33
ant in favor of J. J. Cisco	27,096 09	By recognized service, July 1 to September 30, 1869.	69,650 00
ant in favor of Hon. H. McCul- lecretary of the Treasury, as- .	27,212 29	By recognized service, October 1 to December 31, 1869.	68,373 37
special agents	39 10		
rant in favor of J. J. Cisco,	30,710 90		
ant in favor Hon. G. S. Bout- Secretary of the Treasury, as- .	30,750 00		
special agents	22 00		
ant in favor John M. S. Wil- agent.	34,366 67		
ant in favor Hon. G. S. Bout- lecretary of the Treasury, as- .	34,388 66		
ant in favor John M. S. Wil- agent.	34,825 00		
ant in favor Hon. G. S. Bout- lecretary of the Treasury, as- .	34,825 00		
special agents	81 35		
ant in favor John M. S. Wil-	34,105 33		
ant in favor Hon. G. S. Bout-	34,186 69		
	454,399 10		454,399 10
paid agent of company	227,199 55	Amount earned by company	454,399 10
paid Secretary of Treasury, ee.	227,199 55		
l	454,399 10	Total	454,399 10

Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Kearney—to take effect September 1, 1866.

TO EMPLOYÉS.

ay-bills must always be sent with freight.—This rule must be adhered to strictly in to freight for the company as well as for other parties.

ay-bills must show numbers of cars, &c.—Each way-bill should state the number of in which the property is loaded, and in all cases each car must have separate lls.

ents must examine way-bills.—Agents receiving freight from other stations will careful examination of the way-bill, correcting all errors of weight, rate, clas- on or extension.

aking advances on property.—Agents must not make advances on property, except inary transportation charges or storage. And advanced charges must in all e guaranteed by responsible parties when the value of the property is not known afficient to fully cover the amount advanced in addition to the company's regu- rge for transportation.

ust not deliver part of a consignment until charges are paid.—Agents will not deliver rtion of a consignment without first collecting charges on the whole. When esult from delivery of goods without payment of all charges, agents will be held ally responsible.

aded cars left at one station destined to another.—When loaded cars are left at a destined to another, in every case, see that the way-bills are left with them, the property is transferred into other cars note the same on the way-bill, giving ne of the station where such transfer is made, also the date of the transfer, and nbers of the cars from and into which the property is transferred.

7. Freight agents and station men, freight conductors and train men, will be careful in handling freight, and those in fault will be held accountable for all losses or damages which are the result of rough handling. Care must be taken that men in charge of live stock have all proper facilities in taking care of stock under their charge on trains and at stations.

8. *Charges on perishable property must be prepaid.*—Agents failing to collect the charges before forwarding perishable property will be held accountable for any loss which may result.

9. Agents must make themselves perfectly familiar with all the provisions of this tariff and adhere strictly to all the rules and conditions.

10. No deviation from this tariff to be made, unless ordered by the general superintendent or general freight agent.

Communications relating to the freight department should be addressed to the general freight agent, Omaha.

CONDITIONS AND GENERAL RULES.

1. The business of the freight department of this company is to carry property that is properly the subject of transportation in freight cars.

2. The company does not guarantee any time for transportation of freight while upon its road.

3. All packages will be subject to the company's weights.

4. Articles will not be received for transportation unless properly packed in suitable casks, boxes, bales, or packages, and such must be well and clearly marked with the name of the consignee and of the station where they are to be delivered. Marking with chalk, or upon paper labels, is not sufficient for safety in transportation, and agents will not receive articles so marked.

5. Goods in bundles will not be considered as properly packed, and this company will not be responsible for any loss of parts or the whole of such packages.

6. No allowance will be made for the deficiency of lemons or oranges, if not covered with canvas; unless when in packages of not less than three, and properly strapped together.

7. The company will not receive or carry on any train any bank bills, drafts, notes, deeds, contracts, or other writings, or be responsible for their loss.

8. No conductor or other agent of the company is authorized to take charge of bank notes, money, or other valuable papers or packages.

9. The company will not receive gold or silver coin, bullion, or manufactured articles of gold or silver, jewelry, watches, pictures, plated articles, glass, silks or lace, or be responsible for their loss.

10. Fresh provisions, green vegetables, and fruits must in all cases be prepaid, and will be at owner's risk of weather and injury from decay.

11. Gunpowder taken only in fire-proof magazines. Friction matches and the like combustible articles at option and convenience of the company, when character and contents is plainly marked on packages. If found secreted among other goods, will be forfeited or destroyed, and the consignor in case of damages will be liable therefor.

12. The company will not be held responsible for any property, unless receipted for by a duly authorized agent.

13. When articles are designed, after transportation upon this railroad, to be forwarded by some other company, or any individual, to their final destination, this company will not be responsible for such articles after they are so delivered, nor for delivery to said company or individual unless they are so marked and billed.

14. All goods and merchandise will be at the risk of the owners thereof, while in the company's warehouse, except for such loss as may arise from negligence of the agents of the company.

15. All articles will be at the risk of the owners at the several way stations or platforms where depot buildings have not been established by the company, from the moment such articles are delivered as directed or marked. All freight loaded at such stations will be accounted for as it tallies or weighs out at destination.

16. No article that the agents of the company do not consider worth the charge for freight at forced sale will be taken unless the freight on same is prepaid to the agents to whom it is delivered.

17. When any invoice covers a variety of articles, as a lot of furniture, &c., each separate piece must be properly marked, and a bill of particulars furnished by the consignor, or they will not be received.

18. This company will not be responsible for any damages occasioned by delays from storm, accident or other causes, leakage of oils or liquids, injury to or abstraction of the hidden contents of packages, or by decay of perishable articles, or injury by heat or frost, to such as are affected thereby, or by reason of improper packing when received at their depots; nor will it be responsible for any property unless receipted for by a duly authorized agent, nor for any greater amount than two hundred dollars on

any one package, except by special agreement, and upon the payment of extra rates. Nor will they hold themselves liable for damages by fire, or as common carriers, for any article after its arrival at its place of destination on this road.

19. The agents of the company are required not to receive carriages, furniture, stoves when mounted, or manufactured marble, when they are not properly packed, unless the owner agrees, in writing, to take all risks as to chafing and breakage.

20. No article, however small, will be taken for a less sum than fifty (50) cents.

21. All articles noted in the tariff at owner's risk, must be so receipted by agents.

22. All packages will be subject to charge for cooperage, if necessary.

23. All articles of freight arriving at their place of destination, must be taken away within thirty-six hours after being unloaded from the cars. If not claimed and charges paid within that time, the property may be transferred to a private warehouse, subject to charges and customary storage and commission.

24. All cars loaded with property that is to be unloaded by owner, must be unloaded within twelve working hours after arrival, or a charge of eight dollars per day will be made for each day after the expiration of that time. The company reserve the right in all cases to load and unload cars specified to be loaded or unloaded by owner, and charge for same.

25. Freight in all cases is received by the company only under the terms specified under "classification and conditions," and these general rules.

Terms—cash on delivery of freight.

CLASSIFICATION OF FREIGHT.

Explanation of characters.—The class is given opposite each article; 1, 2, 3, stand for first, second, and third classes respectively; 1½ for once and a half first class; and D. F. C. for double first-class; S. R. refers to special rates. Articles not enumerated will be classed with similar articles.

A.

Acids, owner's risk	D. F. C.
Agricultural implements, owner's risk, in car loads	S. R.
Less than car loads as follows: harvesting machines, reapers, plows, threshers, mowers, seed drills	1
Corn planters, fanning mills, cultivators, and similar light and bulky machines, actual weight, owner's risk	D. F. C.
Alcohol, less than 10 barrels	1
Alcohol, over 10 barrels	2
Ale, less than 10 barrels, owner's risk	2
Ale, over 10 barrels, owner's risk	3
Ale, in glass packed	1
Allspice	1
Almonds, if in sacks, at owner's risk	1
Alum	1
Anchors	2
Anvils	3
Apples, dried	2
Apples, green, owner's risk	1
Ashes, pot, pearl, and soda	2
Ash boilers or kettles	1
Axes	2
Axle grease	2
Axles (iron) carriage or wagon	2
Axles, car	3

B.

Bacon, loose or in sacks	2
Bacon, in boxes, barrels, or casks	3
Bagging	1
Bags	1
Baking powders	1
Balance-wheels, 7 feet and upward in diameter	D. F. C.
Balance-wheels, in sections	1
Band-boxes	D. F. C.
Bark mills	2
Bark, tanner's	3
Barrels, empty, pork, beef, liquor, and oil, barrels, 100 pounds each	1
Beer barrels, 100 pounds each	1
Half beer barrels, 50 pounds each	1
Quarter beer barrels, 30 pounds each	1
Flour barrels, 40 pounds each	1

Belting, rubber and leather 2
Baskets ..... D. F. C.
Bath tubs 1
Batting 1
Beans, dry 3
Bed cord, in bundles 1
Beef, packed 3
Beeswax 1
Bells 2
Bellows 1
Berries, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Billiard tables, boxed, owner's risk ..... D. F. C.
Bird cages ..... D. F. C.
Black lead 2
Blue vitriol 1
Blinds 1
Boiler flues 2
Boilers, loaded and unloaded by owner 1½
Bonnets 1
Books 1
Boots and shoes 1
Borax 1
Bottles 1
Boxes, empty, prepaid 1
Brass, vessels or castings 1
Brick, common 3
Brick, common car-load ..... S. R.
Brimstone, in boxes or kegs 1
Broom corn, released 1
Brooms 1
Brushes 1
Buffalo robes 1
Burlaps 2
Burning fluid, owner's risk 1
Burr blocks 3
Butter, in boxes, kegs, or crocks 1
Butter, in barrels 2
Buckets 2

C.

Cable chain 3
Caloric engines 2
Camphene, owner's risk 1
Candles 2
Canvas 2
Carboys and contents, owner's risk ..... D. F. C.
Cards 1
Carpets and carpeting 1
Carpenter's tools 1
Carriages and sleighs, not boxed, at owner's risk of chafing, fire, and weather, at estimated weights; stage-coach, omnibus, or very large wagon or sleigh, 4,000 pounds 1
Two-horse carriage, hack, or sleigh, 3,000 pounds 1
Buggy, gig, one-horse carriage, sleigh, lumber wagon, or cart, 1,500 pounds 1
Sulky, light trotting buggy, or very light cutter, 750 pounds 1
Single sleighs, boxed, 1,000 1
Carriages, well boxed, owner's risk ..... D. F. C.
Carriage springs and axles 2
Car springs 2
Car wheels and axles 3
Carts, in pieces 1
Cassia 1
Cast-iron grain mills 3
Cauldron kettles 1
Cement 3
Chain, in casks 3
Chain, loose 2
Chair-stuff, in rough 2
Chalk 2
Charcoal 1

Cheese, in boxes or casks	2
Cheese, loose	1
China-ware	1
Chocolate	1
Cigars, boxed and strapped	1
Clocks and weights	1
Clover seed	2
Coal, in car load	S. R.
Coal, less than car load	3
Coal oil, owner's risk	1
Cob mills	3
Codfish, in casks or boxes	3
Coffee, ground	1
Coffee, in sacks	2
Collars, horse	1
Concentrated lye	1
Composition for roofing	2
Confectionery	1
Copper vessels	1
Coperas	2
Copper, plate, sheet, pig, &c	2
Copper bottoms	1
Copying presses	1
Cordage	2
Corn meal	3
Corn meal, in car load	S. R.
Corn planters	D. F. C.
Cotton waste	1
Cotton, in bales	2
Covers	1
Crackers, less than 10 barrels	1
Crackers, more than 10 barrels	2
Cream tartar	1
Crockery in barrels and boxes	2
Crockery in crates and hogsheads	3
Crucibles	2
Cultivators	D. F. C.
Cutlery	1

D.

Dates	1
Deer skins, in bales	1
Demijohns, owner's risk	D. F. C.
Domestics, sheetings, &c	1
Doors	1
Drugs and medicines	1
Dry goods	1
Duck	1
Dye stuffs	1

E.

Earthen and stone ware, packed	3
Eggs, packed, owner's risk	1
Emery	1
Engines, steam	1½

F.

Fanning mills	D. F. C.
Feathers, in bags	D. F. C.
Figs, in casks or boxes	1
Fire-arms	1
Fire-brick	2
Fireworks	D. F. C.
Fish, salted	3
Fish, fresh, prepaid, owner's risk	1
Flax seed	2
Flour, in barrels or sacks, car load	S. R.
Flour, in barrels or sacks, less than car load	3
Forks, hay and manure	2
Fowls, live	D. F. C.

Fruit, dried 1
Fruit, green, prepaid, owner's risk 1
Furniture, actual weight, owner's risk ..... D. F. C.
Furniture, knocked down and boxed 1
Furs ..... D. F. C.

G.

Game, prepaid, owner's risk 1
Garden seeds 1
Gas fixtures 1
Ginseng 1
Glass ware, owner's risk 1
Glue 2
Grain, in lots over 18,000 pounds ..... S. R.
Grain, in lots less than 18,000 pounds 3
(Grain will not be received for shipment unless sacked.)
Grapes, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Grass seeds 2
Grindstones, owner's risk 3
Groceries, assorted, not otherwise specified 2
Gum copal 1
Gum shellac 1
Gunny bags 1

H.

Hair, in sacks 1
Hair, pressed in bales 2
Hams and shoulders, loose 2
Hams and shoulders, packed 3
Harness 1
Hardware, not otherwise specified 2
Hats and caps 1
Hay, pressed, in car loads, owner's risk of fire, loaded and unloaded by owner ..... S. R.
Hay, pressed, less than car load 3
Hemp machines 2
Hemp, owner's risk of fire 1
Herring, in boxes or kegs 1
Hides, dry 1
Hides, green 2
High wines 1
High wines, in car loads 3
Hobby horses ..... D. F. C.
Hoes 2
Hogs, dressed, owner's risk of weather and delay of trains 2
Hollow ware, owner's risk 1
Honey 1
Hoops and hoop-poles, car load ..... S. R.
Hoops and hoop-poles, less than car load 3
Hops 1
Household goods, not furniture, well boxed and prepared 1

I.

India-rubber goods 1
Indigo 1
Ink, in glass and stone 1
Iron, bar, band, or boiler 3
Iron, bolts and washers 2
Iron castings, in boxes or casks 2
Iron castings, loose 1
Iron, hoop or sheet 1
Iron pipe, gas and water 2
Iron railing 1
Iron safes 2
Iron scraps 3
Iron shutters 2
Ivory 1

J.

Japanned ware 1

K.

Kerosene, owner's risk 1

L.

Lamp-black 1
Lanterns 1
Lard 3
Lasts 1
Lath, in car loads ..... S. R.
Lath, less than car loads 3
Lead, pig 3
Lead, bar 2
Leather, in rolls or boxes 2
Lemons and oranges, owner's risk 1
Lightning rods, in bundles 2
Lime in bulk not taken
Lime in barrels 3
Liquors, owner's risk leakage 1
Liquids, in cans or jugs, packed in boxes 1
Live stock, in car loads ..... S. R.
Less than car load at estimated weights as follows:
Stallions, 4,000 pounds each 1
Single horse or mule 2,000 pounds, two horses or mules 3,500 pounds, three horses or mules 5,000 pounds, each additional horse or mule 1,000 pounds 1
Horned animals, 2,000 pounds each 2
Calves and sheep, 200 pounds each 1½
Hogs, less than car load, actual weight 1½
This company will not assume any liability on live stock except by special agreement.
At the above rates the owner is to feed, water, and take care of his stock, at his own expense and risk of injury to the stock while in transit. Agents of this company are not authorized to agree to forward live stock to be delivered at any specified time.
Looking-glasses, boxed, owner's risk ..... D. F. C.
Lumber, in car loads ..... S. R.
Lumber, less than car loads 3

M.

Machinery, in frame, owner's risk 1½
Machinery, not set up 1
Machinery, boxed 2
Malt 3
Marble, lettered, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Marble slabs, unwrought, owner's risk 2
Marble block, rough 3
Matches, owner's risk ..... D. F. C.
Mats and rugs 1
Mattresses ..... D. F. C.
Measures and tubs 1
Meat, fresh, prepaid, owner's risk 1
Medicines 1
Melodeons, boxed, owner's risk ..... D. F. C.
Melons, prepaid, owner's risk 1
Metallic coffins, in nests 1
Metallic coffins, single ..... D. F. S.
Millstones, owner's risk 2
Mill stuff 3
Mineral water 1
Molasses, owner's risk 3
Moss 1
Musical instruments ..... D. F. C.
Mustard 2

N.

Nails and tacks in boxes 2
Nails and spikes in kegs 3
Nail rods 3
Nuts, in boxes, sacks, or casks 1

O.

Oakum 2
Oil-cloth 1

Oil, coal, owner's risk	1
Oil, lard, whale, and linseed	2
Oil, in glass, owner's risk	1
Oranges and lemons, sacked	1
Oysters	1

P.

Paintings and pictures	D. F. C.
Paints, in boxes, cans, or kegs	2
Paper hangings	2
Pasteboards	2
Peaches, dried	1
Pianos, owner's risk	D. F. C.
Pickles, in casks	2
Pickles, in glass, owner's risk	1
Pipes	1
Pitch	3
Plate glass, owner's risk	D. F. C.
Plow steel	2
Pork, packed	3
Posts, fence	3
Potatoes, in sacks or barrels	3
Poultry, prepaid, owner's risk	1
Powder, in fire-proof magazines	D. F. C.
Printing presses	1
Pumps	1
Putty	2

Q & R.

Quicksilver, in iron flasks	1
Rags, in sacks or boxes	1
Railroad iron and spikes	3
Raisins	1
Rakes, wood	1
Refrigerators	1
Resin	2
Rice, in bags or barrels	2
Roofing paper	2
Rope, in coils	2

S.

Saddlery hardware	2
Saddles	1
Saleratus	2
Salt, in sacks or barrels	3
Saltpeter	1
Sand-paper	2
Sardines	1
Sash, window	1
Scales and scale beams	1
Scythes	1
Scythe snaths	1
Scythe stones	2
Sewing machines, boxed	D. F. C.
Sheep pelts	1
Shingles, less than car load	3
Shingle machines	2
Shoes, in boxes	1
Shoe blacking, findings and pegs	1
Shovels and spades	2
Shot, in bags	2
Shot, in kegs	3
Show cases	D. F. C.
Sieves	1
Snuff	1
Soap, fancy	1
Soap, common	2
Soda	2
Solder	2
Sugar mills	3

Sorghum sirup	3
Stationery	1
Starch	2
Steel	1
Straw goods	1
Stone, rough, in car loads	S. R.
Stoves and stove fixtures, released	1
Sugar, in barrels	3
Sugar, in boxes	2
Sugar kettles	1
Sugar evaporators	D. F. C.

T.

Tallow	3
Tar	3
Tea	1
Tin plate	3
Tin ware, boxed	1
Tin ware, loose	D. F. C.
Tobacco, cut	1
Tobacco, plug	2
Tool chests	1
Toys, boxed	D. F. C.
Trunks, empty	D. F. C.
Trees and shrubbery, prepaid, in boxes, owner's risk	1
Tubs	1
Turned stuff	1
Turpentine spirits, owner's risk	1
Twine, in bales	1
Type	2

U & V.

Umbrellas	1
Varnish	1
Vegetables, prepaid	1
Venison, prepaid, owner's risk	1
Veneering	1
Vices	2
Vinegar	3
Vitriol, owner's risk	D. F. C.

W.

Wadding	1
Wagon axles, iron	2
Wagon felloes, bows, spokes, and hubs	2
Wagons, common, in pieces	1
Wagons, children's	D. F. C.
Wagon skeins and boxes	2
Wheelbarrows	D. F. C.
White lead	2
Whiting	2
Willow ware	D. F. C.
Wicking	1
Window glass	2
Wine, in boxes or casks	1
Wire	2
Wire cloth	1
Wooden ware	1
Wood in shape unfinished	2
Woolen goods	1
Wool	1

Y & Z.

Yarn, in bales	1
Zinc paints	2
Zinc, in casks	2
Zinc, sheets or rolls, not packed	1

SPECIAL RATES.

Distance from Omaha.	Between Omaha and—	Flour and meal per barrel, 100 lbs. or over.	Grain and mill stuffs, 18,000 lbs. and over, per 100 lbs.	Soft lumber per M, in quantities of 5 M and over.	Horses and cattle per car load.	Agricultural implements, wagons, machinery, furniture, and household goods per car load.	Salt per barrel 60 barrels and over.	Brick, rough stone, hay and sand per car load.
12½	Papillion	$0 25	$0 15	$3 50	$18 00	$22 00	$0 35	$15 00
28½	Elkhorn	40	25	5 00	35 00	42 00	55	28 00
46½	Fremont	50	35	6 50	45 00	54 00	65	35 00
61½	North Bend	60	40	8 00	60 00	72 00	80	45 00
78½	Shell Creek	75	45	9 00	75 00	90 00	1 00	60 00
91½	Columbus	90	50	10 00	90 00	100 00	1 20	70 00
109	Silver Creek	1 00	60	11 50	95 00	110 00	1 35	75 00
131½	Lone Tree	1 20	65	12 50	115 00	135 00	1 60	85 00
153½	Grand Island	1 30	70	14 00	125 00	145 00	1 70	90 00
171½	Wood River	1 40	75	15 00	130 00	150 00	1 80	95 00
190	Kearney	1 50	80	16 00	140 00	160 00	2 00	100 00

When shipments are made between way stations the rates are the same as from Omaha to corresponding distances. In case the distance is not exactly the same, the rates to the next greater distance west must be taken.

Pine, cottonwood, and basswood will be classed as soft lumber and rated at 3,000 pounds per M seasoned, and 3,500 pounds per M green. Hard wood lumber will be charged twenty-five (25) per cent. more than soft wood. Siding, not over half inch, rated at one half the price of soft lumber. From half inch to inch rated as one inch. No deduction made on account of lumber being dressed. Six M lath or ten M shingles rated as one M soft lumber.

Lumber, lath, shingles, agricultural implements, wagons, machinery, household goods, furniture, brick, rough stone, hay and sand, when shipped at chartered car rates, must be loaded and unloaded by owner. See rule 24, "Conditions and general rules."

Chartered cars must not be loaded with to exceed nine (9) tons.

Cars must not in any instance be loaded with over ten (10) tons, except in the shipment of flour, when one hundred (100) barrels may be loaded in one car.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

	Pounds.
Wheat, per bushel	60
Rye, per bushel	56
Corn, per bushel	56
Oats, per bushel	32
Barley, per bushel	48
Potatoes, per bushel	60
White beans, per bushel	60
Onions, per bushel	57
Malt, per bushel	38
Bran, per bushel	20
Turnips, per bushel	56
Lime, per bushel	80
Corn meal, per bushel	48
Apples, per barrel	150
Flour and meal, per barrel	216
Common brick, per M	4,000
Charcoal, per bushel	22
Stone undressed, per c. y.	4,000
Soft lumber, pine, cottonwood, and basswood, seasoned, per M	3,000
Soft lumber, green, per M	3,500
Hard wood lumber, per M	4,000
Shingles, per M	250
Lath, per M	500
One ton weight	2,000

MERCHANDISE RATES.

Stations.	Omaha.			Papillion.			Elkhorn.			Fremont.			North Bend.			Shell Creek.			Columbus.			Silver Creek.			Lone Tree.			Grand Isl'd.			Wood River.			Kearney.
Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Omaha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Papillion....	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elkhorn	30	27	24	25	20	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont....	45	40	35	35	30	25	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Bend.	60	55	50	45	40	35	35	30	25	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell Creek.	75	70	65	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus...	90	80	70	80	70	60	65	60	55	45	40	35	35	30	25	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver Creek	100	90	80	90	80	70	80	70	60	70	60	50	60	50	40	40	30	25	25	20	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lone Tree ..	115	100	90	100	85	75	90	80	70	85	70	60	70	60	50	60	45	35	45	35	25	35	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Isl'd .	130	115	100	115	100	90	110	95	80	100	85	70	90	75	65	75	65	50	65	45	35	45	35	30	35	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood River.	140	125	110	125	110	100	115	100	90	110	95	85	105	90	75	95	80	65	80	65	50	65	55	40	50	40	30	35	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kearney	150	135	120	135	120	105	125	110	95	115	100	90	110	95	85	105	90	80	100	85	70	90	75	60	65	60	50	50	40	35	35	25	20	.....

The company reserves the right to make at its pleasure any change in the foregoing rates and classification.

SAM'L B. REED,
General Superintendent.
W. SNYDER,
General Freight Agent.

Union Pacific Railroad special freight tariff, to take effect Monday, October 1, 1866.

Distances.	Between Omaha and—	Merchandise, per 100 pounds. First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Flour and meal, per barrel.	Grain and mill stuff, per 100 pounds.	Soft lumber, per M.	Horses and cattle, per car load.	Agricultural implements, wagons, &c.	Salt, per barrel.	Brick, hay, and sand, per car load.
12	Papillion	$0 20	$0 18	$0 15	$0 25	$0 13	$3 50	$18 00	$22 00	$0 35	$15 00
29	Elkhorn	30	27	24	40	22	5 00	35 00	42 00	55	25 00
46	Fremont	45	40	35	50	30	6 50	45 00	54 00	65	35 00
61	North Bend	60	55	50	60	40	8 00	60 00	72 00	80	45 00
78	Shell Creek	75	70	65	75	45	9 00	75 00	90 00	1 00	50 00
91	Columbus	90	80	70	90	50	10 00	90 00	100 00	1 20	60 00
109	Silver Creek	1 00	90	80	1 00	60	11 50	95 00	110 00	1 35	65 00
131	Lone Tree	1 15	1 00	90	1 20	65	12 50	115 00	135 00	1 60	70 00
154	Grand Island	1 30	1 15	1 00	1 30	70	14 00	125 00	145 00	1 70	75 00
171	Wood River	1 40	1 25	1 10	1 40	75	15 00	130 00	150 00	1 80	80 00
190	Kearney	1 50	1 35	1 20	1 50	80	16 00	140 00	160 00	2 00	85 00
211	Elm Creek	1 65	1 50	1 35	1 60	85	16 50	145 00	170 00	2 10	95 00
230	Plum Creek	1 75	1 60	1 45	1 70	90	17 00	150 00	175 00	2 20	100 00

Subject to the rules, conditions, and classification of local freight tariff of September 1, 1866.

For shipments between way stations and points west of Kearney, use rates from Omaha per corresponding distances.

All shipments of lumber must be loaded and unloaded by owner, or at his expense. Agents will enforce strictly rule 24 of "Conditions and General Rules."

SAM'L B. REED,
General Superintendent.
W. SNYDER,
General Freight Agent.

OMAHA, *September* 29, 1866.

Union Pacific Railroad special freight tariff, to take effect Thursday, October 25, 1866.

Distances.	Between Omaha and—	Merchandise, per 100 pounds. First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Flour and meal, per barrel.	Grain and mill stuff, per 100 pounds.	Soft lumber, per M.	Horses and cattle, per car load.	Agricultural implements, wagons, &c.	Salt, per barrel.	Brick, hay, and sand, per car load.
12	Papillion	$0 20	$0 18	$0 15	$0 25	$0 13	$3 50	$18 00	$22 00	$0 35	$15 00
29	Elkhorn	30	27	24	40	22	5 00	35 00	42 00	55	25 00
46	Fremont	45	40	35	50	30	6 50	45 00	54 00	65	35 00
61	North Bend	60	55	50	60	40	8 00	60 00	72 00	80	45 00
78	Shell Creek	75	70	65	75	45	9 00	75 00	90 00	1 00	50 00
91	Columbus	90	80	70	90	50	10 00	90 00	100 00	1 20	60 00
109	Silver Creek	1 00	90	80	1 00	60	11 50	95 00	110 00	1 35	65 00
131	Lone Tree	1 15	1 00	90	1 20	65	12 50	115 00	135 00	1 60	70 00
154	Grand Island	1 30	1 15	1 00	1 30	70	14 00	125 00	145 00	1 70	75 00
171	Wood River	1 40	1 25	1 10	1 40	75	15 00	130 00	150 00	1 80	80 00
190	Kearney	1 50	1 35	1 20	1 50	80	16 00	140 00	160 00	2 00	85 00
211	Elm Creek	1 65	1 50	1 35	1 60	85	16 50	145 00	170 00	2 10	95 00
230	Plum Creek	1 75	1 60	1 45	1 70	90	17 00	150 00	175 00	2 20	100 00
250	Willow Island	1 85	1 70	1 55	1 80	1 00	17 50	155 00	180 00	2 30	105 00
268	Brady Island	1 95	1 80	1 65	1 90	1 10	18 00	160 00	185 00	2 40	110 00

Subject to the rules, conditions, and classification of local freight tariff of September 1, 1866.

For shipments between way stations and points west of Kearney, use rates from Omaha per corresponding distances.

All shipments of lumber must be loaded and unloaded by owner, or at his expense. Agents will enforce strictly rule 24 of "Conditions and General Rules."

SAM'L B. REED,
General Superintendent.
W. SNYDER,
General Freight Agent.

OMAHA, *October* 25, 1866.

Union Pacific Railroad special freight tariff, to take effect Monday, November 26, 1866.

Distances.	Between Omaha and—	Merchandise, per 100 pounds.			Flour and meal, per barrel.	Grain and mill stuff, per 100 pounds.	Soft lumber, per M feet.	Horses and cattle, per car load.	Agricult'l implements, wagons, &c.	Salt, per barrel.	Lime, brick, hay, and sand, per car load.
		First class.	Second class.	Third class.							
12	Papillion	$0 20	$0 18	$0 15	$0 25	$0 13	$3 50	$18 00	$22 00	$0 35	$15 00
29	Elkhorn	30	27	24	40	22	5 00	35 00	42 00	55	28 00
46	Fremont	45	40	35	50	30	6 50	45 00	54 00	65	35 00
61	North Bend	60	55	50	60	40	8 00	60 00	72 00	80	45 00
78	Shell Creek	75	70	65	75	45	9 00	75 00	90 00	1 00	50 00
91	Columbus	90	80	70	90	50	10 00	90 00	100 00	1 20	60 00
109	Silver Creek	1 00	90	80	1 00	60	11 50	95 00	110 00	1 35	65 00
131	Lone Tree	1 15	1 00	90	1 20	65	12 50	115 00	135 00	1 60	70 00
154	Grand Island	1 30	1 15	1 00	1 30	70	14 00	125 00	145 00	1 70	75 00
171	Wood River	1 40	1 25	1 10	1 40	75	15 00	130 00	150 00	1 80	80 00
190	Kearney	1 50	1 35	1 20	1 50	80	16 00	140 00	160 00	2 00	85 00
211	Elm Creek	1 65	1 50	1 35	1 60	85	16 50	145 00	170 00	2 10	95 00
230	Plum Creek	1 75	1 60	1 45	1 70	90	17 00	150 00	175 00	2 20	100 00
250	Willow Island	1 85	1 70	1 55	1 80	1 00	17 50	155 00	180 00	2 30	105 00
268	Brady Island	1 95	1 80	1 65	1 90	1 10	18 00	160 00	185 00	2 40	110 00
290	North Platte	2 10	1 95	1 80	2 05	1 25	19 00	170 00	195 00	2 50	120 00

Subject to the rules, conditions, and classification of local freight tariff of September 1, 1866. For shipments between way stations and points west of Kearney use rates from Omaha per corresponding distances. All shipments of lumber must be loaded and unloaded by owner, or at his expense. Agents will enforce strictly rule 24 of "Conditions and General Rules."

SAM'L B. REED,
General Superintendent.
W. SNYDER,
General Freight Agent.

Union Pacific railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to North Platte—to take effect March 1, 1867.

TO EMPLOYÉS.

1. *Way-bills must always be sent with freight.*—This rule must be adhered to strictly in regard to freight for the company as well as for other parties.

2. *Way-bills must show numbers of cars, &c.*—Each way-bill should state the number of the car in which the property is loaded, and in all cases each car must have separate way-bills.

3. *Agents must examine way-bills.*—Agents receiving freight from other stations will make a careful examination of the way-bill, correcting all errors of weight, rate, classification, or extension.

4. *Making advances on property.*—Agents must not make advances on property, except for ordinary transportation charges or storage. And advanced charges must in all cases be guaranteed by responsible parties when the value of the property is not known to be sufficient to fully cover the amount advanced in addition to the company's regular charge for transportation.

5. *Must not deliver part of a consignment until charges are paid.*—Agents will not deliver any portion of a consignment without first collecting charges on the whole. When losses result from delivery of goods without payment of all charges, agents will be held personally responsible.

6. *Loaded cars left at one station destined to another.*—When loaded cars are left at a station destined to another, in every case see that the way-bills are left with them, and if the property is transferred into other cars, note the same on the way-bill, giving the name of the station where such transfer is made, also the date of the transfer, and the numbers of the cars from and into which the property is transferred.

7. Freight agents and station men, freight conductors and train men, will be careful in handling freight, and those in fault will be held accountable for all losses or damages which are the result of rough handling. Care must be taken that men in charge of live stock have all proper facilities in taking care of stock under their charge on trains and at stations.

8. *Charges on perishable property must be prepaid.*—Agents failing to collect the charges before forwarding perishable property will be held accountable for any loss which may result.

9. Agents must make themselves perfectly familiar with all the provisions of this tariff and adhere strictly to all the rules and conditions.

10. No deviation from this tariff to be made, unless ordered by the general superintendent or general freight agent.

Communications relating to the freight department should be addressed to the general freight agent, Omaha.

CONDITIONS AND GENERAL RULES.

1. The business of the freight department of this company is to carry property that is properly the subject of transportation in freight cars.

2. The company does not guarantee any time for transportation of freight while upon its road.

3. All packages will be subject to the company's weights.

4. Articles will not be received for transportation unless properly packed in suitable casks, boxes, bales, or packages, and such must be well and clearly marked with the name of the consignee and of the station where they are to be delivered. Marking with chalk, or upon paper labels, is not sufficient for safety in transportation, and agents will not receive articles so marked.

5. Goods in bundles will not be considered as properly packed, and this company will not be responsible for any loss of parts or the whole of such packages.

6. No allowance will be made for the deficiency of lemons or oranges, if not covered with canvas, unless when in packages of not less than three, and properly strapped together.

7. The company will not receive or carry, on any train, any bank bills, drafts, notes, deeds, contracts, or other writings, or be responsible for their loss.

8. No conductor or other agent of the company is authorized to take charge of bank notes, money, or other valuable papers or packages.

9. The company will not receive gold or silver coin, bullion, or manufactured articles of gold or silver, jewelry, watches, pictures, plated articles, glass, silk, or lace, or be responsible for their loss.

10. Fresh provisions, green vegetables, and fruits must in all cases be prepaid, and will be at owner's risk of weather and injury from decay.

11. *Gunpowder taken only in fire-proof magazines. Friction matches and the like combustible articles, at option and convenience of the company, when character and contents are plainly marked on packages.* If found secreted among other goods, will be forfeited or destroyed, and the consignor, in case of damages, will be liable therefor.

12. The company will not be held responsible for any property, unless receipted for by a duly authorized agent.

13. When articles are designed, after transportation upon this railroad, to be forwarded by some other company, or any individual, to their final destination, this company will not be responsible for such articles after they are so delivered, nor for delivery to said company or individual, unless they are so marked and billed.

14. All goods and merchandise will be at the risk of the owners thereof, while in the company's warehouse, except for such loss as may arise from negligence of the agents of the company.

15. All articles will be at the risk of owners at the several way stations or platforms, where depot buildings have not been established by the company, from the moment such articles are delivered as directed or marked. All freight loaded at such stations will be accounted for as it tallies or weighs out at destination.

16. No article that the agents of the company do not consider worth the charge for freight at forced sale will be taken, unless the freight on same is prepaid to the agents to whom it is delivered.

17. When any invoice covers a variety of articles, as a lot of furniture, &c., each separate piece must be properly marked, and a bill of particulars furnished by the consignor, or they will not be received.

18. This company will not be responsible for any damages occasioned by delays from storm, accident, or other causes, leakage of oils or liquids, injury to, or abstraction of, the hidden contents of packages, or by decay of perishable articles, or injury by heat or frost to such as are affected thereby, or by reason of improper packing when received at their depots; nor will it be responsible for any property unless receipted for by a duly authorized agent, nor for a greater amount than two hundred dollars on any one package, except by special agreement, and upon the payment of extra rates. Nor will they hold themselves liable for damages by fire, or as common carriers, for any article after its arrival at its place of destination on this road.

19. The agents of the company are required not to receive carriages, furniture, stoves when mounted, or manufactured marble, when they are not properly packed, unless the owner agrees, in writing, to take all risks as to chafing and breakage.

20. No article, however small, will be taken for a less sum than fifty (50) cents.
21. All articles noted in the tariff at the owner's risk must be so receipted by agents.
22. All packages will be subject to charge for cooperage, if necessary.
23. All articles of freight arriving at their place of destination must be taken away within thirty-six hours after being unloaded from the cars. If not claimed and charges paid within that time, the property may be transferred to a private warehouse, subject to charges and customary storage and commission.
24. All cars loaded with property that is to be unloaded by owner must be unloaded within twelve working hours after arrival, or a charge of eight dollars per day will be made for each day after the expiration of that time. The company reserve the right in all cases to load and unload cars specified to be loaded and unloaded by owner, and charge for same.
25. Freight in all cases is received by the company only under the terms specified under "Classification and Conditions," and these general rules.
26. Agents will notify consignees promptly of the arrival of their freight. For all freight not removed from the company's depot within thirty-six (36) hours after such notice has been given, the following rates of storage will be charged:

For three and under fifteen days, five (5) cents per one hundred pounds.
For fifteen and under thirty days, ten (10) cents per one hundred pounds.
For each additional thirty days, five (5) cents per one hundred pounds.
Terms cash on delivery of freight.

CLASSIFICATION OF FREIGHT.

Explanation of characters.—The class is given opposite each article; 1, 2, 3, stand for first, second, and third classes respectively; 1½ for once and a half first class; and D. 1, double first class. S. R. refers to special rates. Articles not enumerated will be classed with similar articles.

A.

Acids, owner's risk, and company's convenience ..... D. 1
Agricultural implements, owner's risk, in car loads ..... S. R.
Less than car load as follows:
Harvesting machines, reapers, threshers, and plows, seed drills, once and a half first class rates, actual weight.
Corn-planters, fanning-mills, cultivators, and similar light and bulky machines ... D. 1
Alcohol, owner's risk of leakage 1
Alcohol, 100 barrels or more, owner's risk of leakage 2
Ale, in car loads 3
Ale, 10 barrels or more, owner's risk 2
Ale, less than 10 barrels, owner's risk 1
Ale, in glass, packed, owner's risk 1
Alum 2
Anchors 3
Antimony, crude 1
Anvils 3
Apples, dried 2
Apples, dried, car load 3
Apples, green, 40 barrels or more, owner's risk 3
Apples, green, less than 40 barrels 2
Ashes, pot and pearl 3
Axes 2
Axle grease 3
Axles, iron 3

B.

Bacon, loose 2
Bacon, packed 3
Bagging 1
Bags, in bales 1
Bags used in transporting grain will be returned free of charge, on freight trains, if properly marked and directed; but the company will not be responsible for any loss occasioned in transporting or delivering such bags. If receipts are demanded. 1
Baking powders 2
Bandboxes ..... D. 1
Barilla 3
Bark mills 2
Bark, tanners' 3
Barrels, empty:
Pork, beef, liquor, and oil barrels, 100 pounds each 1
Beer barrels, 100 pounds each 1
Half barrels, 50 pounds each 1
Quarter barrels, 30 pounds each 1
Flour barrels, 40 pounds each 1

Barytes 3
Bath brick 3
Belting, rubber 1
Belting, leather 1
Barley, pearl 2
Baskets, willow ..... four times first class.
Baskets, except willow ..... D. 1
Bath tubs ..... D. 1
Batting ..... D. 1
Beans, dry 3
Beans, green, prepaid 1
Bed cord, in bundles 1
Bedsteads, rough, owner's risk 2
Beef, packed, ... 3
Beehives ..... D. 1
Beeswax 1
Bells 2
Bellows 1
Berries, except cranberries, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Billiard tables, boxed, owner's risk ..... D. 1
Binder's boards 2
Bird cages, boxed ..... D. 1
Black lead, in barrels or boxes 2
Bleaching salts 3
Blue vitriol 1
Blinds 1
Boiler flues 2
Boilers, loaded and unloaded by owner 1½
Boiler felting 2
Bones 2
Bonnets, boxed ..... D. 1
Books 1
Boots and shoes, boxed 1
Boots and shoes, in trunks 1½
Borax 1
Bottles 1
Boxes, empty, prepaid, ... 1
Bran. (See Mill stuffs.)
Brass vessels 2
Brass castings 2
Bread 1
Bread, in car loads 3
Brick 3
Brick, common, in car loads ..... S. R.
Brimstone, in boxes or kegs 1
Brimstone, in barrels or hogsheads 3
Broom corn, in bales, released 1
Brooms, in bales or bundles ..... D. 1
Brushes ..... D. 1
Buffalo robes 1½
Burlaps 1
Burning fluid, owner's risk of leakage 1
Burr blocks 3
Butter, in crocks, owner's risk ..... D. 1
Butter, in kegs or boxes 1

C.

Cabinet organs ..... D. 1
Cabinet-ware. (See Furniture.)
Cable chain 3
Caloric engines 1
Camphene, in wood, owner's risk of leakage 1
Candles 2
Canvas 1
Cannon 2
Caps, in boxes 1
Caps, in trunks ..... D. 1
Capstans 2
Carboys and contents, owner's risk ..... D. 1
Cards 1

Carpets and carpeting 1
Carpet, hemp 1
Carpenters' tools 1
Carriages and sleighs, not boxed, at owner's risk of chafing, fire, and weather, at estimated weights, viz:
  Stage coach, omnibus, or very large wagon or sleigh, 4,000 pounds 1
  Two-horse carriage, hack, or sleigh, or carriage with standing top, 3,000 pounds .. 1
  Buggy, gig, chaise, one-horse carriage, or sleigh, 1,500 pounds 1
  Sulky, light trotting buggy, or very light cutter, 750 pounds 1
Carriages, well boxed, owner's risk, ... three times first class.
Carriage springs and axles 2
Car springs, rubber 2
Car springs, volute, boxed 3
Cars, hauled in trains: passenger cars, 15 cents; box cars, 10 cents; flat cars, 8 cents per mile.
Car wheels and axles 3
Carts, in pieces 1
Casks, large, empty ..... D. 1
Cassia 1
Cast-iron grain mills 2
Cauldron kettles 1
Cement, less than 30 barrels 3
Cement, 30 barrels or more ..... S. R.
Chain, in casks 3
Chain, loose 2
Chair stuff, in rough 2
Chalk 3
Charcoal 1
Cheese, in boxes or casks 1
Cheese, loose ..... D. 1
Chiccory 3
China ware 1
Chocolate 2
Cider, owner's risk of leakage 2
Cider, in car loads, owner's risk of leakage 3
Cigars, boxed and strapped ..... D. 1
Clay 3
Clocks and weights 1
Clover seed 2
Coal, less than car loads 3
Coal tar, in car loads 3
Coal tar, less than car load 2
Coal oil, in wood, owner's risk of leakage 1
Coal oil, 50 barrels or more, owner's risk of leakage 3
Cob mills 2
Cocoa 2
Cocoa matting 1
Codfish, in casks or boxes 3
Coffee, ground 1
Coffee, in sacks 2
Collars, horse 1
Composition for roofing 3
Concentrated lye 2
Condensed milk, coffee, and meats 1
Condensed milk, coffee, and meats, 100 boxes or more 2
Confectionery, 500 pounds or over 1
Confectionery, less than 500 pounds ..... D. 1
Copper vessels 2
Copperas 1
Copper bottoms 2
Copper, plate, sheet, bolt, pig, wire, nail, and rod 2
Copying presses 1
Cordage, in bundles, ... 1
Corks ..... D. 1
Corn-meal. (See flour.)
Corn-planters ..... D. 1
Corn-shellers 1
Cotton waste 1
Cotton, in bales 1
Covers 1

Crackers, in barrels or boxes 1
Crackers, 10 barrels or over 2
Cranberries 2
Cream tartar 1
Crockery, in barrels or boxes 2
Crockery, in crates or hogsheads 3
Crowbars 3
Crucibles 1
Cultivators ..... D. 1
Cutlery 1

D.

Dates 1
Deer-skins, pressed in bales 1½
Deer-skins, in bundles ..... D. 1
Demijohns, owner's risk ..... D. 1
Domestics: sheeting, shirting, ticking, and denims, in original bales 1
Doors 2
Druggists' stock 1
Drugs and medicines 1
Dry goods, in boxes and bales 1
Dry goods, in trunks ..... D. 1
Duck 1
Dyestuffs, not otherwise specified 2

E.

Earthen and stone ware, in crates or hogsheads 3
Earthen and stone ware, loose, at owner's risk 1
Earthen and stone ware, at owner's risk, in car loads, estimated at 10 tons 3
Earth paints 3
Eggs, packed, owner's risk 1
Emery 2
Engines, steam, if set up, to be loaded and unloaded by owner 1½

F.

Fanning-mills ..... D. 1
Feathers, in bags ..... D. 1
Felt, for roofing 2
Figs, in boxes or casks 2
Figs, in drums 1
Fire-arms 1
Fire-brick 3
Fire-crackers and fire-works ..... D. 1
Fish, dried, pickled, or salted 3
Fish, fresh, prepaid 1
Flax, owner's risk of fire 1
Flaxseed, 18,000 pounds or more 3
Flaxseed, less than 18,000 pounds 2
Flour, 100 barrels and over ..... S. R.
Flour, less than 100 barrels 3
Flour, in sacks, owner's risk of wet and waste, 2,000 pounds and over 3
Flour, in sacks, owner's risk of wet and waste, less than 2,000 pounds 1
Forks, hay and manure 1
Fowls, live ..... D. 1
Fruits, dried 2
Fruits, canned 1
Fruits, 100 boxes or more 2
Fruits, green, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Furniture:
  In car loads, set up, owner's risk ..... S. R.
  Knocked down 1
  Set up and boxed ..... D. 1
Furs ..... D. 1
Forges 2

G.

Game, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Garden seeds 1
Garden roots 3
Gas fixtures, boxed 1

Ginseng 1½
Glass ware, owner's risk 1
Glue 2
Grain, in lots of 18,000 pounds and over, owner's risk of short weight ..... S. R.
Grain, in lots of less than 18,000 pounds 3
(Receipts not given for grain in bulk, nor for any number of sacks, except more or less. The company will not be responsible for any discrepancy in number of sacks thus shipped. All grain must be loaded by shipper.)
Grain cradles. (See Agricultural implements.)
Grapes, in kegs or boxes, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Grass-seed 2
Grease. (Same as lard.)
Grindstones, owner's risk 3
Groceries, assorted, not otherwise specified 2
Gum copal 1
Gum-shellac, in original packages 1
Gunny bags, in bales 3

H.

Hair, in sacks 1
Hair, pressed in bales 2
Hams and shoulders, loose 2
Hams and shoulders, packed 3
Harness 1
Hardware, not otherwise specified 2
Hats, in boxes 1
Hats, in trunks ..... D. 1
Hay presses, knocked down 1
Hay presses, set up 1½
Hay, pressed, in car loads, owner's risk of fire, loaded and unloaded by owner ..... S. R.
Hemp machines 2
Hemp, owner's risk of fire 1
Herring, in boxes or kegs 2
Hides, dry 1½
Hides, green, 1,000 pounds or more 3
Hides, green, under 1,000 pounds 2
High wines 2
High wines, in car loads 3
Hobby horses ..... D. 1
Hoes 1
Hogs, dressed, owner's risk of weather and delay of trains 2
Hogs, dressed, owner's risk of weather and delay of trains, car load 3
Hollow ware, owner's risk 1
Honey 1
Hoops and hoop poles, car load not to exceed 10 tons ..... S. R.
Hoops and hoop poles, less than car loads 3
Hoofs and horns 2
Hops 2
Horseshoes 3
Horse-rakes ..... D. 1
Household goods, not furniture, well boxed 1
Household goods, in car loads ..... S. R.
Hominy 2

I.

Ice, car loads ..... S. R.
Ice, prepaid 1
India-rubber goods, not otherwise specified 1
Indigo 1
Ink, in glass and stone 1
Ink, printing, or other, in wood 2
Iron, bar, band, or boiler 3
Iron bolts and washers 6
Iron castings, in boxes or casks 2
Iron castings, not otherwise specified, light and loose 1
Iron castings, heavy and plain 3
Iron facings 2
Iron, hoop or sheet 1
Iron nuts and rivets 3

Iron ore 2
Iron, pig 18,000 pounds or more ..... S. R.
Iron, pig, under 18,000 pounds 3
Iron pipe, gas, and water 2
Iron railing 2
Iron roofing, in boxes 3
Iron safes 1
Iron, scrap, 18,000 pounds and over ..... S. R.
Iron, scrap, in barrels or boxes, less than car load 3
Iron shutters 2
Ivory 1

J.

Japanned ware 1

K.

Kerosene, owner's risk of leakage 1
Kerosene, owner's risk of leakage, in car loads 3

L.

Lampblack 1
Lanterns 2
Lard, in car loads 3
Lard 2
Lasts 2
Lath ..... S. R.
Lead, pig 3
Lead, in bar, pipe, or sheet 1
Lead, in bar, pipe, or sheet, in casks 3
Leather, except loose 2
Leather, loose 1
Lemons and oranges, owner's risk of damage and wastage 1
Licorice 1
Lightning rods, in bundles 2
Lime, in bulk not taken.
Lime, 30 barrels or more, flour rates.
Lime in barrels under 30 barrels 3
Liquor, or liquids, in glass, owner's risk 1
Liquors, in wood, owner's risk of leakage 1
Liquids, in cans or jugs, packed in boxes 1
Liquids, in cans or jugs, not packed in kegs, or boxes, not taken.
Live stock, shipped by contract, under which company assumes no responsibility for loss, damage, or delay to the stock in car loads ..... S. R.
Less than car loads, one horse, 2,000 pounds; two horses, 3,500 pounds; three horses, 5,000 pounds; each additional horse, 1,000 pounds 1
Stallions, 4,000 pounds 1
Horned animals, 2,000 pounds each 2
Calves and sheep, less than car load, 200 pounds each, (but not in any instance less than seventy-five cents each) 1½
Hogs, less than a car load, actual weight 1½
The line will not assume any liability over one hundred dollars on horses and valuable live stock, except by special agreement.
Agents are not allowed to receive and ship such valuable horse or other animal until a proper contract or release is signed by the owner or shipper thereof.
At the above rates, the owner is to feed, water, and take care of his stock at his own expense and risk, and is to assume all risk of injury or damage that the animals may do to themselves or to each other, or which may arise from delay of trains.
Stock will only be taken by the car load, at the price fixed under the table of "special rates," when a contract is executed by the station agent and shipper, to be loaded and unloaded, watered and fed by the owner, and at his risk in all respects, except as specified in form of contract or receipt in hands of agents.
Two or three cars of stock will entitle the owner, or driver, to pass on the train with the stock, to take care of it. Four cars and upwards, one owner, two men in charge, to pass on stock train, which is the maximum number that will be passed on any train from one consignor or party. All persons thus passed are at their own risk of personal injury from any cause whatever.
The agent at the station where the stock is loaded will give no passes, but must enter on the back of the contract the name or names of the persons who are actually entitled to pass free with the stock, which is the authority for the conductor to pass them.
Agents will refuse to enter any name on contract, but those of owner or employés in charge, without regard to passes required by number of cars.

Agents of this company are not authorized to agree to forward live stock to be delivered at any specified time.
Locomotive engine and tenders, hauled in train, 35 cents per mile.
Locomotive tire 3
Looking glasses, boxed, owner's risk of breakage ..... D. 1
Lumber, common, 5,000 feet and over ..... S. R.
Lumber, hard, 25 per cent. more than common. Square and round timber not more than 25 feet long, same per M as common lumber. Over 25 feet long, 25 per cent. added. Siding, not over half inch, rated at one-half the price of common lumber. From half inch to inch, rated as one inch. No deduction made on account of lumber being dressed. 6 M lath and 10 M shingles rated as 1 M common lumber. Cedar posts, per cord of 128 cubic feet, same as 1 M common lumber. Other posts, same as 1 M hard lumber. Saw logs, same as hard lumber, owner to load.
umber either hard or common, less than 5,000 feet 3

M.

Machinery, car loads, not otherwise specified ..... S. R
Machinery in frame, owner's risk 1½
Machinery, not set up 1
Machinery, less than car load, boxed 2
Madder 2
Malt 3
Marble, in blocks, rough 3
Marble, lettered, prepaid, owner's risk 1
Marble, slab, unwrought, owner's risk 3
Matches, owner's risk 1½
Mats and rugs 1
Mattresses ..... D. 1
Measures and tubs 1
Meat, fresh, prepaid 1
Medicines 1
Melodeons, boxed, owner's risk ..... D. 1
Melons, prepaid, owner's risk 1
Metallic coffins, in nests 1
Metallic coffins, single ..... D. 1
Milestones, owner's risk of breakage 3
Mill stuffs, in bags, less than car loads 2
Mineral water 1
Molasses, owner's risk of leakage 3
Moss, in sacks 1
Moss, preserved, in bales 2
Mouldings and picture frames ..... D. 1
Musical instruments, not otherwise specified ..... D. 1
Mustard 2

N.

Nails and tacks, in boxes 2
Nails and spikes, in kegs 3
Nails, in bags 2
Nail rods 3
Nuts, in boxes or casks 1
Nuts, in sacks, owner's risk 1

O.

Oakum, in bales 2
Oil cake 3
Oil cloth 1
Oil, lard, whale, and linseed, in wood, owner's risk of leakage 2
Oil in glass, owner's risk of breakage 1
Oranges and lemons, owner's risk of damage and wastage 1
Oysters and clams 1
Ordnance and ordnance stores 2

P.

Paintings and pictures ..... D. 1
Paints in boxes and cans, not otherwise specified 2
Paints, white lead, or zinc, dry or in oil, in cans or kegs, boxed 1
Paints, white lead, or zinc, dry or in oil, in cans or kegs, not boxed 1
Palm leaves, in bales 1
Paper hangings, in boxes 1

Paper hangings, not boxed 1½
Paper, in boxes 1
Paper, printing and wrapping 2
Paper, printing and wrapping, in car loads 3
Pasteboard 2
Peaches, dried 2
Peaches, green, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Peas, in casks dried 4
Peas, green 1
Pianos, owner's risk, actual weight ..... D. 1
Pickles, in casks 2
Pickles, in glass, at owner's risk 1
Picture frames ..... D. 1
Pineapples, owner's risk 1
Pipes 1
Pitch 3
Plaster of Paris ornaments ..... D. 1
Plate glass, owner's risk breakage ..... D. 1
Plow steel 2
Plows. (See Agricultural implements.)
Pork, packed 3
Porter and ale, in glass packed 1
Post, fence. (See Lumber.)
Potatoes, in sacks or barrels 3
Potatoes, in car loads ..... S. R.
Potatoes, sweet 1
Poultry, prepaid, owner's risk 1
Powder, in company's powder car, or in fire-proof magazines, at company's convenience, magazines returned free ..... D. 1
Preserves, in glass or cans, owner's risk 1
Preserves, 100 boxes or more 2
Printing presses 1
Prunes, in casks or boxes 2
Pumice stone 1
Pumps 1
Putty 2
Pump tubing, wood 2

Q.

Quicksilver, in iron flasks 1

R.

Rags, in sacks, owner's risk 1
Rags, pressed, in bales 2
Rags, in car loads 3
Raisins, not strapped, owner's risk 1
Raisins, strapped 2
Rakes 1
Ratans 1
Refrigerators ..... D. 1
Resin 3
Rice, in bags 1
Rice, in tierces and barrels 2
Rigging 2
Roofing paper 2
Rope, in coils 2
Rubber car springs 2
Rubber packing, hose and belting 1
Rugs and mats 1

S.

Saddlery hardware 2
Saddles 1
Safes, milk, meat or bread ..... D. 1
Saleratus 3
Salt, in sacks 3
Salt, less than 30 barrels 3
Salt, 30 barrels or over ..... S. R.
Saltpeter 2
Sand, 18,000 pounds or more ..... S. R.
" under 18,000 pounds 3

Sand-paper 1
Sardines 1
Sash, window 1
Sash, glazed owner's risk ..... D. 1
Saw-logs. (See Lumber.)
Scales and scale beams, boxed 2
Scales and scale beams, not boxed ..... D. 1
School slates, boxed 2
Scythes 2
Scythe snaths 1
Scythe stones 2
Seed drills. (See Agricultural implements.)
Seeds, not otherwise specified 2
Sewing-machines, boxed ..... D. 1
Sewing-machines, not boxed, not taken.
Sheep pelts, dry 1
Sheep pelts, green, 1,000 pounds or over 2
Shingle and stave bolts, under 18,000 2
Shingles ..... S. R.
Shingle machines 1
Shoes, in boxes, owner's risk 1
Shoe blacking 2
Shoe findings 1
Shoe pegs 1
Shorts. (See Mill stuffs.)
Shovels 2
Shot, in kegs or boxes 3
Shot, in bags, owner's risk ..... D. 1
Show-cases, owner's risk ..... D. 1
Sieves 1
Sizing 1
Skins, not otherwise specified, in bales 1
Slating, roofing 3
Sleighs, boxed, owner's risk, 400 pounds each ..... D. 1
Sleighs, not boxed. (See Carriages.)
Sleigh shoes 2
Smut machines 1
Snuff 1
Soap, common 3
Soap, fancy 2
Soda 2
Soda ash 3
Sofas, 500 pounds each, owner's risk 1
Solder 2
Sorghum sugar mills 3
Sorghum syrup 3
Spades 2
Spelter 2
Spices 2
Staves and headings 3
Stationery 1
Starch 2
Steam boilers. (See Boilers.)
Steel 2
Steel springs, cast 2
Steel plow wings 2
Straw goods 1
Stone, in block, dressed or rough, in car loads, loaded and unloaded by owner ..... S. R.
Stone, less than 18,000 lbs 3
Stone ware. (See Earthenware.)
Stove pipe 1½
Stove plate ..... D. 1
Stove plate, released 1
Stoves ..... D. 1
Stoves, released 1
Stoves, in car loads, released, loaded and unloaded by owner, estimated ten tons 3
Sugar, not in bags, except maple 3
Sugar, in bags 2
Sugar, maple 2
Sugar evaporators ..... D. 1
Sugar kettles 2

T.

Tallow	3
Tar	3
Tea	1
Terra Japonica	3
Threshing machines. (See Agricultural implements.)	
Tile, drain	2
Tin plate	1
Tin ware, boxed	
Tin ware, loose	D. 1
Tobacco, cut	1
Tobacco, plug	1
Tobacco, unmanufactured, in hogsheads, or boxes	1
Tow, owner's risk of fire	3
Tool chests	1
Toys, boxed	D. 1
Trees and shrubbery, prepaid, in bales, at owner's risk	D. 1
Trees and shrubbery, prepaid, in boxes, at owner's risk	1
Trunks, empty	D. 1
Tubs	1
Turned stuff	1
Turpentine, spirits, owner's risk of leakage	2
Twine, in bales	1
Type	1
	2

U.

Umbrellas	1

V.

Varnish, owner's risk of leakage	1
Vegetables, prepaid	1
Venison, owner's risk, prepaid	1
Veneering, boxed	2
Veneering, not boxed	1
Vises	2
Vinegar	3
Vitriol, owner's risk	D. 1

W.

Wadding	D. 1
Wagon axles, iron	3
Wagon felloes, bows, spokes, and hubs	2
Wagons, common, car loads	S. R.
Wagons, in pieces, 1,200 lbs. each	1
Wagons on wheels. (See Carriages.)	
Wagons, childrens'	D. 1
Wagon skeins and boxes	2
Wax	1
Whalebone	1
Wheelbarrows	D. 1
Whips	1
Whisky, common, five barrels or more	2
Whisky, common, less than five barrels	1
White lead. (See Paints.)	
Whiting	2
Willow cuttings, owner's risk, in boxes	2
Willow cuttings, in bales	1
Willow reeds	2
Willow ware	D. 1
Wicking	D. 1
Window glass, 12 x 20 and over	2
Window glass, under 12 x 20	3
Wine, in boxes or baskets	1
Wire cloth	1
Wire	2
Wooden ware	1
Wood, in shape, unfinished	2
Woods of value, viz: mahogany, rosewood, lignum-vitæ, cherry, cedar, walnut, &c.	2
Woolen goods	1
Wool	1

Y.

Yarn, pressed and in bales 1

Z.

Zinc paints. (See paints.)
Zinc, sheet, in casks 3
Zinc, sheet or roll, not packed 1

TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

	Pounds.
Wheat, per bushel	60
Rye, per bushel	56
Corn, per bushel	56
Oats, per bushel	32
Barley, per bushel	48
Potatoes, per bushel	60
White beans, per bushel	60
Onions, per bushel	57
Malt, per bushel	38
Bran, per bushel	20
Turnips, per bushel	56
Lime, per bushel	80
Corn-meal, per bushel	48
Apples, per barrel	150
Flour and meal, per barrel	216
Common brick, per thousand	4,000
Charcoal, per bushel	22
Stone, undressed, per cubic yard	4,000
Soft lumber, pine, cottonwood, and basswood, seasoned, per thousand	3,000
Soft lumber, green, per thousand	3,500
Hard wood lumber	4,000
Shingles, per thousand	300
Lath, per thousand	500
One ton weight	2,000

SPECIAL RATES.

Distances.	Between Omaha and	Flour and meal per barrel, 100 pounds or over.	Grain and mill stuff per 100 lbs., 16,000 lbs. and over.	Soft lumber, per M, in lots of 5 M and over.	Horses and cattle, per car load.	Agricultural implements, wagons, machinery, furniture, household goods, per car load.	Salt and cement per barrel, 30 barrels and over.	Lime, brick, hay, sand and stone, per car load.
12	Papillion	$0 25	$0 13	$3 50	$18 00	$22 00	$0 35	$15 00
29	Elkhorn	40	22	5 00	35 00	42 00	55	28 00
46	Frémont	50	30	6 50	45 00	54 00	65	35 00
61	North Bend	60	40	8 00	60 00	72 00	90	45 00
78	Shell Creek	75	45	9 00	75 00	90 00	1 00	50 00
91	Columbus	90	50	10 00	90 00	100 00	1 20	60 00
109	Silver Creek	1 10	65	11 50	190 00	110 00	1 35	65 00
131	Lone Tree	1 30	70	12 50	120 00	135 00	1 60	70 00
154	Grand Island	1 40	75	14 00	130 00	145 00	1 70	75 00
171	Wood River	1 55	85	15 00	140 00	150 00	1 80	80 00
190	Kearney	1 70	95	16 00	155 00	160 00	2 00	85 00
211	Elm Creek	1 85	1 10	17 50	160 00	170 00	2 10	95 00
230	Plum Creek	2 00	1 20	19 00	180 00	175 00	2 30	100 00
250	Willow Island	2 15	1 35	21 00	190 00	180 00	2 40	104 00
268	Brady Island	2 40	1 50	23 00	200 00	185 00	2 60	110 00
290	North Platte	2 60	1 60	25 00	210 00	190 00	2 80	120 00

When shipments are made between way stations the rates are the same as from Omaha to corresponding distances. In case the distance is not exactly the same, the rates to the next greater distance west must be taken.

Pine, cottonwood, and basswood will be classed as soft lumber, and rated at 3,000 pounds per M seasoned, and 3,500 pounds per M green.

Chartered cars must not be loaded to exceed nine (9) tons.

Cars must not in any instance be loaded with over ten (10) tons, except in the shipment of flour, when one hundred (100) barrels may be loaded in one car.

MERCHANDISE RATES IN CENTS PER ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

Stations.	Omaha.			Papillion.			Elkhorn.			Frémont.			North Bend.			Shell Creek.			Columbus.			Silver Creek.			Lone Tree.			Grand Island.			Wood River.			Kearney			Elm Creek.			Plum Creek.			Willow Island.			Brady Island.		
Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1		3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Omaha																																															
Papillion	20	18	15																																												
Elkhorn	30	27	24	25	20	18																																									
Frémont	45	40	35	35	30	25	20	18	15																																						
North Bend	60	55	50	45	40	35	35	30	25	20	18	15																																			
Shell Creek	75	70	65	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	18	15																																
Columbus	90	80	70	80	70	60	65	60	55	45	40	35	35	30	25	20	18	15																												
Silver Creek	100	90	80	90	80	70	70	70	60	70	60	50	60	50	40	40	30	25	25	20	18																										
Lone Tree	115	100	90	100	85	75	90	80	70	85	70	60	70	60	50	60	45	35	45	35	25	35	30	25																						
Grand Island	130	115	100	115	100	90	110	95	80	100	85	70	90	75	65	75	65	50	65	45	35	45	35	30	35	30	25																		
Wood River	140	125	110	125	110	100	115	100	90	110	95	85	105	90	75	95	80	65	80	65	50	65	55	40	50	40	30	35	30	25														
Kearney	150	135	120	135	120	105	125	110	95	115	100	90	110	95	85	105	90	80	100	85	70	90	75	60	65	60	50	50	40	35	35	30	25											
Elm Creek	165	150	135	150	135	120	135	125	110	125	115	100	120	110	95	115	105	90	110	95	85	100	85	70	75	65	55	65	50	40	50	40	35	35	30	25								
Plum Creek	175	160	145	160	150	140	145	135	125	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	100	120	105	95	110	95	85	85	75	65	75	65	55	65	55	45	45	35	30	30	25	20					
Willow Island	185	170	155	170	160	150	155	145	135	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	115	105	120	105	95	100	85	75	85	75	65	75	65	55	65	55	45	45	35	30	30	25	20			
Brady Island	195	180	165	185	175	165	165	155	145	155	145	135	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	125	115	130	115	105	115	100	85	100	85	75	85	75	65	75	65	55	60	45	35	45	35	30	30	25	20		
North Platte	210	195	180	195	185	175	175	165	155	165	155	145	160	150	140	155	145	135	150	135	125	140	125	115	130	115	100	115	100	85	100	85	75	90	75	65	75	60	50	60	45	35	45	35	30	35	30	25

The foregoing tariff supersedes all previous issues. The company reserves the right to make at its pleasure any change in the rates and classification here given.

SAMUEL B. REED,
General Superintendent.
W. SNYDER,
General Freight Agent.

Union Pacific Railroad special freight tariff, to take effect Monday, June 24, 1867.

Distances.	Between Omaha and—	MERCHANDISE PER 100 POUNDS.			Flour and meal per barrel, 100 barrels or over.	Grain and mill stuff, per 100 pounds, 18,000 pounds and over.	Soft lumber, per M, in lots of 5 M and over.	Horses and cattle, per car load.	Agricultural implements, wagons, machinery, furniture, household goods, per car load.	Salt and cement per barrel, 30 barrels and over.	Lime, brick, hay, sand, and stone, per car load.
		First class.	Second class.	Third class.							
12	Papillion	$0 20	$0 18	$0 15	$0 25	$0 13	$3 50	$18 00	$22 00	$0 35	$15 00
29	Elkhorn	30	27	24	40	22	5 00	35 00	42 00	55	28 00
46	Fremont	45	40	35	50	30	6 50	45 00	54 00	65	35 00
61	North Bend	60	55	50	60	40	8 00	60 00	72 00	90	45 00
76	Shell Creek	75	70	65	75	45	9 00	75 00	90 00	1 00	50 00
91	Columbus	90	80	70	90	50	10 00	90 00	100 00	1 20	60 00
109	Silver Creek	1 00	90	80	1 10	65	11 50	100 00	110 00	1 35	65 00
131	Lone Tree	1 15	1 00	90	1 30	70	12 50	120 00	135 00	1 60	70 00
153	Grand Island	1 30	1 15	1 00	1 40	75	14 00	130 00	145 00	1 70	75 00
171	Wood River	1 40	1 25	1 10	1 55	85	15 00	140 00	150 00	1 80	80 00
190	Kearney	1 50	1 35	1 20	1 70	95	16 00	155 00	160 00	2 00	85 00
211	Elm Creek	1 65	1 50	1 35	1 85	1 10	17 50	160 00	170 00	2 10	95 00
230	Plum Creek	1 75	1 60	1 45	2 00	1 20	19 00	180 00	175 00	2 30	100 00
250	Willow Island	1 85	1 70	1 55	2 15	1 35	21 00	190 00	180 00	2 40	104 00
268	Brady Island	1 95	1 80	1 65	2 40	1 50	23 00	200 00	185 00	2 60	110 00
290	North Platte	2 10	1 95	1 80	2 60	1 60	25 00	210 00	190 00	2 80	120 00
306	O'Fallon	2 25	2 10	1 95	2 80	1 70	26 50	220 00	200 00	3 00	130 00
322	Alkali	2 40	2 25	2 10	3 00	1 80	28 00	230 00	205 00	3 20	140 00
341	Ogallala	2 55	2 40	2 25	3 20	1 95	30 00	240 00	215 00	3 40	150 00
360	Big Spring	2 70	2 55	2 40	3 40	2 05	31 50	250 00	220 00	3 60	160 00
377	Julesburg	2 85	2 70	2 55	3 60	2 20	33 00	260 00	230 00	3 80	170 00

Subject to the rules, conditions, and classifications of local freight tariff of March 10, 1867.

When shipments are made between way stations the rates are the same as from Omaha to corresponding distances. In case the distance is not exactly the same, the rates to the next greater distance west must be taken. Pine, cottonwood, and basswood will be classed as soft lumber, and rated at 3,000 pounds per M seasoned and 3,500 pounds per M green. Chartered cars must not be loaded to exceed nine tons.

Cars must not in any instance be loaded with over ten tons, except in the shipment of flour, when one hundred barrels may be loaded in one car.

W. SNYDER, *Superintendent.*

Union Pacific Railroad special freight tariff, to take effect Monday, May 11, 1868.

	Between Omaha and—	MERCHANDISE, PER 100 POUNDS. First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Flour and meal, per barrel, 100 barels or over.	Potatoes, onions, grain and mill stuff, per 100 pounds, 18,000 pounds and over.	Soft lumber, per M, in lots of five M or over.	Horses and cattle, per car load.	Agricultural Implements, wagons, machinery, furniture, household goods, per car load.	Salt and cement, per barrel, 30 barrels and over.	Lime, brick, hay, sand, and stone, per car load.	Coal, car load, per ton.
12	Papillion	$0 18	$0 15	$0 12	$0 15	$0 08	$2 75	$15 00	$20 00	$0 25	$12 00	$1 20
29	Elkhorn	25	20	15	25	15	4 00	25 00	30 00	40	20 00	2 00
35	Dimonds	30	25	20	30	18	4 50	30 00	35 00	50	25 00	2 50
46	Fremont	40	35	30	35	20	5 00	40 00	45 00	55	30 00	3 00
61	North Bend	50	45	40	40	25	6 00	50 00	55 00	70	35 00	3 50
76	Shell Creek	60	50	45	45	30	7 00	60 00	65 00	85	40 00	4 00
91	Columbus	70	60	50	50	35	8 00	70 00	75 00	1 00	45 00	4 50
109	Silver Creek	80	70	60	60	40	9 00	75 00	80 00	1 15	47 00	4 70
120	Clark's	85	75	65	70	45	9 50	80 00	85 00	1 20	50 00	5 00
131	Lone Tree	90	80	70	80	50	10 00	90 00	95 00	1 25	52 00	5 20
142	Chapman's	95	85	75	90	55	10 50	95 00	100 00	1 30	55 00	5 50
153	Grand Island	1 00	90	80	1 00	60	11 00	100 00	105 00	1 40	57 00	5 70
171	Wood River	1 10	1 00	90	1 10	65	12 00	105 00	110 00	1 55	60 00	6 00
190	Kearney	1 20	1 10	1 00	1 20	70	13 00	110 00	115 00	1 65	62 00	6 20
211	Elm Creek	1 30	1 20	1 10	1 30	75	14 00	120 00	122 00	1 80	65 00	6 50
230	Plum Creek	1 40	1 30	1 20	1 40	80	15 00	130 00	130 00	1 90	70 00	7 00
250	Willow Island	1 50	1 40	1 30	1 50	85	16 00	140 00	135 00	2 00	75 00	7 50
268	Brady Island	1 60	1 50	1 40	1 60	90	17 00	150 00	140 00	2 10	80 00	8 00
280	McPherson	1 65	1 55	1 45	1 70	95	17 50	155 00	145 00	2 20	85 00	8 50
290	North Platte	1 70	1 60	1 50	1 80	1 00	18 00	160 00	150 00	2 25	90 00	9 00
306	O'Fallon	1 80	1 65	1 55	1 90	1 05	18 50	165 00	155 00	2 40	95 00	9 50
322	Alkali	1 90	1 75	1 60	2 00	1 10	19 00	170 00	160 00	2 50	100 00	10 00
341	Ogallala	2 00	1 85	1 70	2 10	1 15	19 50	175 00	165 00	2 60	105 00	10 50
360	Big Spring	2 10	1 95	1 80	2 20	1 20	20 00	180 00	170 00	2 70	110 00	11 00
377	Julesburg	2 20	2 05	1 90	2 30	1 30	20 50	185 00	175 00	2 80	115 00	11 50
397	Lodge Pole	2 30	2 15	2 00	2 40	1 40	21 50	190 00	180 00	2 90	120 00	12 00
414	Sidney	2 40	2 25	2 10	2 50	1 50	22 00	195 00	185 00	3 00	130 00	13 00
433	Potter	2 50	2 35	2 20	2 60	1 60	22 50	200 00	190 00	3 10	140 00	14 00
451	Antelope	2 60	2 45	2 30	2 70	1 70	23 00	210 00	195 00	3 20	150 00	15 00
473	Pine Bluff	2 75	2 60	2 40	2 80	1 80	23 50	220 00	200 00	3 30	160 00	16 00
496	Hill's Dale	2 90	2 70	2 45	2 90	1 90	24 00	230 00	210 00	3 40	170 00	17 00
516	Cheyenne	3 00	2 75	2 50	3 00	2 00	25 00	240 00	220 00	3 50	180 00	18 00
518	Fort Russell	3 05	2 80	2 55	3 10	2 05	26 50	248 00	228 00	3 65	188 00	18 80
522	Hazard	3 10	2 85	2 60	3 10	2 05	26 50	248 00	230 00	3 65	188 00	18 80
535	Granite Cañon	3 20	2 95	2 70	3 25	2 15	27 50	255 00	240 00	3 75	190 00	19 00
548	Sherman	3 30	3 05	2 80	3 45	2 25	28 50	265 00	250 00	3 85	195 00	19 50
563	Red Butte	3 40	3 15	2 90	3 60	2 35	29 50	275 00	255 00	3 95	200 00	20 00
570	Fort Sanders	3 50	3 25	3 00	3 75	2 40	30 00	280 00	260 00	4 00	205 00	20 50
572	Laramie	3 50	3 25	3 00	3 75	2 40	30 00	280 00	260 00	4 00	205 00	20 50

Subject to the rules, conditions, and classifications of local freight tariff of February 10, 1868, but agents will be governed entirely by the above rates.

When shipments are made between way stations the rates are the same as from Omaha to corresponding distances. In case the distance is not exactly the same the rates to the next greater distance west must be taken. Pine, cottonwood, and basswood will be classed as soft lumber, and rated at 3,000 pounds per M, seasoned, and 3,500 per M, green. Chartered cars must not be loaded to exceed nine tons.

Cars must not, in any instance, be loaded with over ten tons, except in the shipment of flour, when one hundred barrels may be loaded in one car.

W. SNYDER, *General Superintendent.*
H. M. HOXIE, *Assistant Superintendent.*
S. H. H. CLARK, *General Freight Agent.*

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Benton—to take effect Monday, July 27, 1868.

Distances.	Stations.	Omaha.			Papillion.			Elkhorn.			Valley.			Fremont.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	...	...	...	18	15	12	25	20	15	30	25	20	40	35	30
12	Papillion	18	15	12	...	...	...	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20
29	Elkhorn	25	20	18	20	18	15	...	...	...	12	10	8	20	18	15
35	Valley	30	25	20	25	20	18	12	10	8	...	...	...	18	15	12
46	Fremont	40	35	30	30	25	20	20	18	15	18	15	12	...	...	...
62	North Bend	50	45	40	45	40	35	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15
76	Shell Creek	60	50	45	55	45	40	40	35	30	35	30	25	25	20	18
92	Columbus	70	60	50	65	55	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30
109	Silver Creek	80	70	60	75	65	55	65	55	45	60	50	40	50	45	40
120	Clark's	85	75	65	80	70	60	70	60	50	70	60	50	60	50	45
132	Lone Tree	90	80	70	85	75	65	75	65	55	75	65	55	65	55	50
142	Chapman's	95	85	75	90	80	70	80	70	60	80	70	60	75	65	55
154	Grand Island	100	90	80	95	85	75	85	75	65	85	75	65	80	70	60
172	Wood River	110	100	90	105	95	85	95	85	75	95	85	75	90	80	70
191	Kearney	120	110	100	115	105	95	105	95	85	105	95	85	100	90	80
212	Elm Creek	130	120	110	125	115	105	115	105	95	115	105	95	110	100	90
230	Plum Creek	140	130	120	135	125	115	125	115	105	125	115	105	120	110	100
251	Willow Island	150	140	130	145	135	125	135	125	115	135	125	115	130	120	110
268	Brady Island	160	150	140	155	145	135	145	135	125	145	135	125	140	130	120
280	McPherson	165	155	145	160	150	140	150	140	130	150	140	130	145	135	125
291	North Platte	170	160	150	165	155	145	155	145	135	155	145	135	150	140	130
308	O'Fallon	180	165	155	175	160	150	165	155	145	165	155	145	160	150	140
322	Alkali	190	175	160	185	170	155	175	160	150	175	160	150	170	155	145
342	Ogallala	200	185	170	195	180	165	185	170	155	185	170	155	180	165	150
360	Big Spring	210	195	180	205	190	175	195	180	165	195	180	165	190	175	160
377	Julesburg	220	205	190	215	200	185	205	190	175	205	190	175	200	185	170
397	Lodge Pole	230	215	200	225	210	195	215	200	185	215	200	185	210	195	180
414	Sidney	240	225	210	235	220	205	225	210	195	225	210	195	220	205	190
433	Potter	250	235	220	245	230	215	235	220	205	235	220	205	230	215	200
451	Antelope	260	245	230	255	240	225	245	230	215	245	230	215	240	225	210
473	Pine Bluff	275	260	240	270	255	235	260	245	225	260	245	225	250	235	220
496	Hill's Dale	290	270	250	285	265	245	275	255	235	275	255	235	265	245	225
516	Cheyenne	300	280	260	295	275	255	285	265	245	285	265	245	275	255	235
518	Fort Russell	305	285	265	300	280	260	290	270	250	290	270	250	280	260	240
522	Hazard	310	285	265	300	280	260	290	270	250	290	270	250	280	260	240
535	Granite Cañon	320	295	270	315	290	265	305	280	255	305	280	255	290	270	250
549	Sherman	330	305	280	325	300	275	315	290	265	315	290	265	300	280	260
564	Red Butte	340	315	290	335	320	285	325	300	275	325	300	275	305	285	265
570	Fort Sanders	350	325	300	345	320	295	335	310	285	335	310	285	320	295	270
572	Laramie City	350	325	300	345	320	295	335	310	285	335	310	285	320	295	270
586	Wyoming	360	335	310	355	330	305	345	320	295	345	320	295	330	305	280
598	Lookout	365	340	315	360	335	310	350	325	300	350	325	300	335	310	285
610	Evans	370	345	320	365	340	315	355	330	305	355	330	305	345	320	295
622	Rock Creek	375	350	325	370	345	320	360	335	310	360	335	310	355	330	305
638	Como	385	360	335	380	355	330	370	345	320	370	345	320	365	340	315
645	Medicine Bow	390	365	340	385	360	335	375	350	325	375	350	325	370	345	320
654	Carbon	395	370	345	390	365	340	380	355	330	380	355	330	375	350	325
666	Percy	405	380	355	400	375	350	390	365	340	390	365	340	380	355	330
679	St. Mary	415	390	365	410	385	360	400	375	350	400	375	350	385	360	335
693	Benton	425	400	375	420	395	370	410	385	360	410	385	360	395	370	345

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Benton, &c.—Continued.

Distances.	Stations.	North Bend.			Shell Creek.			Columbus.			Silver Creek.			Clark's.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	50	45	40	60	50	45	70	60	50	80	70	60	85	75	65
12	Papillion	45	40	35	55	45	40	65	55	45	75	65	55	80	70	60
29	Elkhorn	30	25	20	40	35	30	50	45	40	65	55	45	70	60	50
35	Valley	25	20	18	35	30	25	45	40	35	60	50	40	70	60	50
46	Fremont	20	18	15	25	20	18	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	50	45
62	North Bend				20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25	50	45	40
76	Shell Creek	20	18	15				20	18	15	30	25	20	40	35	30
92	Columbus	25	20	18	20	18	15				20	18	15	25	20	18
109	Silver Creek	35	30	25	30	25	20	20	18	15				18	15	12
120	Clark's	50	45	40	40	35	30	25	20	18	18	15	12			
132	Lone Tree	60	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30	25	20	15	18	15	12
142	Chapman's	65	55	50	55	50	45	45	40	35	30	25	20	25	20	15
154	Grand Island	70	60	55	65	55	50	55	50	45	40	35	30	30	25	20
172	Wood River	80	70	60	75	65	55	65	55	50	55	50	45	45	40	35
191	Kearney	90	80	70	85	75	65	75	65	55	65	55	50	60	50	45
212	Elm Creek	100	90	80	95	85	75	85	75	65	75	65	55	70	60	50
230	Plum Creek	110	100	90	105	95	85	95	85	75	85	75	65	80	70	60
251	Willow Island	120	110	100	115	105	95	105	95	85	95	85	75	90	80	70
268	Brady Island	130	120	110	125	115	105	115	105	95	105	95	85	100	90	80
280	McPherson	135	125	115	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90	105	95	85
291	North Platte	140	130	120	135	125	115	125	115	105	115	105	95	110	100	90
308	O'Fallon	150	140	130	145	135	125	135	125	115	125	115	105	120	110	100
322	Alkali	160	150	140	150	140	130	145	135	125	135	125	115	130	120	110
342	Ogallala	170	160	145	160	150	140	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120
360	Big Spring	180	165	155	170	160	150	160	150	140	150	140	130	145	135	125
377	Julesburg	190	175	160	180	165	155	170	160	150	160	150	140	155	145	135
397	Lodge Pole	200	185	170	190	175	160	180	165	155	170	160	150	165	155	145
414	Sidney	210	195	180	200	185	170	190	175	160	180	165	155	175	165	155
433	Potter	220	205	190	210	195	180	200	185	170	195	180	165	190	175	160
451	Antelope	230	215	200	220	205	190	210	195	180	200	185	170	195	180	165
473	Pine Bluff	240	225	210	235	220	205	225	210	195	215	200	185	210	195	180
496	Hill's Dale	255	235	215	245	225	210	235	220	205	225	210	195	220	205	190
516	Cheyenne	265	245	225	255	235	220	245	225	210	235	220	205	230	215	200
518	Fort Russell	270	250	230	260	240	225	250	230	215	240	225	210	235	220	205
522	Hazard	270	250	230	260	240	225	250	230	215	240	225	210	235	220	205
535	Granite Cañon	280	260	240	270	250	230	260	240	225	250	230	215	245	225	210
549	Sherman	290	270	250	280	260	240	270	250	230	260	240	225	250	235	220
564	Red Butte	295	275	255	285	265	245	275	255	240	270	250	230	260	245	225
570	Fort Sanders	305	280	260	295	275	255	285	265	250	275	255	240	265	250	235
572	Laramie City	305	280	260	295	275	255	285	265	250	275	255	240	265	250	235
586	Wyoming	315	290	265	305	280	260	295	275	260	285	265	250	275	260	245
598	Lookout	325	300	275	315	290	270	305	280	265	290	270	255	280	265	250
610	Evans	330	305	280	325	300	275	310	285	270	295	275	260	290	270	255
622	Rock Creek	340	315	290	330	305	280	320	295	275	305	285	270	295	275	260
638	Como	355	330	305	340	315	290	330	305	285	320	295	275	310	290	270
645	Medicine Bow	360	335	310	350	325	300	335	310	290	325	300	280	315	295	275
654	Carbon	365	340	315	355	330	305	340	315	295	330	305	285	320	300	280
666	Percy	370	345	320	365	340	315	355	330	310	340	315	295	330	310	290
679	St. Mary	375	350	325	370	345	325	360	335	315	350	325	305	340	320	300
693	Benton	385	360	335	375	350	330	365	345	325	360	335	315	355	330	310

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Benton, &c.—Continued.

Stations.	Lone Tree.			Chapman's.			Grand Island			Wood River.			Kearney.		
Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Omaha	90	80	70	95	85	75	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100
Papillion	85	75	65	90	80	70	95	85	75	105	95	85	115	105	95
Elkhorn	75	65	55	80	70	60	85	75	65	95	85	75	105	95	85
Valley	75	65	55	80	70	60	85	75	65	95	85	75	105	95	85
Fremont	65	55	50	75	65	50	80	70	60	90	80	70	100	90	80
North Bend	60	50	45	65	55	55	70	60	55	80	70	60	90	80	70
Shell Creek	50	45	40	55	50	45	65	55	50	75	65	55	85	75	65
Columbus	40	35	30	45	40	35	55	50	45	65	55	50	75	65	55
Silver Creek	25	20	15	30	25	20	40	35	30	55	50	45	65	55	50
Clark's	18	15	12	25	20	15	30	25	20	45	40	35	60	50	45
Lone Tree	....	....	....	18	15	12	25	20	15	40	35	30	50	45	40
Chapman's	18	15	12	....	....	....	18	15	12	30	25	20	45	40	35
Grand Island	25	20	15	18	15	12	....	....	....	20	18	15	35	30	25
Wood River	40	35	30	30	25	20	20	18	15	....	....	....	25	20	15
Kearney	50	45	40	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	15	....	....	....
Elm Creek	65	55	50	55	50	45	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	15
Plum Creek	75	65	55	70	60	50	60	55	45	50	45	40	35	30	25
Willow Island	85	75	65	80	70	60	75	65	55	65	60	50	50	45	40
Brady Island	95	85	75	90	80	70	85	75	65	75	65	55	65	55	45
McPherson	100	90	80	95	85	75	90	80	70	80	70	60	70	60	50
North Platte	105	95	85	100	90	80	95	85	75	85	75	65	75	65	55
O'Fallon	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85	95	85	75	85	75	65
Alkali	125	115	105	115	105	95	110	100	90	100	90	80	90	80	70
Ogallala	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80
Big Spring	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90
Julesburg	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120	130	120	110	120	110	100
Lodge Pole	160	150	140	155	145	135	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110
Sidney	170	160	150	165	155	145	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120
Potter	180	165	155	175	160	150	165	155	145	155	145	135	145	135	125
Antelope	190	175	160	185	170	155	175	160	150	165	155	145	155	145	135
Pine Bluff	200	185	170	195	180	165	190	175	160	180	165	155	170	160	150
Hill's Dale	215	200	185	210	195	180	205	190	175	195	180	165	180	165	155
Cheyenne	225	210	195	220	205	190	215	200	185	205	190	175	195	180	165
Fort Russell	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	205	190	210	195	180	200	185	170
Hazard	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	205	190	210	195	180	200	185	170
Granite Cañon	235	220	205	230	215	200	225	210	195	215	200	185	205	190	180
Sherman	245	230	215	235	220	205	230	215	200	220	205	180	210	195	185
Red Butte	250	235	220	245	230	215	240	225	210	230	215	200	220	205	190
Fort Sanders	255	240	230	250	235	225	245	230	220	235	220	210	225	210	200
Laramie City	255	240	230	250	235	225	245	230	220	235	220	210	225	210	200
Wyoming	265	250	240	255	245	235	250	240	230	240	230	220	230	220	210
Lookout	275	260	245	265	250	240	260	245	235	250	235	225	240	230	220
Evans	280	265	250	275	260	245	265	250	240	255	240	230	250	235	225
Rock Creek	290	270	255	280	265	250	275	260	245	265	250	235	255	240	230
Como	300	280	265	290	270	255	280	265	250	275	260	245	265	250	235
Medicine Bow	305	285	270	295	275	265	290	270	260	280	265	250	270	255	245
Carbon	315	295	275	305	285	270	295	280	265	285	270	255	275	260	250
Percy	325	305	285	315	295	280	305	290	275	295	280	265	285	270	255
St. Mary	335	315	295	325	305	290	315	300	285	305	290	275	295	280	260
Benton	345	325	305	325	315	300	325	310	295	315	300	285	305	290	275

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Benton, &c.—Continued.

Distance.	Stations.	Elm Creek.			Plum Creek.			Willow Island.			Brady Island.			McPherson.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3		2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	140	165	155	145
12	Papillion	125	115	105	135	125	115	145	135	125	155	145	135	160	150	140
29	Elkhorn	115	105	95	125	115	105	135	125	115	145	135	125	150	140	130
35	Valley	115	105	95	125	115	105	135	125	115	145	135	125	150	140	130
46	Fremont	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120	145	135	125
62	North Bend	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110	135	125	115
76	Shell Creek	95	85	75	105	95	85	115	105	95	125	115	105	130	120	110
92	Columbus	85	75	65	95	85	75	105	95	85	115	105	95	120	110	100
109	Silver Creek	75	65	55	85	75	65	95	85	75	105	95	85	110	100	90
120	Clark's	70	60	50	80	70	60	90	80	70	100	90	80	105	95	85
132	Lone Tree	65	55	50	75	65	55	85	75	65	95	85	75	100	90	80
142	Chapman's	55	50	45	70	60	50	80	70	60	90	80	70	95	85	75
154	Grand Island	45	40	35	60	55	45	75	65	55	85	75	65	90	80	70
172	Wood River	35	30	25	50	45	40	65	60	50	75	65	55	80	70	60
191	Kearney	25	20	15	35	30	25	55	45	40	65	55	45	70	60	50
212	Elm Creek	.....	.....	.....	25	20	15	35	30	25	50	45	40	60	50	45
230	Plum Creek	25	20	15	.....	.....	.....	25	20	15	35	30	25	45	40	35
251	Willow Island	35	30	25	25	20	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	30	25	20
268	Brady Island	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	18	15	12
280	McPherson	60	50	45	45	40	35	30	25	20	18	15	12	.....	.....	.....
291	North Platte	65	55	50	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	18	15	12
308	O'Fallon	75	65	55	65	55	50	50	45	40	40	35	30	25	20	15
322	Alkali	80	70	60	75	65	55	60	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30
342	Ogallala	90	80	70	80	70	60	70	60	50	60	50	45	50	45	40
360	Big Spring	100	90	80	90	80	70	80	70	60	75	65	55	60	50	45
377	Julesburg	110	100	90	100	90	80	90	80	70	85	75	65	75	65	55
397	Lodge Pole	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80	90	80	70	85	75	65
414	Sidney	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80	95	85	75
433	Potter	135	125	115	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90	105	95	85
451	Antelope	145	135	125	140	130	120	130	120	110	120	110	100	115	105	95
473	Pine Bluff	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110	125	115	105
496	Hill's Dale	170	155	145	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120	135	125	115
516	Cheyenne	185	170	155	170	160	150	160	150	140	150	140	130	145	135	125
518	Fort Russell	190	175	160	175	165	155	165	155	145	155	145	135	150	140	130
522	Hazard	190	175	160	175	165	155	165	155	145	155	145	135	150	140	130
535	Granite Cañon	195	180	165	185	170	160	170	160	150	160	150	140	155	145	135
549	Sherman	200	185	175	190	175	165	175	165	155	165	155	145	160	150	140
564	Red Butte	210	195	185	200	185	175	185	175	165	175	165	155	170	160	150
570	Fort Sanders	215	200	190	205	190	180	200	185	170	190	175	160	185	170	155
572	Laramie City	215	200	190	205	190	180	200	185	170	190	175	160	185	170	155
586	Wyoming	220	210	200	210	200	190	205	190	180	200	185	170	195	180	165
598	Lookout	230	220	210	215	205	195	210	195	185	205	190	175	200	185	170
610	Evans	240	225	215	225	210	200	220	205	190	200	195	180	205	190	175
622	Rock Creek	345	230	220	239	215	205	225	210	195	215	200	185	210	195	180
638	Como	255	240	230	240	225	210	235	220	205	225	210	195	220	205	190
645	Medicine Bow	260	245	235	245	230	215	240	225	210	230	215	200	225	210	195
654	Carbon	265	250	240	250	235	220	245	230	215	235	220	205	230	215	200
666	Percy	275	260	245	260	245	230	255	240	225	245	230	215	240	225	210
679	St. Mary	285	270	255	270	255	240	265	250	235	253	240	225	250	235	220
693	Benton	295	280	265	280	265	250	275	260	245	263	250	235	260	245	230

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Benton, &c.—Continued.

Distance.	Stations.	North Platte.			O'Fallon.			Alkali.			Ogallala.			Big Spring.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	170	160	150	180	165	155	190	175	160	200	185	170	210	195	180
12	Papallion	165	155	145	175	160	150	185	170	155	195	180	165	205	190	175
29	Elkhorn	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	160	150	185	170	155	195	180	165
35	Valley	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	160	150	185	170	155	195	180	165
46	Fremont	150	140	130	160	150	140	170	155	145	180	165	150	190	175	160
62	North Bend	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	140	170	160	145	180	165	145
76	Shell Creek	135	125	115	145	135	125	150	140	130	160	150	140	170	160	150
92	Columbus	125	115	105	135	125	115	145	135	125	150	140	130	160	150	130
109	Silver Creek	115	105	95	125	115	105	135	125	115	145	135	125	150	140	130
120	Clark's	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120	145	135	125
132	Lone Tree	105	95	85	115	105	95	125	115	105	130	120	110	140	130	120
142	Chapman's	100	90	80	110	100	90	115	105	95	125	115	105	135	125	115
154	Grand Island	95	85	75	105	95	85	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110
172	Wood River	85	75	65	95	85	75	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100
191	Kearney	75	65	55	85	75	65	90	80	70	100	90	80	110	100	90
212	Elm Creek	65	55	50	75	65	55	80	70	60	90	80	70	100	90	80
230	Plum Creek	55	50	45	65	55	50	75	65	55	80	70	60	90	80	70
251	Willow Island	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	50	45	70	60	50	80	70	60
268	Brady Island	25	20	15	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	50	45	75	65	55
280	McPherson	18	15	12	25	20	15	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	50	45
291	North Platte	....	....	....	18	15	12	25	20	15	45	40	35	55	45	40
308	O'Fallon	18	15	12	....	....	....	20	18	15	30	25	20	45	40	35
322	Alkali	25	20	15	20	18	15	....	....	....	25	20	18	35	30	25
342	Ogallala	45	40	35	30	25	20	25	20	18	....	....	....	25	20	18
360	Big Spring	55	45	40	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	18	....	....	....
377	Julesburg	70	60	50	55	50	45	50	45	35	35	30	25	25	20	18
397	Lodge Pole	80	70	60	70	60	50	60	50	45	50	45	40	35	30	25
414	Sidney	90	80	70	80	70	60	75	65	55	60	50	45	45	40	35
433	Potter	95	85	75	90	80	70	85	75	65	70	60	50	60	50	45
451	Antelope	105	95	85	95	85	75	90	80	70	80	70	60	70	60	50
473	Pine Bluff	115	105	95	110	100	90	100	90	80	90	80	70	80	70	60
496	Hill's Dale	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	105	95	85	90	80	70
516	Cheyenne	140	130	120	130	120	110	125	115	105	115	105	95	105	95	85
518	Fort Russell	145	135	125	135	125	115	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90
522	Hazard	145	135	125	135	125	115	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90
535	Granite Cañon	150	140	130	140	130	120	135	125	115	125	115	105	115	105	95
549	Sherman	155	145	135	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110	120	110	100
564	Red Butte	165	155	145	160	150	135	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110
570	Fort Sanders	180	165	150	170	160	145	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120
572	Laramie City	180	165	150	170	160	145	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120
586	Wyoming	190	175	160	180	170	155	170	160	150	160	150	140	150	140	130
598	Lookout	195	180	165	185	175	160	175	165	155	165	155	145	155	145	135
610	Evans	200	185	170	190	180	165	180	170	160	170	160	150	160	150	140
622	Rock Creek	205	190	175	195	185	170	185	175	165	175	165	155	165	155	145
638	Como	215	200	185	205	195	180	195	185	175	185	175	165	175	165	155
645	Medicine Bow	220	205	190	210	200	185	200	190	180	190	180	170	180	170	160
654	Carbon	225	210	195	215	205	190	205	195	185	195	185	175	185	175	165
666	Percy	235	220	205	225	215	200	215	205	195	205	195	185	195	185	175
679	St. Mary	245	230	215	235	225	210	225	215	205	215	205	195	205	195	185
683	Benton	255	240	225	245	235	220	235	225	215	225	215	205	215	205	195

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Benton, &c.—Continued.

Distance.	Stations.	Julesburg.			Lodge Pole.			Sidney.			Potter.			Antelope.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	220	205	190	230	215	200	240	225	210	250	235	220	260	245	230
12	Papillion	215	200	185	225	210	195	235	220	205	245	230	215	255	240	225
29	Elkhorn	205	190	175	215	200	185	225	210	195	235	220	205	245	230	215
35	Valley	205	190	175	215	200	185	225	210	195	235	220	205	245	230	215
46	Frémont	200	185	170	210	195	180	220	205	19	230	215	200	240	225	210
62	North Bend	190	175	160	20	185	170	210	195	180	22	205	190	230	215	200
76	Shell Creek	180	165	155	190	175	160	200	185	170	210	195	180	220	205	190
92	Columbus	170	160	15	180	165	155	190	175	160	200	185	170	210	195	180
109	Silver Creek	160	150	140	170	160	150	180	165	155	195	180	165	200	185	170
120	Clark's	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	165	155	190	175	160	195	180	165
132	Lone Tree	150	140	130	160	150	140	170	160	150	180	165	155	190	175	160
142	Chapman's	145	135	125	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	160	150	185	170	155
154	Grand Island	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	140	165	155	145	175	160	150
172	Wood River	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130	155	145	135	165	155	145
191	Kearney	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120	145	135	125	155	145	135
212	Elm Creek	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110	135	125	115	145	135	125
230	Plum Creek	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120
251	Willow Island	90	80	70	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110
268	Brady Island	85	75	65	90	80	70	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100
280	McPherson	75	65	55	85	75	65	95	85	75	105	95	85	115	105	95
291	North Platte	70	60	50	80	70	60	90	80	70	95	85	75	105	95	85
308	O'Fallon	55	50	45	70	60	50	80	70	6	90	80	70	95	85	75
322	Alkali	50	45	35	60	50	45	75	65	55	85	75	65	90	80	70
342	Ogallala	35	30	25	50	45	40	60	50	45	70	60	50	80	70	60
360	Big Spring	25	20	18	35	30	25	45	40	35	60	50	45	70	60	50
377	Julesburg	.....	.....	.....	25	20	18	35	30	25	50	45	40	60	50	45
397	Lodge Pole	25	20	18	.....	.....	.....	25	20	18	35	30	25	50	45	40
414	Sidney	35	30	25	25	20	18	.....	.....	.....	25	20	18	35	35	25
433	Potter	50	45	40	35	30	25	25	20	18	.....	.....	.....	25	20	18
451	Antelope	60	50	45	50	45	40	35	30	25	25	20	18	.....	.....	.....
473	Pine Bluff	75	65	55	65	55	45	50	45	40	35	30	25	25	20	18
496	Hill's Dale	85	75	65	75	65	55	60	55	50	55	45	35	40	35	30
516	Cheyenne	95	85	75	85	75	65	75	65	55	65	55	45	55	45	35
518	Fort Russell	100	90	80	90	80	70	80	70	60	70	60	50	60	50	40
522	Hazard	100	90	80	90	80	70	80	70	60	7	60	50	60	50	40
535	Granite Cañon	105	95	85	95	85	75	85	75	65	75	65	55	65	55	45
549	Sherman	110	10	90	100	9	80	95	85	76	85	75	65	75	65	55
564	Red Butte	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80	90	80	70	85	75	65
570	Fort Sanders	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80	90	80	70
572	Laramie City	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80	90	80	70
586	Wyoming	140	130	120	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80
598	Lookout	145	135	125	135	125	115	125	115	105	115	105	95	105	95	85
610	Evans	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90
522	Rock Creek	155	145	135	145	135	125	135	125	115	125	115	105	115	105	95
638	Como	165	155	145	155	145	135	145	135	125	135	125	115	125	115	105
645	Medicine Bow	170	160	150	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110
654	Carbon	175	165	155	165	155	145	155	145	135	145	135	125	135	125	115
666	Percy	185	175	165	175	165	155	165	155	145	155	145	135	145	135	125
679	St. Mary	195	185	175	185	175	165	175	165	155	165	155	145	155	145	135
693	Benton	205	195	185	195	185	175	185	175	165	175	165	155	165	155	145

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Benton, &c.—Continued.

Distance.	Stations.	Pine Bluff.			Hill's Dale.			Cheyenne.			Fort Russell.			Hazard.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	275	260	240	290	270	250	300	280	260	305	286	265	310	285	265
12	Papillion	270	255	235	285	265	245	295	275	255	300	280	260	300	280	260
19	Elkhorn	260	245	225	275	255	235	285	265	245	290	270	250	290	270	250
35	Valley	260	245	225	275	255	235	285	265	245	290	270	250	290	270	250
46	Fremont	250	235	220	265	245	225	275	255	235	280	260	240	280	260	240
62	North Bend	240	225	210	255	235	215	265	245	225	270	250	230	270	250	230
76	Shell Creek	235	220	205	245	225	210	255	235	220	260	240	225	260	240	225
92	Columbus	225	210	195	235	220	205	245	225	210	250	230	215	250	230	215
09	Silver Creek	215	200	185	225	210	195	235	220	205	240	225	210	240	225	210
20	Clark's	210	195	180	220	205	190	230	215	200	235	220	205	235	220	205
32	Lone Tree	200	185	170	215	200	185	225	210	195	230	215	200	230	215	200
142	Chapman's	195	180	165	210	195	180	220	205	190	225	210	195	225	210	195
154	Grand Island	190	175	160	205	190	175	215	200	185	220	205	190	220	205	190
172	Wood River	180	165	155	195	180	165	205	190	175	210	195	180	210	195	180
191	Kearney	170	160	150	180	165	155	195	180	165	200	185	170	200	185	170
212	Elm Creek	160	150	140	170	155	145	185	170	155	190	175	160	190	175	160
230	Plum Creek	150	140	130	160	150	140	170	160	150	175	165	155	175	165	155
251	Willow Island	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	140	165	155	145	165	155	145
268	Brady Island	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130	155	145	135	155	145	135
289	McPherson	125	115	105	135	125	115	145	135	125	150	140	130	150	140	130
291	North Platte	115	105	95	125	115	105	140	130	120	145	135	125	145	135	125
308	O'Fallon	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110	135	125	115	135	125	115
322	Alkali	100	90	80	115	105	95	125	115	105	130	120	110	130	120	110
342	Ogallala	90	80	70	105	95	85	115	105	95	120	110	100	120	110	100
360	Big Spring	80	70	60	90	80	70	105	95	85	110	100	90	110	100	90
377	Julesburg	75	65	55	85	75	65	95	85	75	100	90	80	100	90	80
397	Lodge Pole	65	55	45	75	65	55	85	75	65	90	80	70	90	80	70
414	Sidney	50	45	40	60	55	50	75	65	55	80	70	60	80	70	60
433	Potter	35	30	25	55	45	35	65	55	45	70	60	50	70	60	50
451	Antelope	25	20	18	40	35	30	55	45	35	60	50	40	60	50	40
473	Pine Bluff	.....	.....	.....	25	20	18	40	35	30	45	40	35	45	40	35
496	Hill's Dale	25	20	18	.....	.....	.....	25	20	15	30	25	20	30	25	20
516	Cheyenne	40	35	30	25	20	15	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	12	10	8
518	Fort Russell	45	40	35	30	25	20	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	15	12	10
592	Hazard	45	40	35	30	25	20	12	10	8	15	12	10	.....	.....	.....
533	Granite Cañon	55	45	40	40	35	30	25	20	18	30	25	20	20	18	15
549	Sherman	65	55	45	50	40	35	35	30	25	40	35	30	25	20	18
564	Red Butte	75	65	55	60	50	40	45	40	35	50	45	40	40	35	30
570	Fort Sanders	80	70	60	65	55	45	50	45	40	55	50	45	45	40	35
572	Laramie City	80	70	60	65	55	45	50	45	40	55	50	45	45	40	35
586	Wyoming	85	75	65	70	60	50	60	55	50	65	60	55	55	50	45
598	Lookout	90	80	70	75	65	55	65	60	55	70	65	60	60	55	50
610	Evans	95	85	75	80	70	60	70	65	60	75	70	65	65	60	55
622	Rock Creek	100	90	80	85	75	65	75	70	65	80	75	70	75	70	65
638	Como	110	100	90	95	85	75	85	80	75	90	85	80	85	80	75
645	Medicine Bow	115	105	95	100	90	80	90	85	80	95	90	85	90	85	80
654	Carbon	120	110	100	105	95	85	95	90	85	100	95	90	95	90	85
666	Percy	130	120	110	115	105	95	105	100	90	110	105	95	105	100	90
679	St. Mary	140	130	120	125	115	105	115	110	100	120	115	105	115	110	100
693	Benton	150	140	130	135	125	115	125	120	115	130	125	120	125	120	110

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Benton, &c.—Continued.

Distances.	Stations.	Granite Cañon.			Sherman.			Red Butte.			Fort Sanders.			Laramie City.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	320	295	270	330	305	280	340	315	290	350	325	300	350	325	300
12	Papillion	315	290	265	325	300	275	335	310	285	345	320	295	345	320	295
29	Elkhorn	305	280	255	315	290	265	325	300	275	335	310	285	335	310	285
35	Valley	305	280	255	315	290	265	325	300	275	335	310	285	335	310	285
46	Frémont	290	270	250	300	280	260	305	285	265	320	295	270	320	295	270
62	North Bend	280	260	240	290	270	250	295	275	255	305	280	260	305	280	260
76	Shell Creek	270	250	230	280	260	240	285	265	245	295	275	255	295	275	255
92	Columbus	260	240	225	270	250	230	275	255	240	285	265	250	285	265	250
109	Silver Creek	250	230	215	260	240	225	270	250	230	275	255	240	275	255	240
120	Clark's	245	225	210	250	235	220	260	245	225	265	250	235	265	250	235
132	Lone Tree	235	220	205	245	230	215	250	235	220	255	240	230	255	240	230
142	Chapman's	230	215	200	235	220	205	245	230	215	250	235	225	250	235	225
154	Grand Island	225	210	195	230	215	200	240	225	210	245	230	220	245	230	220
172	Wood River	215	200	185	220	205	190	230	215	200	235	220	210	235	220	210
191	Kearney	205	190	180	210	195	185	220	205	190	225	210	200	225	210	200
212	Elm Creek	195	180	165	200	185	175	210	195	185	215	200	190	215	200	190
230	Plum Creek	185	170	160	190	175	165	200	185	175	205	190	180	205	190	180
251	Willow Island	170	160	150	175	165	155	185	175	165	200	185	170	200	185	170
268	Brady Island	160	150	140	165	155	145	175	165	155	190	175	160	190	175	160
280	McPherson	155	145	135	160	150	140	170	160	150	185	170	155	185	170	155
291	North Platte	150	140	130	155	145	135	165	155	145	180	165	150	180	165	150
308	O'Fallon	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	135	175	160	145	170	160	145
322	Alkali	135	125	115	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	140	160	150	140
342	Ogallala	125	115	105	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130	150	140	130
360	Big Spring	115	105	95	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120	140	130	120
377	Julesburg	105	95	85	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110	130	120	110
397	Lodge Pole	95	85	75	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100	120	110	100
414	Sidney	85	75	65	95	85	75	100	90	80	110	100	90	110	100	90
433	Potter	75	65	55	85	75	65	90	80	70	100	90	80	100	90	80
451	Antelope	65	55	45	75	65	55	85	75	65	90	80	70	90	80	70
473	Pine Bluff	55	45	40	65	55	45	75	65	55	80	70	60	80	70	60
496	Hill's Dale	40	35	30	50	40	35	60	50	40	65	55	45	65	55	45
516	Cheyenne	25	20	18	35	30	25	45	40	35	50	45	40	50	45	40
518	Fort Russell	30	25	20	40	35	30	50	45	40	55	50	45	55	50	45
522	Hazard	20	18	15	25	20	18	40	35	30	45	40	35	45	40	35
535	Granite Cañon				20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25	35	30	25
549	Sherman	20	18	15				20	18	15	25	20	18	25	20	18
564	Red Butte	25	20	18	20	18	15				12	10	8	12	10	8
570	Fort Sanders	35	30	25	25	20	18	12	10	8				5	5	5
572	Laramie City	35	30	25	25	20	18	12	10	8	5	5	5			
586	Wyoming	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	15	20	18	15	20	18	15
598	Lookout	55	50	45	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	18	25	20	18
610	Evans	60	55	50	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	40	35	30
622	Rock Creek	70	60	55	60	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	45	40	35
638	Como	80	70	60	70	60	50	60	50	45	55	45	40	55	45	40
645	Medicine Bow	85	75	65	75	65	55	65	55	50	60	50	45	60	50	45
654	Carbon	90	80	70	80	70	60	70	60	55	65	55	50	65	55	50
666	Percy	95	85	75	85	75	65	80	70	60	75	65	55	75	65	55
679	St Mary	105	95	85	90	80	70	85	75	65	80	70	60	80	70	60
693	Benton	110	100	90	100	90	80	95	85	75	90	80	70	90	80	70

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Benton, &c.—Continued.

Distances.	Stations.	Wyoming.			Lookout.			Evans.			Rock Creek.			Como.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	360	335	310	365	340	315	370	345	320	375	350	325	385	360	335
12	Papillion	355	330	305	360	335	310	365	340	315	370	345	320	380	355	330
29	Elkhorn	345	320	295	350	325	300	355	330	305	360	335	310	370	345	320
35	Valley	345	320	295	350	325	300	355	330	305	360	335	310	370	345	320
46	Frémont	330	305	280	335	310	285	345	320	295	355	330	305	365	340	315
62	North Bend	315	290	265	325	300	275	330	305	280	340	315	290	355	330	305
76	Shell Creek	305	280	260	315	290	270	325	300	275	330	305	280	340	315	290
92	Columbus	295	275	260	300	280	265	310	285	270	320	295	275	330	305	285
109	Silver Creek	285	265	250	290	270	255	295	275	260	305	285	270	320	295	275
120	Clark's	275	260	245	280	265	250	290	270	255	295	275	260	310	290	270
132	Lone Tree	265	250	240	275	260	245	280	265	250	290	270	255	300	280	265
142	Chapman's	255	245	235	265	250	240	275	260	245	280	265	250	290	270	255
154	Grand Island	250	240	230	260	245	235	265	250	240	275	260	245	280	265	250
172	Wood River	240	230	220	250	235	225	255	240	230	265	250	235	275	260	245
191	Kearney	230	220	210	240	230	220	250	235	225	255	240	230	265	250	235
212	Elm Creek	220	210	200	230	220	210	240	225	215	245	230	220	255	240	230
230	Plum Creek	210	200	190	215	205	195	225	210	200	230	215	205	240	225	210
251	Willow Island	205	190	180	210	195	185	220	205	190	225	210	195	235	220	205
268	Brady Island	200	185	170	205	190	175	210	195	180	215	200	185	225	210	195
280	McPherson	195	180	165	200	185	170	205	190	175	210	195	180	220	205	190
291	North Platte	190	175	160	195	180	165	200	185	170	205	190	175	215	200	185
308	O'Fallon	180	170	155	185	175	160	190	180	165	195	185	170	205	195	180
322	Alkali	170	160	150	175	165	155	180	170	160	185	175	165	195	185	175
342	Ogallala	160	150	140	165	155	145	170	160	150	175	165	155	185	175	165
360	Big Spring	150	140	130	155	145	135	160	150	140	165	155	145	175	165	155
377	Julesburg	140	130	120	145	135	125	150	140	130	155	145	135	165	155	145
397	Lodge Pole	130	120	110	135	125	115	140	130	120	145	135	125	155	145	135
414	Sidney	120	110	100	125	115	105	130	120	110	135	125	115	145	135	125
433	Potter	110	100	90	115	105	95	120	110	100	125	115	105	135	125	115
451	Antelope	100	90	80	105	95	85	110	100	90	115	105	95	125	115	105
473	Pine Bluff	85	75	65	90	80	70	95	85	75	100	90	80	110	100	90
496	Hill's Dale	70	60	50	75	65	55	80	70	60	85	75	65	95	85	75
516	Cheyenne	60	55	50	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65	85	80	75
518	Fort Russell	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65	80	75	70	90	85	80
522	Hazard	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55	75	70	65	85	80	75
535	Granite Cañon	45	40	35	55	50	45	60	55	50	70	60	55	80	70	60
549	Sherman	35	30	25	45	40	35	50	45	40	60	50	45	70	60	50
564	Red Butte	25	20	15	35	30	25	45	40	35	50	45	40	60	50	45
570	Fort Sanders	20	18	15	25	20	18	40	35	30	45	40	35	55	45	40
572	Laramie City	20	18	15	25	20	18	40	35	30	45	40	35	55	45	40
586	Wyoming				20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25	45	40	35
598	Lookout	20	18	15				20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25
610	Evans	25	20	18	20	18	15				20	18	15	25	20	18
622	Rock Creek	35	30	25	25	20	18	20	18	15				15	12	10
638	Como	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	18	15	12	10			
645	Medicine Bow	50	45	40	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	15	15	12	10
654	Carbon	55	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30	30	25	20	20	18	15
666	Percy	65	55	50	60	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30	30	25	20
679	St. Mary	70	60	55	65	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30
693	Benton	80	70	60	75	65	55	65	55	50	60	50	45	50	45	40

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Benton, &c.—Continued.

Distance.	Stations.	Medicine Bow.			Carbon.			Percy.			St. Mary.			Benton.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	390	365	340	395	370	345	405	380	355	415	390	365	425	400	375
12	Papillion	385	360	335	390	365	340	400	375	350	410	385	36	420	395	370
29	Elkhorn	375	350	325	380	355	330	390	365	340	400	375	350	410	385	360
35	Valley	375	350	325	380	355	330	390	365	34	400	375	350	410	385	360
46	Fremont	370	345	320	375	350	325	380	355	330	385	360	335	395	370	345
62	North Bend	360	335	310	365	340	315	370	345	320	375	350	325	385	360	335
76	Shell Creek	350	325	300	355	430	305	365	340	315	370	345	325	375	350	330
92	Columbus	335	310	290	340	315	295	355	330	310	360	335	315	365	345	325
109	Silver Creek	325	300	280	330	305	285	34	315	295	350	325	305	360	335	315
120	Clark's	315	295	275	320	300	280	330	310	290	340	320	300	355	330	310
132	Lone Tree	305	285	270	315	295	275	325	305	285	335	315	295	345	325	305
142	Chapman's	295	275	265	305	285	270	315	295	280	325	305	290	335	315	300
154	Grand Island	290	270	260	295	280	265	3 5	290	275	315	300	285	325	310	295
172	Wood River	280	265	250	285	270	255	295	280	265	305	290	275	315	300	285
191	Kearney	270	255	245	275	260	250	285	270	255	295	280	260	305	290	275
212	Elm Creek	260	245	235	265	250	240	275	260	245	285	27	255	295	280	265
230	Plum Creek	245	230	215	250	235	220	260	245	235	270	255	240	280	365	250
251	Willow Island	240	225	210	245	230	215	255	240	225	265	250	235	275	260	245
268	Brady Island	230	215	200	235	220	205	245	230	215	255	240	225	265	250	235
280	McPherson	225	210	195	230	215	200	240	225	210	250	235	220	260	245	230
291	North Platte	220	205	190	225	210	195	235	220	205	245	230	215	255	240	225
308	O'Fallon	210	200	185	215	205	190	225	215	200	235	225	210	245	235	220
322	Alkali	200	190	180	205	195	185	215	205	195	225	215	205	235	225	215
342	Ogallala	190	180	170	195	185	175	205	195	185	215	205	195	225	215	205
360	Big Spring	180	170	160	185	175	165	195	185	175	205	195	185	215	205	195
377	Julesburg	170	160	150	175	165	155	185	175	165	195	185	175	205	195	185
397	Lodge Pole	160	150	140	165	155	145	175	165	155	185	175	165	195	185	175
414	Sidney	150	140	130	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	165	155	185	175	165
433	Potter	140	130	120	145	135	125	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	165	155
451	Antelope	130	120	110	135	125	115	145	135	125	155	145	135	165	155	145
473	Pine Bluff	115	105	95	120	110	100	130	120	110	14	130	120	150	140	130
496	Hill's Dale	100	90	80	105	95	85	115	105	95	125	115	105	135	125	115
516	Cheyenne	90	85	80	95	90	85	105	100	90	115	110	100	125	120	115
518	Fort Russell	95	90	85	100	95	90	110	105	95	12	115	105	130	125	120
522	Hazard	90	85	80	95	90	85	105	100	90	115	110	100	125	120	110
535	Granite Canon	85	75	65	90	80	70	95	85	75	105	95	85	110	100	90
549	Sherman	75	65	55	80	70	60	85	75	65	90	80	70	100	90	80
564	Red Butte	65	55	50	70	60	55	80	70	60	85	75	65	95	85	75
570	Fort Sanders	60	50	45	65	55	50	75	65	55	80	70	60	90	80	70
572	Laramie City	60	50	45	65	55	50	75	65	55	80	70	60	90	80	70
586	Wyoming	50	45	40	55	50	45	65	55	50	70	60	55	80	70	60
598	Lookout	45	40	35	50	45	40	60	50	45	65	55	50	75	65	55
610	Evans	35	30	25	40	35	30	50	45	40	55	50	45	65	55	50
622	Rock Creek	25	20	15	30	25	20	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	50	45
638	Como	15	12	10	20	18	15	30	25	20	40	35	30	50	45	40
645	Medicine Bow				18	15	12	25	20	15	30	25	20	45	40	35
654	Carbon	18	15	12				20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25
666	Percy	25	20	15	21	18	15				20	18	15	25	20	18
679	St. Mary	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15				20	18	15
693	Benton	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	18	20	18	15			

TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

Wheat, per bushel	60 pounds.
Rye, per bushel	56 pounds.
Corn, per bushel	56 pounds.
Oats, per bushel	32 pounds.
Barley, per bushel	48 pounds.
Potatoes, per bushel	60 pounds.
White beans, per bushel	60 pounds.
Onions, per bushel	57 pounds.
Malt, per bushel	38 pounds.
Bran, per bushel	20 pounds.
Turnips, per bushel	56 pounds.
Lime, per bushel	80 pounds.
Corn meal, per bushel	48 pounds.
Apples, per barrel	150 pounds.
Flour and meal, per barrel	216 pounds.
Common brick, per M	4,000 pounds.
Charcoal, per bushel	22 pounds.
Stone, undressed, per cubic yard	4,000 pounds.
Soft lumber, pine, cottonwood, and basswood, seasoned, per M	3,000 pounds.
Soft lumber, green, per M	3,500 pounds.

lumber.....4,000 pounds.
ıer M.....300 pounds.
f.....500 pounds.
ight.....2,000 pounds.

ff supersedes all previous issues. The company reserves the right to make ure any change in the rates here given.

W. SNYDER,
General Superintendent.
H. M. HOXIE,
Assistant Superintendent.
S. H. H. CLARK,
General Freight Agent.

ı *Pacific Railroad special freight tariff, to take effect Monday, July 27, 1868.*

ween Omaha and—	Flour and meal per barrel, 10 barrels or over.	Potatoes, onions, grain, and mill stuff per 100 pounds, 18,000 pounds and over.	Soft lumber per M in lots of 5 M or over.	Horses and cattle per car load.	Agricultural implements, wagons, machinery, furniture, household goods per car load.	Salt and cement per barrel, 30 barrels and over.	Lime, brick, hay, sand, and stone per car load.	Coal, car load, per ton.
ın	$0 15	$0 8	$2 75	$15 00	$20 00	$0 25	$12 00	$1 20
ı	25	15	4 00	25 00	30 00	40	20 00	2 00
	30	18	4 50	30 00	35 00	50	25 00	2 50
ıt	35	20	5 00	40 00	45 00	55	30 00	3 00
Bend	40	25	6 00	50 00	55 00	70	35 00	3 50
reek	45	30	7 00	60 00	65 00	85	40 00	4 00
ıus	50	35	8 00	70 00	75 00	1 00	45 00	4 50
Creek	60	40	9 00	75 00	80 00	1 15	47 00	4 70
	70	45	9 50	80 00	85 00	1 20	50 00	5 00
ree	80	50	10 00	90 00	95 00	1 25	52 00	5 20
an's	90	55	10 50	95 00	100 00	1 30	55 00	5 50
Island	1 00	60	11 00	100 00	105 00	1 40	57 00	5 70
River	1 10	65	12 00	105 00	110 00	1 55	60 00	6 00
y	1 20	70	13 00	110 00	115 00	1 65	62 00	6 20
eek	1 30	75	14 00	120 00	122 00	1 80	65 00	6 50
Creek	1 40	80	15 00	130 00	130 00	1 90	70 00	7 00
Island	1 50	85	16 00	140 00	135 00	2 00	75 00	7 50
Island	1 60	90	17 00	150 00	140 00	2 10	80 00	8 00
rson	1 70	95	17 50	155 00	145 00	2 20	85 00	8 50
Platte	1 80	1 00	18 00	160 00	150 00	2 25	90 00	9 00
n	1 90	1 05	18 50	165 00	155 00	2 40	95 00	9 50
	2 00	1 10	19 00	170 00	160 00	2 50	100 00	10 00
a	2 10	1 15	19 50	175 00	165 00	2 60	105 00	10 50
ing	2 20	1 20	20 00	180 00	170 00	2 70	110 00	11 00
urg	2 30	1 30	20 50	185 00	175 00	2 80	115 00	11 50
Pole	2 40	1 40	21 50	190 00	180 00	2 90	120 00	12 00
	2 50	1 50	22 00	195 00	185 00	3 00	130 00	13 00
	2 60	1 60	22 50	200 00	190 00	3 10	140 00	14 00
pe	2 70	1 70	23 00	210 00	195 00	3 20	150 00	15 00
luff	2 80	1 80	23 50	220 00	200 00	3 30	160 00	16 00
Dale	2 90	1 90	24 00	230 00	210 00	3 40	170 00	17 00
ne	3 00	2 00	25 00	240 00	220 00	3 50	180 00	18 00
ıssell	3 05	2 05	26 50	248 00	228 00	3 65	188 00	18 80
	3 05	2 05	26 50	248 00	230 00	3 65	188 00	18 80
Cañon	3 10	2 10	27 50	255 00	240 00	3 75	190 00	19 00
n	3 20	2 15	28 50	265 00	250 00	3 85	195 00	19 50
tte	3 30	2 20	29 50	275 00	255 00	3 95	200 00	20 00
nders	3 40	2 25	30 00	280 00	260 00	4 00	205 00	20 50
e	3 40	2 25	30 00	280 00	260 00	4 00	205 00	20 50
ng	3 50	2 30	31 00	290 00	270 00	4 10	210 00	21 00
t	3 55	2 35	31 50	295 00	275 00	4 20	212 00	21 20
	3 60	2 40	32 00	300 00	280 00	4 30	215 00	21 50
reek	3 65	2 45	33 00	305 00	285 00	4 40	220 00	22 00
	3 75	2 50	34 00	315 00	295 00	4 50	225 00	22 50
ıe Bow	3 80	2 52	34 50	320 00	300 00	4 60	227 00	22 70
	3 85	2 55	35 00	325 00	305 00	4 70	230 00	23 00
	3 90	2 60	36 00	330 00	310 00	4 80	235 00	23 50
y	4 00	2 65	37 00	340 00	320 00	4 90	240 00	24 00
	4 10	2 70	38 00	350 00	330 00	5 00	245 00	24 50

o the rules, conditions, and classifications of local freight tariff of February ıt agents will be governed entirely by the above rates.

When shipments are made between way stations, the rates are the same as from Omaha to corresponding distances. In case the distance is not exactly the same, the rates to the next greater distance west must be taken. Pine, cottonwood, and basswood will be classed as soft lumber, and rated at 3,000 pounds per M, seasoned, and 3,500 pounds per M, green. Chartered cars must not be loaded to exceed nine tons.

Cars must not, in any instance, be loaded with over ten tons, except in the shipment of flour, when one hundred barrels may be loaded in one car.

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff in cents per one hundred pounds—Omaha to Bryan—to take effect Monday, October 26, 1868.

CONDITIONS AND GENERAL RULES.

1. The business of the freight department of this company is to carry property that is properly the subject of transportation in freight cars.

2. The company does not guarantee any time for transportation of freight while upon its road.

3. All packages will be subject to the company's weights.

4. Articles will not be received for transportation unless properly packed in suitable casks, boxes, bales, or packages, and such must be well and clearly marked with the name of the consignee and of the station where they are to be delivered. Marking with chalk, or upon paper labels, is not sufficient for safety in transportation, and agents will not receive articles so marked.

5. Goods in bundles will not be considered as properly packed, and this company will not be responsible for any loss of parts or the whole of such packages.

6. No allowance will be made for the deficiency of lemons or oranges, if not covered with canvas, unless when in packages of not less than three, and properly strapped together.

7. The company will not receive or carry on any train any bank bills, drafts, notes, deeds, contracts, or other writings, or be responsible for their loss.

8. No conductor or other agent of the company is authorized to take charge of bank notes, money, or other valuable papers or packages.

9. The company will not receive gold or silver coin, bullion, or manufactured articles of gold or silver, jewelry, watches, pictures, plated articles, glass, silk, or lace, or be responsible for their loss.

10. Fresh provisions, green vegetables, and fruits must in all cases be prepaid, and will be at owner's risk of weather and injury from decay.

11. Gunpowder taken only in fire-proof magazines. Friction matches and the like combustible articles, at the option and convenience of the company, when character and contents are plainly marked on packages. If found secreted among other goods, will be forfeited or destroyed, and the consignor, in case of damages, will be liable therefor.

12. The company will not be held responsible for any property unless receipted for by a duly authorized agent.

13. When articles are designed, after transportation upon this railroad, to be forwarded by some other company or individual to their destination, this company will not be responsible for such articles after they are so delivered, nor for delivery to said company or individual unless they are so marked and billed.

14. All goods and merchandise will be at the risk of the owners thereof, while in the company's warehouse, except for such loss as may arise from negligence of the agents of the company.

15. All articles will be at the risk of owners at the several way-stations or platforms, where depot buildings have not been established by the company, from the moment such articles are delivered as directed or marked. All freight loaded at such stations will be accounted for as it tallies or weighs out at destination.

16. No article that the agents of the company do not consider worth the charges for freight at forced sale will be taken unless the freight on the same is prepaid to the agents to whom it is delivered.

17. When any invoice covers a variety of articles, as a lot of furniture, &c., each separate piece must be properly marked, and a bill of particulars furnished by the consignor, or they will not be received.

18. This company will not be responsible for any damages occasioned by delays from storm, accident, or other causes, leakage of oil or liquids, injury to or abstraction of the hidden contents of packages, or by decay of perishable articles, or injury by heat or frost, to such as are affected thereby, or by reason of improper packing when received at their depots; nor will it be responsible for any property unless receipted for by a duly authorized agent, nor for any greater amount than two hundred dollars on any one package, except by special agreement, and upon the payment of extra rates. Nor will they hold themselves liable for damages by fire, or as common carriers, for any article after its arrival at its place of destination on this road.

19. The agents of the company are required not to receive carriages, furniture, stoves

when mounted, or manufactured marble, when they are not properly packed, unless the owner agrees, in writing, to take all risks as to chafing and breakage.

20. Lumber, hay, ore, stone, and sand, transported by the company, must be loaded and unloaded by the owner, or at his expense.

21. The company will not be responsible for the loss or damage to any article by fire, falling off cars, or otherwise, the bulk of which renders it necessary to be forwarded on open or flat cars.

22. All packages will be subject to charge for cooperage, if necessary.

23. All articles of freight arriving at their place of destination must be taken away within thirty-six hours after being unloaded from the cars. If not claimed and charges paid within that time, the property may be transferred to a private warehouse, subject to charges and customary storage and commission.

24. All cars loaded with property that is to be unloaded by owner must be unloaded within twelve working hours after arrival, or a charge of eight dollars per day will be made for each day after the expiration of that time. The company reserve the right in all cases to load and unload cars specified to be loaded and unloaded by owner, and charge for same.

25. Freight in all cases is received by the company only under the terms specified under "classifications and conditions," and these general rules.

26. Agents will notify consignees promptly of the arrival of their freight. For all freight not removed from the company's depot within thirty-six hours after such notice has been given, the following rates of storage will be charged:

For three and under fifteen days, five cents per one hundred pounds.

For fifteen and under thirty days, ten cents per one hundred pounds.

For each additional thirty days, five cents per one hundred pounds.

Terms, cash on delivery of freight.

TO EMPLOYÉS.

Station agents on the Union Pacific railroad will adhere strictly to the following rules and regulations in regard to freight. A failure on the part of any agent to observe these rules will be considered sufficient cause for his discharge from the service of the company.

1. *Receiving freight.*—When freight is delivered you for shipment, whether from individuals, steamboats, or foreign railroads, you will be particular to notice the condition of goods so received, and make the necessary notations on your books and on way-bills, when the freight is forwarded. It is of the utmost importance that this rule be strictly observed.

2. *Loading freight.*—Great care is required in loading freight; for instance, a carboy of acid should never be loaded with such goods as would be destroyed by the acid in case of leakage or breakage. Goods should not be mixed in loading; those to be unloaded first should be put into the car last, &c.

3. *Fastening car doors.*—Agents are required to make personal examination of all loaded cars leaving their station, and to know that the doors and windows are securely fastened. Cars containing live stock will, when necessary, have strong boards nailed across the inside of the door-way, and sufficiently near together to prevent the stock from getting through or over them.

4. *Cleaning cars.*—Cars in which coal has been transported must be thoroughly cleaned before any material in sacks is loaded into them; otherwise the sacks are injured, and their contents are damaged. Agents will see that this rule is always enforced.

5. *Handling and transferring freight.*—In loading, unloading, and transferring goods, care and judgment are required at all times. Agents will be held personally responsible for all damages resulting from carelessness or the rough handling of freight while the same is in possession of the company. No excuse in such cases will be accepted.

6. *Way-bills must be sent with freight, show No. of cars, &c.*—Under no circumstances will you send freight without a way-bill, and you are required to know that each and every way-bill corresponds in number with the car in which the goods are shipped; also, that every article entered on the way-bill is actually loaded in the cars designated thereon. Much difficulty results from the neglect of this duty.

7. *Agents must examine way-bills.*—Agents receiving freight from other stations will examine carefully the way-bills, correcting all errors of weight, rate, classification, or extension.

8. *Way-bills must be checked and notations made.*—When freight is checked out of cars, notations must be made on the way-bills, as to its condition, whether it is short, over, or damaged. The term bad order and B. O. should never be used when describing the condition of freight, but when it is necessary that notations should be made, the exact condition should be definitely described. All way-bills must be checked by a competent person, and signed by him, before returning them to the general freight office.

9. *Way-bills—goods short or over.*—When goods are short or over, you will report the same at once by telegraph to the general freight agent, giving date and number of way-

bill, number of car, name of conductor, from what station sent, and list of articles. In addition to telegraphing, Form 13 or 14, as the case requires, must be properly filled up by the agent, and two copies sent by first train to the station from which the goods were shipped. The agent will make corresponding notations upon both notices, one of which he will return to the agent from whom the notice came, and the other must be sent to the general freight agent, who will fill up the necessary trace sheets, and forward them over the road.

10. *In regard to tracers.*—All agents, upon receipt of tracers, will examine their warehouses carefully, and make proper notations upon the back of the trace sheet in writing. All tracers, when indorsed by the several agents, must be forwarded at once to the general office; but in case the goods are found, the agent will forward them to their destination, and also notify the general freight agent by telegraph.

11. *Making advances on property.*—Agents must not make advances on property, except for ordinary transportation charges or storage; and advanced charges must, in all cases, be guaranteed by responsible parties, when the value of the property is not known to be sufficient to fully cover the amount advanced, in addition to the company's regular charge for transportation.

12. *Must not deliver a part of the consignment until charges are paid.*—Agents will not deliver any portion of a consignment without first collecting charges on the whole. When losses result from the delivery of goods without payment of all charges, agents will be held personally responsible.

13. *Loaded cars left at one station destined to another.*—When loaded cars are left at a station, destined to another, in every case see that the way-bills are left with them; and if the property is transferred into other cars, note the same on the way-bill, giving the name of the station where such transfer is made; also, the date of the transfer, and the numbers of the cars from and into which the property is transferred.

14. *Charges on perishable property must be prepaid.*—Agents failing to collect the charges before forwarding perishable property, will be held accountable for any loss which may result therefrom.

15. *Shipping stock.*—In shipments of live stock, you will always take the usual stock release. Never allow hogs to be loaded in the same car with cattle in any case. Care must be taken that men in charge of live stock have all proper facilities in taking care of stock under their charge, on trains and at stations.

16. Hay will be taken at special car rates, in box cars only, at owner's risk of fire. Hay releases should be required for all shipments.

17. All freight going to stations where there are no agents, must be prepaid, and a way-bill left at the first station where there is an agent beyond where the goods are left.

18. All articles noted in the tarriff at "owner's risk," must be so receipted by agents.

19. No consignments, however small, will be taken for a less sum than fifty cents for distances under one hundred miles, nor for a less sum than one dollar for distances over one hundred miles.

20. Agents must make themselves perfectly familiar with these rules and regulations, and will not deviate therefrom, under any circumstances, without authority from the general superintendent or general freight agent.

INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO FREIGHT ACCOUNTS, ETC.

1. A report of way-bills must be sent daily to general freight office, giving statement of all freight forwarded. If no business done, send a blank report, dated and properly signed.

2. All freight forwarded must be entered in freight-forwarded book, and all freight received must be entered in freight-received book.

3. A strict cash account must be kept in the books provided for this especial purpose —daily cash book, and cash collection book.

4. Remittances must be forwarded to W. C. Lindsey, cashier, as soon as the collections are made. Always take a receipt from the express messenger to whom you intrust the remittance.

5. Storage accounts should be kept entirely separate from the freight account; that is, money received for storage should not appear upon the quarter monthlies, but be remitted direct to cashier as storage.

Again, storage should never be added to way-bills as expenses, but should be entered plainly "storage," and collected as such at destination.

6. A quarter monthly abstract, containing an account of all freight received and forwarded during the quarter will be required from every agent. Five days after the expiration of every quarter will be allowed to make up the abstracts, and return them to the general freight office.

7. All way-bills received during the quarter must be returned with the quarterly report to the general freight office. A report of over and under charges must also accompany

every abstract. No over charges will be made, however, except by consent of general superintendent, assistant superintendent, or general freight agent.

8. Every agent will, at the close of the month's business, make up and forward an account current, which should contain a complete statement of the debits and credits of the station during the month; a report of all uncollected bills on hand at the end of the month is also required, and should be returned with the account current.

9. Blanks will be furnished you for all reports required, and you are requested to fill them as promptly, correctly, and neatly as possible, returning them to the general freight office as soon as completed. In case, however, there should be no business transacted requiring these blanks to be filled, you will date them, sign properly, and return them in regular order.

CLASSIFICATION OF FREIGHT.

Explanation of characters.—The class is given opposite each article; 1, 2, 3, stands for first, second, and third classes, respectively; 1½ for once and a half first class; and D 1, double first class. S. R. refers to special rates. Articles not enumerated will be classed with similar articles.

A.

Acids, owner's risk and company's convenience	D. 1
Agricultural implements, owner's risk, in car loads	S. R.
Less than car loads as follows:	
Harvesting machines, reapers, plows, and seed drills, actual weight	1½
Corn planters, fanning mills, cultivators, and similar light and bulky machines	D. 1
Plows, in pieces, boxed	2
Iron corn-shellers	1
Alcohol, owner's risk of leakage	1
Alcohol, 100 bbls. or more, owner's risk of leakage	2
Ale in car loads	3
Ale, 10 barrels or more, owner's risk	2
Ale, less than 10 barrels, owner's risk	1
Ale, in glass, packed, owner's risk	1
Almonds, in sacks	1
Almonds, in barrels or boxes	2
Alum	2
Anchors	3
Antimony, crude	1
Anvils	3
Apples, dried	2
Apples, dried, car load	3
Apples, green, 40 barrels or more, owner's risk	3
Apples, green, less than 40 barrels	2
Arrow root	1
Ashes, pot and pearl	3
Axes	2
Axle grease	3
Axles, iron	3

B.

Bacon, loose	2
Bacon, packed	3
Bagging	1
Bags, in bales	1
Bags used in transporting grain will be returned, free of charge, on freight trains, if properly marked and directed; but the company will not be responsible for any loss occasioned in transporting or delivering such bags	
If receipts are demanded	1
Baking powders	2
Band boxes	D. 1
Barilla	3
Bark mills	2
Bark, tanners'	3
Bark, tanners', in car loads	S. R.
Barrels, empty:	
Pork, beef, liquor, and oil barrels, 100 pounds each	1
Beer barrels, 100 pounds each	1
Half barrels, 50 pounds each	1
Quarter barrels, 30 pounds each	1
Flour barrels, 40 pounds each	1

Barytes 3
Bath brick 3
Belting, rubber 1
Belting, leather 1
Barley, pearl 2
Baskets, willow ..... 4 times first class.
Baskets, except willow ..... D. 1
Bath tubs ..... D. 1
Batting ..... D. 1
Beans, dry 3
Beans, green, prepaid 1
Bed cord in bundles 1
Bedsteads, rough, owner's risk 2
Beef, packed 3
Beeswax 1
Beehives, prepaid ..... D. 1
Beer ..... Same as Ale.
Bells 2
Bellows 1
Berries, except cranberrries, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Billiard tables, boxed, owner's risk ..... D. 1
Binders' boards 2
Bitters, in glass, owner's risk 1
Bird cages, boxed ..... D. 1
Black lead, in barrels or boxes 2
Bleaching salts 3
Blue vitriol 1
Blinds 1
Boiler flues 2
Boilers, loaded and unloaded by owner 1½
Boiler, felting 2
Bones 2
Bonnets, boxed ..... D. 1
Books 1
Boots and shoes, boxed 1
Boots and shoes, in trunks 1½
Borax 1
Bottles 1
Boxes, empty, prepaid 1
Bran. (See Mill stuffs.)
Brass vessel 2
Brass castings 2
Bread 1
Bread, in car loads 3
Brick 3
Brick, common, in car loads ..... S. R.
Brimstone, in boxes or kegs 1
Brimstone, in bbls. or hhds 3
Broom corn, in bales, released 1
Brooms, in bales or bundles ..... D. 1
Broom handles 2
Brushes ..... D. 1
Buffalo robes 1½
Burlaps 1
Burning fluid, owner's risk of leakage 1
Burr blocks 3
Butter, in crocks, owner's risk ..... D. 1
Butter, in kegs or boxes 1

C.

Cabbage, in small lots, in crates or hhds 2
Cabbage, in car loads 3
Cabbage, loose ..... Not taken.
Cabinet organs ..... D. 1
Cabinet wares. (See Furniture.)
Cable chain 3
Caloric engines 1
Camphene, in wood, owner's risk of leakage 1
Candles 2

Canvas	1
Cannon	2
Caps, in boxes	1
Caps, in trunks	D. 1
Capstans	2
Carboys and contents, owner's risk	D. 1
Cards	1
Carpets and carpeting	1
Carpet, hemp	1
Carpet lining	1
Carpenters' tools	1
Carriages and sleighs, not boxed, at owner's risk of chafing, fire and weather, at estimated weights, viz:	
Stage coach, omnibus, or very large wagon, or sleigh, 4,000 pounds	1
Two-horse carriage, hack or sleigh, or carriage with standing top, 3,000 pounds,	1
Buggy, gig, chaise, one-horse carriage, or sleigh, 1,500 pounds	1
Sulky, light trotting buggy, or very light cutter, 750 pounds	1
Carriages, well boxed, owner's risk	3 times first class.
Carriage springs and axles	2
Car springs, rubber	2
Car springs, volute, boxed	3
Cars, hauled in trains, passenger cars, 15 cts.; box cars, 10 cts.; flat cars, 8 cts., per mile.	
Car wheels and axles	3
Carts, in pieces	1
Carts, large, empty	D. 1
Cassia	1
Cast-iron grain mills	2
Cement, less than 30 bbls.	3
Cement, 30 bbls. or more	S. R.
Chain, in casks	3
Chain, loose	2
Chair stuff, in rough	2
Chalk	3
Charcoal	1
Cheese, in boxes or casks	1
Cheese, loose	D. 1
Cheese press	1
Chiccory	3
China ware	1
Chocolate	2
Cider, owner's risk of leakage	2
Cider, in car loads, owner's risk of leakage	3
Cider mills	1
Cider presses	1
Cigars, boxed and strapped	D. 1
Clay	3
Clothes pins, boxed	1
Clothes wringers	1½
Clocks and weights	1
Clover seed	2
Coal, car loads	S. R.
Coal, less than car loads	3
Coal tar, in car loads	3
Coal tar, less than car load	2
Coal oil, in wood, owner's risk of leakage	1
Coal oil, 50 bbls. or more, owner's risk of leakage	3
Cob mills	2
Cocoa	2
Cocoa matting	1
Cocoanuts, in bags	1¼
Cocoanuts, in boxes, barrels or casks	1
Codfish, in casks or boxes	3
Coffee, ground	1
Coffee, in sacks	2
Coffee, essence or extracts, in boxes	1
Coffee, 100 boxes or more, owner's risk	2
Coffee mills	2
Collars, horse	1
Composition for roofing	3

Concentrated lye	2
Condensed milk, coffee, and meats	1
100 boxes or more	2
Confectionery, 500 pounds or over	1
Confectionery, less than 500 pounds	D. 1
Copper vessels	2
Copperas	1
Copper bottoms	2
Copper, plate, sheets, belts, pig, wire, nail, and rod	2
Copper ore, car load	S. R.
Copying presses	1
Cordage, in bundles	1
Corks	D. 1
Corn meal. (See Flour.)	
Corn planters	D. 1
Corn shellers	1
Cotton waste	1
Cotton, in bales	1
Covers and sieves	1
Crackers, in bbls. or boxes	1
Crackers, 10 bbls. or over	2
Cranberries	2
Cream tartar	1
Crockery in bbls. or boxes	2
Crockery, in crates or hhds	3
Crowbars	3
Crucibles	1
Cultivators	D. 1
Cutlery	1
Currants, dried	2
Not dried, prepared, owner's risk	1
Cauldron kettles, owner's risk	1

D.

Dates	1
Deer skins, pressed in bales	1½
Deer skins, in bundles	D. 1
Demijohns, owner's risk	D. 1
Domestics—sheetings, shirtings, tickings, and denims, in original bales	1
Doors	2
Door frames	1½
Dried fruit	2
Dried fruit, car loads	3
Druggists' stock	1
Drugs and medicines	1
Dry goods, in boxes and bales	1
Dry goods, in trunks	D. 1
Duck	1
Dye stuffs, not otherwise specified	2

E.

Earthen and stone ware, in crates or hhds	3
Earthen and stone ware, loose, at owner's risk	1
Earthen and stone ware, at owner's risk, in car loads, estimated at 10 tons	3
Earth paints	3
Eggs, packed, owner's risk	1
Emery	2
Engines, steam, if set up, to be loaded and unloaded by owner	1½
Epsom salts	1

F.

Fancy goods	1
Fans, palm leaf	1½
Fanning mills	1
Farina	2
Faucets, brass or pewter	2
Feathers, in bags	D. 1
Felt for roofing	2
Figs, in boxes or casks	2

Figs, in drums 1
Fire-arms 1
Fire brick 3
Fire-crackers and fire-works ..... D. 1
Fishing rods ..... D. 1
Fish, dried, pickled or salted 3
Fish, fresh, prepaid 1
Flags, coopers' 1
Flax, owner's risk of fire 1
Flax seed, 18,000 lbs. or more 3
Flax seed, less than 18,000 lbs 2
Flour 100 bbls. and over ..... S. R.
Flour, less than 100 bbls 3
Flour, in sacks, owner's risk of wet and waste, 2,000 lbs. and over 3
Less than 2,000 lbs 1
Forks, hay and manure 1
Fowls, live ..... D. 1
Fruits, dried 2
Fruits, canned 1
100 boxes or more 2
Fruits, green, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Furniture:
In car loads, set up, owner's risk ..... S. R.
Knocked down 1
Set up and boxed ..... D. 1
Furs ..... D. 1
Fustic, in packages 1
Fuse, 1,000 lbs. and over 1
Fuse, less than 1,000 lbs ..... D. 1
Forges 2

G.

Game, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Garden seeds 1
Garden roots 3
Gas pipe 2
Gas fixtures, boxed 1
Ginger 2
Gensing 1½
Glass ware, owner's risk 1
Glue 2
Grain, in lots of 18,000 lbs. and over, owner's risk of short weight ..... S. R.
Grain, in lots of less than 18,000 lbs 3
Receipts not given for grain in bulk, or for any number of sacks, except more or less. The Company will not be responsible for any discrepancy in number of sacks thus shipped. All grain must be loaded by shippers.
Grain cradles. (See Agricultural implements.)
Grapes, in kegs or boxes, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Grass seed 2
Grave-stones, prepaid 1
Grease ..... Same as lard.
Grindstones, owner's risk 3
Groceries assorted, not otherwise specified 2
Gum copal 1
Gum shellac, in original packages 1
Gunny bags, in bales 3
Gun stocks 1
Guano 3
Gutta percha goods 1

H.

Hair, in sacks 1
Hair, pressed, in bales 2
Half bushels 1
Hams and shoulders, loose 2
Hams and shoulders, packed 3
Handles and helves 2
Harness 1
Hardware, not otherwise specified 2
Harrows 1

Hats, in boxes 1
Hats, in trunks ..... D. 1
Hay presses, knocked down 1
Hay presses, set up 1½
Hay, pressed, in car loads, owner's risk of fire, loaded and unloaded by owner .. S. R.
Hay, small lots 1
Hay cutters 1½
Hemp machines 2
Hemp, owner's risk of fire 1
Herring, in boxes or kegs 2
Hides, dry 1
Hides, green, 1,000 lbs. or more 3
Hides, green, under 1,000 lbs 2
High wines 2
High wines, in car loads 3
Hobby-horses ..... D. 1
Hoes 1
Hogs, dressed, owner's risk of weather and delay of trains 2
Hogs, dressed, owner's risk of weather and delay of trains, car loads 3
Hollow ware, owner's risk 1
Honey 1
Hoops and hoop poles, car load not to exceed 10 tons ..... S. R.
Less than car load 3
Hoofs and horns 2
Hops 2
Horse shoes 3
Horse rakes ..... D. 1
Hominy 2
Household goods, not furniture, well boxed, released 1
Household goods, in car loads, released ..... S. R.
Hubs 2

I.

Ice, in car loads ..... S. R.
Ice, prepaid 1
India-rubber goods, not otherwise specified 1
Indigo 1
Ink, in glass and stone 1
Ink, printing or other, in wood 2
Iron, bar, band, or boiler 3
Iron bolts and washers 3
Iron castings, not otherwise specified, light and loose, owner's risk 1
Heavy and plain 3
Iron castings in boxes or casks 2
Iron facings 2
Iron, hoop or sheet 1
Iron nuts and rivets 3
Iron ore 2
Iron, pig, 18,000 pounds or more ..... S. R.
Under 18,000 pounds 3
Iron pipe, gas and water 2
Iron railing 2
Iron roofing, in boxes 3
Iron safes 1
Iron, scrap, 18,000 pounds and over ..... S. R.
Iron, scrap, in barrels or boxes, less than car load 3
Iron shutters 2
Isinglass 1
Ivory 1

J.

Japanned ware 1
Joiner's work not otherwise specified 1½
Junk and jute 3

K.

Kerosene, owner's risk of leakage 1
Kerosene, owner's risk of leakage, in car loads 3

L.

Lampblack 1
Lanterns 2
Lard, owner's risk 2
Lard, car load, owner's risk 3
Lasts 2
Lath ..... S. R.
Lead, pig 3
Lead, in bar, pipe, or sheet 1
Lead, in bar or pipe, in casks 3
Leather, except loose 2
Leather, loose 1
Lemons and oranges, owner's risk of damage and wastage 1
Licorice 1
Lightning rods, in bundles 2
Lime, in bulk ..... not taken.
Lime, 30 barrels, or more ..... flour rates.
Lime, in barrels, under 30 barrels 3
Liquor, or liquids, in glass, owner's risk 1
Liquors, in wood, owner's risk of leakage 1
Liquids, in cans or jugs, packed in boxes 1
Liquids, in cans or jugs, not packed in kegs or boxes ..... not taken.
Live stock, shipped by contract, under which the company assumes no responsibility for loss, damage, or delay to the stock, in car loads ..... S. R.
Less than car loads—one horse, 2,000 pounds; two horses, 3,500 pounds; three horses, 5,000 pounds; each additional horse, 1,000 pounds 1
Stallions, 4,000 pounds 1
Horned animals, 2,000 pounds each 2
Calves and sheep, less than car load, 200 pounds each, (but not in any instance less than 75 cents each) 1½
Hogs, less than a car load actual weight 1½

The line will not assume any liability over one hundred dollars on horses and valuable stock, except by special agreement.

Agents are not allowed to receive and ship such valuable horse or other animal until a proper contract or release is signed by the owner or shipper thereof.

At the above rates, the owner is to feed, water, and take care of his stock at his own expense and risk, and is to assume all risk of injury or damage that the animals may do to themselves or to each other, or which may arise from delay of trains.

Stock will only be taken by the car load, at the price fixed under the table of special rates, when a contract is executed by the station agent and shipper, to be loaded and unloaded, watered and fed by the owner, and at his risk in all respects, except as specified in form of contract or receipt in hands of agents.

Two or three cars of stock will entitle the owner or driver to pass on the train with the stock, to take care of it. Four cars and upwards, one owner, two men in charge, to pass on stock train, which is the maximum number that will be passed on any train from one consignor or party. All persons thus passed are at their own risk of personal injury from any cause whatever.

The agent at the station where the stock is loaded will give no passes, but must enter on the back of the contract the name or names of the persons who are actually entitled to pass free with the stock, which is the authority of the conductor to pass them.

Agents will refuse to enter any name on contract but those of owner or employés in charge, without regard to passes required by number of cars.

Agents of this company are not authorized to agree to forward live stock, to be delivered at any specified time.

Locomotive engines and tenders, hauled in train, 35 cents per mile.

Locomotive tire 3
Looking-glasses, boxed, owner's risk of breakage ..... D. 1
Lumber, common, 5,000 feet and over ..... S. R.

Lumber, hard, 25 per cent. more than common. Square and round timber not more than 25 feet long, same per M as common lumber. Over 25 feet long, 25 per cent. added. Siding, not over half inch, rated at one half the price of common lumber. From half inch to inch, rated as one inch. No deduction made on account of lumber being dressed. 6 M lath and 10 M shingles rated at 1 M common lumber. Cedar posts per cord of 128 cubic feet, same as one M common lumber. Other posts, same as one M hard lumber. Saw-logs, same as hard lumber, owner to load.

Lumber, either hard or common, less than 5,000 feet 3

M.

Machinery, car loads, not otherwise specified ..... S. R.
Machinery, in frame, owner's risk 1½

Machinery, not set up	1
Machinery, less than car load, boxed	2
Madder	2
Malt	3
Manilla	3
Marble, in blocks, rough	3
Marble, lettered, prepaid, owner's risk	1
Marble, slab, unwrought, owner's risk	3
Matches, owner's risk	1½
Mats and rugs	1
Mattresses	D. 1
Measures and tubs	1
Meats, fresh, prepaid	1
Medicines	1
Melodeons, boxed, owner's risk	D. 1
Melons, prepaid, owner's risk	1
Metallic coffins, in nests	1
Metallic coffins, single	D. 1
Millstones, owner's risk of breakage	2
Mill stuffs, in bags, less than car loads	3
Mineral water	1
Molasses, owner's risk of leakage	3
Mop handles and mop sticks	2
Moss, in sacks	1
Moss, preserved, in bales	2
Moldings and picture frames	D. 1
Musical instruments, not otherwise specified	D. 1
Mustard	2
Mustard seed	2

N.

Nails and tacks, in boxes	2
Nails and spikes, in kegs	3
Nails, in bags	2
Nail rods	3
Naphtha, owner's risk of leakage	1
Nutmegs	1
Nuts, in boxes or casks	1
Nuts, in sacks, owner's risk	1

O.

Oakum, in bales	2
Oil cake	3
Oil cloth	1
Oil, lard, whale, and linseed, in wood, owner's risk of leakage	2
Oil, in glass, owner's risk of breakage	1
Oranges and lemons, owner's risk of damage and wastage	1
Oysters and clams	1
Ordnance and ordnance stores	2
Ore, car load	S. R.
Ore, less than car load	3

P.

Paintings and pictures	D. 1
Paints, in boxes and cans, not otherwise specified	2
Paints, white lead or zinc, dry or in oil, in cans or kegs, boxed	1
Not boxed	1
Pails	1
Palm leaves, in bales	1
Paper hangings, in boxes	1
Paper hangings, not boxed	1½
Paper, in boxes	1
Paper, printing and wrapping	2
Paper, printing and wrapping, in car loads	3
Pasteboard	2
Peaches, dried	2
Peaches, green, owner's risk, prepaid	1
Peas, in casks, dried	3
Peas, green	1
Pianos, owner's risk, actual weight	D. 1

Pickles, in casks 2
Pickles, in glass, owner's risk 1
Picture frames ..... D. 1
Pine-apples, owner's risk 1
Pipes 1
Pitch 3
Plaster of Paris ornaments ..... D. 1
Plate glass, owner's risk of breakage ..... D. 1
Plow steel 2
Plows. (See Agricultural Implements.)
Pork, packed 3
Porter and ale, in glass, packed 1
Posts, fence. (See Lumber.)
Potash 3
Potatoes, in sacks or barrels 3
Potatoes, in car loads ..... S. R.
Potatoes, sweet 1
Poultry, prepaid, owner's risk 1
Powder, well packed and secured, less than car load ..... D. 1
Powder, 18,000 pounds, or over, in company's powder car, or in fire-proof magazines at company's convenience, magazines returned free 1
Preserves, in glass or cans, owner's risk 1
Preserves, 100 boxes, or more 2
Printing presses 1
Prunes, in casks or boxes 2
Pumice stone 1
Pumps 1
Putty 2
Pump tubing, wood 2
Pump stock, car load ..... agricultural implement rate.

Q.

Quicksilver, in iron flasks 1

R.

Rags, in sacks, owner's risk 1
Rags, pressed in bales 2
Rags, in car loads 3
Raisins, not strapped, owner's risk 1
Raisins, strapped 2
Rakes 1
Ratans 1
Refrigerators ..... D. 1
Resin 3
Rice, in bags 1
Rice, in tierces and barrels 2
Rigging 2
Roofing paper 2
Rope, in coils 2
Rubber car springs 2
Rubber packing, hose and belting 1
Rugs and mats 1

S.

Saddlery hardware 2
Saddles 1
Safes, milk, meat, or bread ..... D. 1
Sad irons, boxed 2
Salts, epsom and glauber 2
Saleratus 3
Salt, in sacks 3
Salt, less than 30 barrels 3
Salt, 30 barrels or over ..... S. R.
Saltpeter 2
Sand, 18,000 pounds or more ..... S. R.
Sand, under 18,000 pounds 3
Sandpaper 1
Sardines 1
Sash, window 1
Sash, glazed, owner's risk ..... D. 1

Saw logs. (See Lumber.)	
Saws, owner's risk of wet	1
Scales and scale beams, boxed	2
Scales and scale beams, not boxed	D. 1
School slates, boxed	2
Screws, iron	2
Screws, wood	1
Scythes	2
Scythe snaths	1
Scythe stones	2
Seed drills. (See Agricultural Implements.)	
Seeds, not otherwise specified	2
Sewing machines, boxed	D. 1
Sewing machines, not boxed, not taken.	
Sheep pelts, dry	1
Sheep pelts, green, 1,000 pounds or over	2
Shingle and stave bolts, under 18,000 pounds	2
Shingles	S. R.
Shingle machines	1
Shoes, in boxes, owner's risk	1
Shoe blacking	2
Shoe findings	1
Shoe pegs	1
Shoes, in trunks	1½
Shoe nails, in boxes	2
Shorts. (See Mill-stuffs.)	
Shovels	2
Shot, in kegs or boxes	3
Shot, in bags, owner's risk	D. 1
Show cases, owner's risk	D. 1
Sieves	1
Sizing	1
Skins, not otherwise specified, in bales	1
Slating, roofing	3
Sleighs, boxed, owner's risk, 400 pounds each	D. 1
Sleighs, not boxed. (See Carriages.)	
Sleigh shoes	2
Smut machines	1
Snuff	1
Soap, common	3
Soap, fancy	2
Soda	2
Soda, ash	3
Sofas, 500 pounds each, owner's risk	1
Solder	2
Sorghum sugar mills	3
Sorghum sirup	3
Spades	2
Spelter	2
Spices	2
Sponges	D. 1
Staves and headings	3
Stationery	1
Starch	2
Steam boilers. (See Boilers.)	
Steel	2
Steel springs, cast	2
Steel plow wings	2
Straw goods	1
Stone, in block, dressed, or rough, in car loads, loaded and unloaded by owner	S. R.
Stone, less than 18,000 pounds	3
Stone ware. (See Earthen Ware.)	
Stoves, in car loads, released, loaded and unloaded by owner, estimated ten tons	3
Stove pipe, company's risk	1½
Stove pipe, owner's risk	1
Stove plate, company's risk	D. 1
Stove plate, released	1
Stoves, company's risk	D. 1
Stoves, released	1
Sugar, not in bags, except maple	3

Sugar, in bags 2
Sugar, maple 2
Sugar, evaporators ..... D. 1
Sugar kettles 2
Syrup, owner's risk of leakage 3

T.

Tallow 3
Tar 3
Tea 1
Terra Japonica 3
Threshing machines. (See Agricultural Implements.)
Tile, drain 2
Tin plate 1
Tin ware, boxed 1
Tin ware, loose ..... D. 1
Tobacco, cut 1
Tobacco, plug 1
Tobacco, unmanufactured, in hogsheads or boxes 3
Tow, owner's risk of fire 1
Tool chests 1
Toys, boxed ..... D. 1
Trees and shrubbery, prepaid, in bales, at owner's risk ..... D. 1
Trees and shrubbery, prepaid, in boxes, at owner's risk 1
Trunks, empty ..... D. 1
Tubs 1
Turned stuffs 2
Turpentine, spirits, owner's risk of leakage 1
Twine, in bales 1
Type 2
Tomatoes, canned 1
Tomatoes, canned, 100 boxes or more 2

U.

Umbrellas 1

V.

Varnish, owner's risk of leakage 1
Vegetables, prepaid 1
Venison, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Veneering, boxed 2
Veneering, not boxed 1
Vises 2
Vinegar 3
Vitriol, owner's risk ..... D. 1

W.

Wadding ..... D. 1
Wagon axles, iron 3
Wagon felloes, bows, spokes, and hubs 2
Wagons, common, car loads ..... S. R.
Wagons, in pieces, 1,200 pounds each 1
Wagons, on wheels. (See Carriages.)
Wagons, children's ..... D. 1
Wagon skeins and boxes 2
Wax 1
Whalebone 1
Wheelbarrows ..... D. 1
Whips 1
Whisky, common, five barrels or more 2
Whisky, common, less than five barrels 1
White lead. (See Paints.)
Whiting 2
Willow cuttings, owner's risk, in boxes 2
Willow cuttings, in bales 1
Willow reeds 2
Willow ware ..... D. 1
Wicking ..... D. 1
Window glass, 12×20 and over 2
Window glass, under 12×20 3

Wine, in boxes or baskets	1
Wire cloth	1
Wire	2
Wooden ware	1
Wood, in shape, unfinished	2
Wood of value, viz: mahogany, rosewood, lignumvitæ, cherry, cedar, walnut, &c.	2
Woolen goods	1
Wool	1

Y.

Yarn, pressed and bales	1
Yeast	1

Z.

Zinc paints. (See Paints.)	
Zinc, sheet, in casks	3
Zinc, sheet or roll, not packed	1

TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

	Pounds.
Wheat, per bushel	60
Rye, per bushel	56
Corn, per bushel	56
Oats, per bushel	32
Barley, per bushel	48
Potatoes, per bushel	60
White beans, per bushel	60
Onions, per bushel	57
Malt, per bushel	38
Bran, per bushel	20
Turnips, per bushel	56
Lime, per bushel	80
Corn meal, per bushel	48
Apples, per barrel	150
Flour and meal, per barrel	216
Common brick, per M	4,000
Charcoal, per bushel	22
Stone, undressed, per cubic yard	4,000
Soft lumber, pine, cottonwood, and basswood, seasoned, per M	3,000
Soft lumber, green, per M	3,500
Hard wood lumber	4,000
Shingles, per M	300
Lath, per M	500
One ton weight	2,000

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Bryan, &c.—Continued.

Stations.	Omaha.			Papillion.			Elkhorn.			Valley.			Frémont.		
Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Omaha	....	....	....	18	15	12	25	20	15	30	25	20	40	35	30
Papillion	18	15	12	....	....	....	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20
Elkhorn	25	20	15	20	18	15	....	....	....	12	10	8	20	18	15
Valley	30	25	20	25	20	18	12	10	8	....	....	....	18	15	12
Frémont	40	35	30	35	25	20	20	18	15	18	15	12	....	....	....
North Bend	50	45	40	45	40	35	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15
Shell Creek	60	50	45	55	45	40	40	35	30	35	30	25	25	20	18
Columbus	70	60	50	65	55	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30
Silver Creek	80	70	60	75	65	55	65	55	45	60	50	40	50	45	40
Clark's	85	75	65	80	70	60	70	60	50	70	60	50	60	50	45
Lone Tree	90	80	70	85	75	65	75	65	55	75	65	55	65	55	50
Chapman's	95	85	75	90	80	70	80	70	60	80	70	60	75	65	55
Grand Island	100	90	80	95	85	75	85	75	65	85	75	65	80	70	60
Wood River	110	100	90	105	95	85	95	85	75	95	85	75	90	80	70
Kearney	120	110	100	115	105	95	105	95	85	105	95	85	100	90	80
Elm Creek	130	120	110	125	115	105	115	105	95	115	105	95	110	100	90
Plum Creek	140	130	120	135	125	115	125	115	105	125	115	105	120	110	100
Willow Island	150	140	130	145	135	125	135	125	115	135	125	115	130	120	110
Brady Island	160	150	140	155	145	135	145	135	125	145	135	125	140	130	120
McPherson	165	155	145	160	150	140	150	140	130	150	140	130	145	135	125
North Platte	170	160	150	165	155	145	155	145	135	155	145	135	150	140	130
O'Fallon	180	170	160	175	160	150	165	155	145	165	155	145	160	150	140
Alkali	190	180	170	185	170	155	175	160	150	175	160	150	170	155	145
Ogallala	200	190	180	195	180	165	185	170	155	185	170	155	180	165	150
Big Spring	210	195	185	205	190	175	195	180	165	195	180	165	190	175	160
Julesburg	220	205	190	215	200	185	205	190	175	205	190	175	200	185	170
Lodge Pole	230	215	200	225	210	195	215	200	185	215	200	185	210	195	180
Sidney	240	225	210	235	220	205	225	210	195	225	210	195	220	205	190
Potter	250	235	220	245	230	215	235	220	205	235	220	205	230	215	200
Antelope	260	245	230	255	240	225	245	230	215	245	230	215	240	225	210
Pine Bluff	275	260	240	270	255	225	260	245	225	260	245	225	250	235	220
Hill's Dale	290	270	250	285	265	245	275	255	235	275	255	235	265	245	225
Cheyenne	300	280	260	295	275	255	285	265	245	285	265	245	275	255	235
Fort Russell	305	285	265	300	280	260	290	270	250	290	270	250	280	260	240
Hazard	310	285	265	300	280	260	290	270	250	290	270	250	280	260	240
Granite Cañon	320	295	270	315	290	265	305	280	255	305	280	255	290	270	250
Sherman	330	305	280	325	300	275	315	290	265	315	290	265	300	280	260
Red Butte	340	315	290	335	310	285	325	300	275	325	300	275	305	285	265
Fort Sanders	350	325	300	345	320	295	335	310	285	335	310	285	320	295	270
Laramie City	350	325	300	345	320	295	335	310	285	335	310	285	320	295	270
Wyoming	360	335	310	355	330	305	345	320	295	345	320	295	330	305	280
Cooper's Lake	365	340	315	360	335	310	350	325	300	350	325	300	335	310	285
Lookout	368	343	318	365	340	315	355	330	305	355	330	305	345	320	295
Rock Creek	375	350	825	370	345	320	360	335	310	360	335	310	355	330	305
Como	385	360	335	380	355	330	370	345	320	370	345	320	365	340	315
Medicine Bow	390	365	340	385	360	335	375	350	325	375	350	325	370	345	320
Carbon	395	370	345	390	365	340	380	355	330	380	355	330	375	350	325
Percy	405	380	355	400	375	350	390	365	340	390	365	340	380	355	330
St. Mary	415	390	365	410	385	360	400	375	350	400	375	350	385	360	335
Benton	425	400	375	420	395	370	410	385	360	410	385	360	395	370	345
Rawlings	435	405	380	430	400	375	420	390	365	420	390	365	410	380	355
Separation	440	410	385	435	405	380	425	395	370	425	395	370	415	385	360
Creston	450	420	390	445	415	385	435	405	375	435	405	375	430	400	370
Wash-a-kie	455	425	395	450	420	390	440	410	380	440	410	380	435	405	375
Red Desert	460	430	400	455	425	395	445	415	385	445	415	385	440	410	380
Table Rock	465	435	405	460	430	400	455	425	395	455	425	395	445	415	385
Bitter Creek	470	440	410	465	435	405	460	430	400	460	430	400	455	425	395
Black Buttes	475	445	415	470	440	410	465	435	405	465	435	405	460	430	400
Point of Rocks	480	450	420	475	445	415	470	440	410	470	440	410	465	435	405
Salt Wells	485	455	425	480	450	420	475	445	415	475	445	415	470	440	410
Rock Spring	490	460	430	485	455	425	480	450	420	480	450	420	475	445	415
Green River	495	465	435	490	460	430	485	455	425	485	455	425	480	450	420
Bryan	500	470	440	495	465	435	490	460	430	490	460	430	485	455	425

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Bryan, &c.—Continued.

Distances.	Stations.	North Bend.			Shell Creek.			Columbus.			Silver Creek.			Clark's.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	50	45	40	60	50	45	70	60	50	80	70	60	85	75	65
12	Papillion	45	40	35	55	45	40	65	55	45	75	65	55	80	70	60
29	Elkhorn	30	25	20	40	35	30	50	45	40	65	55	45	70	60	50
35	Valley	25	20	18	35	30	25	45	40	35	60	50	40	70	60	50
46	Frémont	20	18	15	25	20	18	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	50	45
62	North Bend	....	....	....	20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25	50	45	40
76	Shell Creek	20	18	15	....	....	....	20	18	15	30	25	20	40	35	30
92	Columbus	25	20	18	20	18	15	....	....	....	20	18	15	25	20	18
109	Silver Creek	35	30	25	30	25	20	20	18	15	....	....	....	18	15	12
120	Clark's	50	45	40	40	35	30	25	20	18	18	15	12	....	....	....
132	Lone Tree	60	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30	25	20	15	18	15	12
142	Chapman's	65	55	50	55	50	45	45	40	35	30	25	20	25	20	15
154	Grand Island	70	60	55	65	55	50	55	50	45	40	35	30	30	25	20
172	Wood River	80	70	60	75	65	55	65	55	50	55	50	45	45	40	35
191	Kearney	90	80	70	85	75	65	75	65	55	65	55	50	60	50	45
212	Elm Creek	100	90	80	95	85	75	85	75	65	75	65	55	70	60	50
230	Plum Creek	110	100	90	105	95	85	95	85	75	85	75	65	80	70	60
251	Willow Island	120	110	100	115	105	95	105	95	85	95	85	75	90	80	70
268	Brady Island	130	120	110	125	115	105	115	105	95	105	95	85	100	90	80
280	McPherson	135	125	115	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90	105	95	85
291	North Platte	140	130	120	135	125	115	125	115	105	115	105	95	110	100	90
308	O'Fallon	150	140	130	145	135	125	135	125	115	125	115	105	120	110	100
322	Alkali	160	150	140	150	140	130	145	135	125	135	125	115	130	120	110
342	Ogallala	170	160	145	160	150	140	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120
360	Big Spring	180	165	155	170	160	150	160	150	140	150	140	130	145	135	125
377	Julesburg	190	175	160	180	165	155	170	160	150	160	150	140	155	145	135
397	Lodge Pole	200	185	170	190	175	160	180	165	155	170	160	150	165	155	145
414	Sidney	210	195	180	200	185	170	190	175	160	180	165	155	175	165	155
433	Potter	220	205	190	210	195	185	200	185	170	195	180	165	190	175	160
451	Antelope	230	215	200	220	205	190	210	195	180	200	185	170	195	180	165
473	Pine Bluff	240	225	210	235	220	205	225	210	195	215	200	185	210	195	180
496	Hill's Dale	255	235	215	245	225	210	235	220	205	225	210	195	220	205	190
516	Cheyenne	265	245	225	255	235	220	245	225	210	235	220	205	230	215	200
518	Fort Russell	270	250	230	260	240	225	250	230	215	240	225	210	235	220	205
522	Hazard	270	250	230	260	240	225	250	230	215	240	225	210	235	220	205
535	Granite Cañon	280	260	240	270	250	230	260	240	225	250	230	215	245	225	210
549	Sherman	290	270	250	280	260	240	270	250	230	260	240	225	250	235	220
564	Red Butte	295	275	255	285	265	245	275	255	240	270	250	230	260	245	225
570	Fort Sanders	305	280	260	295	275	255	285	265	250	275	255	240	265	250	235
572	Laramie City	305	280	260	295	275	255	285	265	250	275	255	240	265	250	235
586	Wyoming	315	290	265	305	280	260	295	275	260	285	265	250	275	260	245
598	Cooper's Lake	325	300	275	315	290	270	300	280	265	290	270	255	280	265	250
604	Lookout	330	305	280	325	300	275	310	285	270	295	275	260	290	270	255
622	Rock Creek	340	315	290	330	305	280	320	295	275	305	285	270	295	275	260
638	Como	355	330	305	340	315	290	330	305	285	320	295	275	310	290	270
645	Medicine Bow	360	335	310	350	325	300	335	310	290	325	300	280	315	295	275
654	Carbon	365	340	315	355	330	305	340	315	295	330	305	285	320	300	280
666	Percy	370	345	320	365	340	315	355	330	310	340	315	295	330	310	290
679	St. Mary	375	350	325	370	345	325	360	335	315	350	325	305	340	320	300
694	Benton	385	360	335	375	350	330	365	345	325	360	335	315	355	330	310
709	Rawlings	400	370	345	385	360	335	375	350	330	370	345	320	365	340	315
721	Separation	405	380	355	395	370	345	385	360	335	375	350	325	370	345	320
738	Creston	420	395	365	405	380	355	395	370	345	385	360	335	375	350	325
751	Wash-a-kie	425	400	370	415	390	365	405	380	355	390	365	340	385	360	335
760	Red Desert	430	405	375	420	395	370	410	385	360	395	370	345	390	365	340
770	Table Rock	440	410	380	430	405	375	420	395	370	405	380	355	395	370	345
783	Bitter Creek	445	415	385	435	410	380	425	400	375	415	390	365	405	380	355
793	Black Buttes	455	425	395	445	415	385	435	410	380	420	395	370	415	390	365
804	Point of Rocks	460	430	400	455	425	395	440	415	385	430	405	375	420	395	370
819	Salt Wells	465	435	405	460	430	400	445	420	390	440	410	385	430	405	380
830	Rock Spring	470	440	410	465	435	405	455	425	395	445	415	390	435	410	385
844	Green River	475	445	415	470	440	410	460	430	400	450	420	395	445	415	390
857	Bryan	480	450	420	475	445	415	465	435	405	455	425	400	450	420	395

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Bryan, &c.—Continued.

Distances.	Stations.	Lone Tree.			Chapman's.			Grand Isl'd.			Wood River.			Kearney.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	90	80	70	95	85	75	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100
12	Papillion	85	75	65	90	80	70	95	85	75	105	95	85	115	105	95
29	Elkhorn	75	65	55	80	70	60	85	75	65	95	85	75	105	95	85
35	Valley	75	65	55	80	70	60	85	75	65	95	85	75	105	95	85
46	Frémont	65	55	50	75	65	55	80	70	60	90	80	70	100	90	80
62	North Bend	60	50	45	65	55	50	70	60	55	80	70	60	90	80	70
76	Shell Creek	50	45	40	55	50	45	65	55	50	75	65	55	85	75	65
92	Columbus	40	35	30	45	40	35	55	50	45	65	55	50	75	65	55
109	Silver Creek	25	25	15	30	25	20	40	35	30	55	50	45	65	55	50
120	Clark's	18	15	12	25	20	15	30	25	20	45	40	35	60	50	45
132	Lone Tree	....	....	....	18	15	12	25	20	15	40	35	30	50	45	40
142	Chapman's	18	15	12	....	....	....	18	15	12	30	25	20	45	40	35
154	Grand Island	25	20	15	18	15	12	....	....	....	20	18	15	35	30	25
172	Wood River	40	35	30	30	25	20	20	18	15	....	....	....	25	20	15
191	Kearney	50	45	40	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	15	....	....	....
212	Elm Creek	65	53	50	55	50	45	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	15
230	Plum Creek	75	65	55	70	60	50	60	55	45	50	45	40	35	30	25
251	Willow Island	85	75	65	80	70	60	75	65	55	65	60	50	50	45	40
268	Brady Island	95	85	75	90	80	70	85	75	65	75	65	55	65	55	45
280	McPherson	100	90	80	95	85	75	90	80	70	80	70	60	70	60	50
291	North Platte	105	95	85	100	90	80	95	85	75	85	75	65	75	65	55
308	O'Fallon	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85	95	85	75	85	75	65
322	Alkali	125	115	105	115	105	95	110	100	90	100	90	80	90	80	70
342	Ogalalla	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80
360	Big Spring	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90
377	Julesburg	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120	130	120	110	120	110	100
397	Lodge Pole	160	150	140	155	145	135	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110
414	Sidney	170	160	150	165	155	145	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120
433	Potter	180	165	155	175	160	150	165	155	145	155	145	135	145	135	125
451	Antelope	190	175	160	185	170	155	175	160	150	165	155	145	155	145	135
473	Pine Bluff	200	185	170	195	180	165	190	175	160	180	165	155	170	160	150
496	Hill's Dale	215	200	185	210	195	180	205	190	175	195	180	165	180	165	155
516	Cheyenne	225	210	195	220	205	190	215	200	185	205	190	175	195	180	165
518	Fort Russell	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	205	190	210	195	180	200	185	170
522	Hazard	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	205	190	210	195	180	200	185	170
535	Granite Cañon	235	220	205	230	215	200	225	210	195	215	200	185	205	190	180
549	Sherman	245	230	215	235	220	205	230	215	200	220	205	190	210	195	185
564	Red Butte	250	235	220	245	230	215	240	225	210	230	215	200	220	205	190
570	Fort Sanders	255	240	230	250	235	225	245	230	220	235	220	210	225	210	200
572	Laramie City	255	240	230	250	235	225	245	230	220	235	220	210	225	210	200
586	Wyoming	265	250	240	255	245	235	250	240	230	240	230	220	230	220	210
598	Cooper's Lake	275	260	245	265	250	240	260	245	235	250	235	225	240	230	220
604	Lookout	280	265	250	275	260	245	265	250	240	255	340	230	250	235	225
622	Rock Creek	290	270	255	280	265	250	275	260	245	265	250	235	255	240	230
638	Como	300	280	265	290	270	255	280	265	250	275	260	245	265	250	235
645	Medicine Bow	305	285	270	295	275	265	290	270	260	280	265	250	270	255	245
654	Carbon	315	295	275	305	285	270	295	280	265	285	270	255	275	260	250
666	Percy	325	305	285	315	295	280	305	290	275	295	280	265	285	270	255
679	St. Mary	335	315	295	325	305	290	315	300	285	305	290	275	295	280	260
694	Benton	345	325	305	335	315	300	325	310	295	315	300	285	305	290	275
709	Rawlings	355	335	310	350	325	305	340	315	300	325	310	295	315	305	285
721	Separation	365	340	315	360	335	310	350	325	305	335	315	300	325	310	295
738	Creston	370	345	320	365	340	315	360	335	310	350	325	305	340	320	300
751	Wash-a-kie	375	350	325	370	345	320	365	340	315	360	335	310	345	325	305
760	Red Desert	385	360	335	375	350	325	370	345	320	365	340	315	355	335	310
770	Table Rock	390	365	340	380	355	330	375	350	325	370	345	320	360	340	315
783	Bitter Creek	395	370	345	390	365	340	380	355	330	375	350	325	365	345	320
793	Black Buttes	405	380	355	395	370	345	390	365	340	380	355	330	370	350	325
804	Point of Rocks	415	390	365	405	380	355	395	370	345	385	360	335	375	355	330
819	Salt Wells	425	400	375	415	390	365	405	380	355	395	370	345	385	360	340
830	Rock Spring	430	405	380	425	400	375	415	390	365	405	380	355	395	375	350
844	Green River	440	410	385	435	405	380	425	400	375	415	390	365	405	380	355
867	Bryan	445	415	390	440	410	385	435	405	380	425	400	375	418	390	365

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Bryan, &c.—Continued.

Distances.	Stations.	Elm Creek.			Plum Creek.			Willow Isl'd.			Brady Isl'd.			McPherson.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	140	165	155	145
12	Papillion	125	115	105	135	125	115	145	135	125	155	145	135	160	150	140
29	Elkhorn	115	105	95	125	115	105	135	125	115	145	135	125	150	140	130
35	Valley	115	105	95	125	115	105	135	125	115	145	135	125	150	140	130
46	Frémont	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120	145	135	125
62	North Bend	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110	135	125	115
76	Shell Creek	95	85	75	105	95	85	115	105	95	125	115	105	130	120	110
92	Columbus	85	75	65	95	85	75	105	95	85	115	105	95	120	110	100
109	Silver Creek	75	65	55	85	75	65	95	85	75	105	95	85	110	100	90
120	Clark's	70	60	50	80	70	60	90	80	70	100	90	80	105	95	85
132	Lone Tree	65	55	50	75	65	55	85	75	65	95	85	75	100	90	80
142	Chapman's	55	50	45	70	60	50	80	70	60	90	80	70	95	85	75
154	Grand Island	45	40	35	60	55	45	75	65	55	85	75	65	90	80	70
172	Wood River	35	30	25	50	45	40	65	60	50	75	65	55	80	70	60
191	Kearney	25	20	15	35	30	25	50	45	40	65	55	45	70	60	50
212	Elm Creek	.....	.....	.....	25	20	15	35	30	25	50	45	40	60	50	45
230	Plum Creek	25	20	15	.....	.....	.....	25	20	15	35	30	25	45	40	35
251	Willow Island	35	30	25	25	20	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	30	25	20
268	Brady Island	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	18	15	12
280	McPherson	60	50	45	45	40	35	30	25	20	18	15	12	.....	.....	.....
291	North Platte	65	55	50	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	18	15	12
308	O'Fallon	75	65	55	65	55	50	50	45	40	40	35	30	25	20	15
329	Alkali	80	70	60	75	65	55	60	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30
342	Ogalalla	90	80	70	80	70	60	70	60	50	60	50	45	50	45	40
360	Big Spring	100	90	80	90	80	70	80	70	60	75	65	55	60	50	45
377	Julesburg	110	100	90	100	90	80	90	80	70	85	75	65	75	65	55
397	Lodge Pole	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80	90	80	70	85	75	65
414	Sidney	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80	95	85	75
433	Potter	135	125	115	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90	105	95	85
451	Antelope	145	135	125	140	130	120	130	120	110	120	110	100	115	105	95
473	Pine Bluff	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110	125	115	105
496	Hill's Dale	170	155	145	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120	135	125	115
516	Cheyenne	185	170	155	170	160	150	160	150	140	150	140	130	145	135	125
518	Fort Russell	190	175	160	175	165	155	165	155	145	155	145	135	150	140	130
522	Hazard	190	175	160	175	165	155	165	155	145	155	145	135	150	140	130
535	Granite Canon	195	180	165	185	170	160	170	160	150	160	150	140	155	145	135
549	Sherman	200	185	175	190	175	165	175	165	155	165	155	145	160	150	140
564	Red Butte	210	195	185	200	185	175	185	175	165	175	165	155	170	160	150
570	Fort Sanders	215	200	190	205	190	180	200	185	170	190	175	160	185	170	155
572	Laramie City	215	200	190	205	190	180	200	185	170	190	175	160	185	170	155
586	Wyoming	220	210	200	210	200	190	205	190	180	200	185	170	195	180	165
598	Cooper's Lake	230	220	210	215	205	195	210	195	185	205	190	175	200	185	170
604	Lookout	240	225	215	225	210	200	220	205	190	210	195	180	205	190	175
622	Rock Creek	245	230	220	230	215	205	225	210	195	215	200	185	210	195	180
638	Como	255	240	230	240	225	210	235	220	205	225	210	195	220	205	190
645	Medicine Bow	260	245	235	245	230	215	240	225	210	230	215	200	225	210	195
654	Carbon	265	250	240	250	235	220	245	230	215	235	220	205	230	215	200
666	Percy	275	260	245	260	245	230	255	240	225	245	230	215	240	225	210
679	St. Mary	285	270	255	270	255	240	265	250	235	255	240	225	250	235	220
694	Benton	295	280	265	280	265	250	275	260	245	265	250	235	260	245	230
709	Rawlings	305	290	275	295	275	260	285	270	255	275	265	245	270	255	240
721	Separation	315	305	285	305	285	275	295	280	265	285	270	255	275	260	245
738	Creston	330	310	290	320	300	280	310	290	270	300	280	260	290	270	250
751	Wash-a-kie	335	315	295	325	305	285	315	295	275	305	285	265	295	275	255
760	Red Desert	345	325	305	330	310	290	320	300	280	310	290	270	300	280	260
770	Table Rock	350	330	310	340	320	300	330	310	290	320	300	280	310	290	270
783	Bitter Creek	355	335	315	345	325	305	335	315	295	325	305	285	315	295	275
793	Black Buttes	360	340	320	350	330	310	340	320	300	330	310	290	320	300	280
804	Point of Rocks	365	345	325	355	335	315	345	325	305	335	315	295	325	305	285
819	Salt Wells	375	350	330	365	340	320	355	330	310	345	325	305	335	315	295
830	Rock Spring	385	355	335	375	345	325	365	340	320	355	330	310	345	325	305
844	Green River	395	360	340	385	355	330	375	350	325	365	340	315	355	330	310
857	Bryan	405	370	345	395	365	335	385	355	330	375	350	325	365	340	315

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Bryan, &c.—Continued.

Distances.	Stations.	North Platte.			O'Fallon.			Alkali.			Ogallala.			Big Spring.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	170	160	150	180	165	155	190	175	160	200	185	170	210	195	180
12	Papillion	165	155	145	175	160	150	185	170	155	195	180	165	205	190	175
29	Elkhorn	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	160	150	185	170	155	195	190	165
35	Valley	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	160	150	185	170	155	195	180	165
46	Fremont	150	140	130	160	150	140	170	155	145	180	165	150	190	175	160
62	North Bend	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	140	170	160	145	180	165	155
76	Shell Creek	135	125	115	145	135	125	150	140	130	160	150	140	170	160	150
92	Columbus	125	115	105	135	125	115	145	135	125	150	140	130	160	150	140
109	Silver Creek	115	105	95	125	115	105	136	125	115	145	135	125	150	140	130
120	Clark's	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120	145	135	125
132	Lone Tree	105	95	85	115	105	95	125	115	105	130	120	110	140	130	120
142	Chapman's	100	90	80	110	100	90	115	105	95	125	115	105	135	125	115
154	Grand Island	95	85	75	105	95	85	110	100	90	220	110	100	130	120	110
172	Wood River	85	75	65	95	85	75	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100
191	Kearney	75	65	55	85	75	65	90	80	70	100	90	80	110	100	90
212	Elm Creek	65	55	50	75	65	55	80	70	60	90	80	70	100	90	80
230	Plum Creek	55	50	45	65	55	50	75	65	55	80	70	60	90	80	70
251	Willow Island	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	50	45	70	60	50	80	70	60
268	Brady Island	25	20	15	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	50	45	75	65	55
280	McPherson	18	15	12	25	20	15	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	50	45
291	North Platte	....	....	....	18	15	12	25	20	15	45	40	35	55	45	40
308	O'Fallon	18	15	12	....	....	....	20	18	15	30	25	20	45	40	35
322	Alkali	25	20	15	20	18	15	....	....	....	25	20	18	35	30	25
342	Ogallala	45	40	35	30	25	20	25	20	18	....	....	....	25	20	18
360	Big Spring	55	45	40	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	18	....	....	....
377	Julesburg	70	60	50	55	50	45	50	45	35	35	30	25	25	20	18
397	Lodge Pole	80	70	60	70	60	50	60	50	45	50	45	40	35	30	25
414	Sidney	90	80	70	80	70	60	75	65	55	60	50	45	45	40	35
433	Potter	95	85	75	90	80	70	85	75	65	70	60	50	60	50	45
451	Antelope	105	95	85	95	85	75	90	80	70	80	70	60	70	60	50
473	Pine Bluff	115	105	95	110	100	90	100	90	80	90	80	70	80	70	60
496	Hill's Dale	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	105	95	85	90	80	70
516	Cheyenne	140	130	120	130	120	110	125	115	105	115	105	95	105	95	85
518	Fort Russell	145	135	125	135	125	115	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90
522	Hazard	145	135	125	135	125	115	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90
535	Granite Cañon	150	140	130	140	130	120	135	125	115	125	115	105	115	105	95
549	Sherman	155	145	135	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110	120	110	100
564	Red Butte	165	155	145	160	150	135	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110
570	Fort Sanders	180	165	150	170	160	145	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120
572	Laramie City	180	165	150	170	160	145	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120
586	Wyoming	190	175	160	180	170	155	170	160	150	160	150	140	150	140	130
598	Cooper's Lake	195	180	165	185	175	160	175	165	155	165	155	145	155	145	135
604	Lookout	200	185	170	190	180	165	180	170	160	170	160	150	160	150	140
622	Rock Creek	205	190	175	195	185	170	185	175	165	175	165	155	165	155	145
638	Como	215	200	185	205	195	180	195	185	175	185	175	165	175	165	155
645	Medicine Bow	220	205	190	210	200	185	200	190	180	190	180	170	180	170	160
654	Carbon	225	210	195	215	205	190	205	195	185	195	185	175	185	175	165
666	Percy	235	220	205	225	215	200	215	205	295	205	195	185	195	185	175
679	St. Mary	245	230	215	235	225	210	225	215	205	215	205	195	205	195	185
694	Benton	255	240	225	245	235	220	235	225	115	225	215	205	215	205	195
709	Rawlings	265	250	235	255	240	225	245	235	220	235	225	215	225	215	205
721	Separation	270	255	240	260	145	230	250	240	225	240	230	220	230	220	210
738	Creston	280	260	245	270	250	235	260	245	230	250	240	225	240	230	220
751	Wash-a-kie	285	265	250	275	255	240	270	250	235	260	245	230	250	240	225
760	Red Desert	290	270	255	285	265	245	275	255	240	265	250	235	260	245	230
770	Table Rock	300	280	260	290	270	250	285	265	245	275	255	240	265	250	235
783	Bitter Creek	305	285	265	295	275	255	290	270	250	285	265	245	275	255	240
793	Black Buttes	310	290	270	300	280	260	295	275	255	290	270	250	285	265	245
804	Point of Rocks	315	295	275	305	285	265	300	280	260	395	275	255	290	270	250
819	Salt Wells	325	305	285	315	295	275	305	285	265	300	280	260	295	275	255
830	Rock Spring	335	315	295	325	305	285	315	295	275	305	285	265	300	280	260
844	Green River	345	325	300	335	315	295	325	305	285	315	295	275	305	285	265
857	Bryan	355	330	305	345	325	300	335	315	295	325	305	285	315	295	275

Union Pacific Railroad freight tariff—Omaha to Bryan, &c.—Continued.

Distances.	Stations.	Julesburg.			Lodge Pole.			Sidney.			Potter.			Antelope.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	220	205	190	230	215	200	240	225	210	250	235	220	260	245	230
12	Papillion	215	200	185	225	210	195	235	220	205	245	230	215	255	240	225
29	Elkhorn	205	190	175	215	200	185	225	210	195	235	220	205	245	230	215
35	Valley	205	190	175	215	200	185	225	210	195	235	220	205	245	230	215
46	Fremont	200	185	170	210	195	180	220	205	190	230	215	200	240	225	210
62	North Bend	190	175	160	200	185	170	210	195	180	220	205	190	230	215	200
76	Shell Creek	180	165	155	190	175	160	200	185	170	210	195	180	220	205	190
92	Columbus	170	160	150	180	165	155	190	175	160	200	185	170	210	195	180
109	Silver Creek	160	150	140	170	160	150	180	165	155	195	180	165	200	185	170
120	Clark's	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	165	155	190	175	160	195	180	165
132	Lone Tree	150	140	130	160	150	140	170	160	150	180	165	155	190	175	160
142	Chapman's	145	135	125	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	160	150	185	170	155
154	Grand Island	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	140	165	155	145	175	160	150
172	Wood River	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130	155	145	135	165	155	145
191	Kearney	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120	145	135	125	155	145	135
212	Elm Creek	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110	135	125	115	145	135	125
230	Plum Creek	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120
251	Willow Island	90	80	70	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110
268	Brady Island	85	75	65	90	80	70	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100
280	McPherson	75	65	55	85	75	65	95	85	75	105	95	85	115	105	95
291	North Platte	70	60	50	80	70	60	90	80	70	95	85	75	105	95	85
308	O'Fallon	55	50	45	70	60	50	80	70	60	90	80	70	95	85	75
322	Alkali	50	45	35	60	50	45	75	65	55	85	75	65	90	80	70
342	Ogallala	35	30	25	50	45	40	60	50	45	70	60	50	80	70	60
360	Big Spring	25	20	18	35	30	25	45	40	35	60	50	45	70	60	50
377	Julesburg	....	....	....	25	20	18	35	30	25	50	45	40	60	50	45
397	Lodge Pole	25	20	18	....	....	....	25	20	18	35	30	25	50	45	40
414	Sidney	35	30	25	25	20	18	....	....	....	25	20	18	35	30	25
433	Potter	50	45	40	35	30	25	25	20	18	....	....	....	25	20	18
451	Antelope	60	50	45	50	45	40	35	30	25	25	20	18	....	....	....
473	Pine Bluff	75	65	55	65	55	45	50	45	40	35	30	25	25	20	18
496	Hill's Dale	85	75	65	75	65	55	60	55	50	55	45	35	40	35	30
516	Cheyenne	95	85	75	85	75	65	75	65	55	65	55	45	55	45	35
518	Fort Russell	100	90	80	90	80	70	80	70	60	70	60	50	60	50	40
522	Hazard	100	90	80	90	80	70	80	70	60	70	60	50	60	50	40
535	Granite Cañon	105	95	85	95	85	75	85	75	65	75	65	55	65	55	45
549	Sherman	110	100	90	100	90	80	95	85	75	85	75	65	75	65	55
564	Red Butte	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80	90	80	70	85	75	65
570	Fort Sanders	120	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80	90	80	70
572	Laramie City	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80	90	80	70
586	Wyoming	140	130	120	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80
598	Cooper's Lake	145	135	125	135	125	115	125	115	105	115	105	95	105	95	85
604	Lookout	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90
622	Rock Creek	155	145	135	145	135	125	135	125	115	125	115	105	115	105	95
638	Como	165	155	145	155	145	135	145	135	125	135	125	115	125	115	105
645	Medicine Bow	170	160	150	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110
654	Carbon	175	165	155	165	155	145	155	145	135	145	135	125	135	125	115
666	Percy	185	175	165	175	165	155	165	155	145	155	145	135	145	135	125
679	St. Mary	195	185	175	185	175	165	175	165	155	165	155	145	155	145	135
694	Benton	205	195	185	195	185	175	185	175	165	175	165	155	165	155	145
709	Rawlings	215	205	195	205	195	185	195	185	175	185	175	165	175	165	155
721	Separation	225	215	205	215	205	195	205	195	185	195	185	175	185	175	165
738	Creston	230	220	210	225	215	205	215	205	195	205	195	185	195	185	175
751	Wash-a-kie	240	230	220	230	220	210	225	215	205	215	205	195	205	195	185
760	Red Desert	250	240	225	240	230	220	230	220	210	225	215	205	215	205	195
770	Table Rock	260	245	230	250	240	225	240	230	220	230	220	210	220	210	200
783	Bitter Creek	265	250	235	260	245	230	250	240	225	240	230	220	230	220	210
793	Black Buttes	275	255	240	265	250	235	260	245	230	250	240	225	240	230	220
804	Point of Rocks	285	265	245	275	255	240	265	250	235	260	245	230	250	240	225
819	Salt Wells	290	270	250	285	265	245	275	255	240	265	250	235	260	245	230
830	Rock Spring	295	275	255	290	270	250	285	265	245	275	255	240	265	250	235
844	Green River	300	280	260	295	275	255	290	270	250	285	265	245	270	255	240
857	Bryan	305	285	265	300	280	260	295	275	255	290	270	250	280	260	245

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Bryan, &c.—Continued.

Distances.	Stations.	Pine Bluff.			Hill's Dale.			Cheyenne.			Fort Russell.			Hazard.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	275	260	240	290	270	250	300	280	260	305	285	265	310	285	265
12	Papillion	270	255	235	285	265	245	295	275	255	300	280	260	300	280	260
29	Elkhorn	260	245	225	275	255	235	285	265	245	290	270	250	290	270	250
35	Valley	260	245	225	275	255	235	285	265	245	290	270	250	290	270	250
46	Fremont	250	235	220	265	245	225	275	255	235	280	260	240	280	260	240
62	North Bend	240	225	210	255	235	215	265	245	225	270	250	230	270	250	230
76	Shell Creek	235	220	205	245	225	210	255	235	220	260	240	225	260	240	225
92	Columbus	225	210	195	235	220	205	245	225	210	250	230	215	250	230	215
109	Silver Creek	215	200	185	225	210	195	235	220	205	240	225	210	240	225	210
120	Clark's	210	195	180	220	205	190	230	215	200	235	220	205	235	220	205
132	Lone Tree	200	185	170	215	200	185	225	210	195	230	215	200	230	215	200
142	Chapman's	195	180	165	210	195	180	220	205	190	225	210	195	225	210	195
154	Grand Island	190	175	160	205	190	175	215	200	185	220	205	190	220	205	190
172	Wood River	180	165	155	195	180	165	205	190	175	210	195	180	210	195	180
191	Kearney	170	160	150	180	165	155	195	180	165	200	185	170	200	185	170
212	Elm Creek	160	150	140	170	155	145	185	170	155	190	175	160	190	175	160
230	Plum Creek	150	140	130	160	150	140	170	160	150	175	165	155	175	165	155
251	Willow Island	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	140	165	155	145	165	155	145
268	Brady Island	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130	155	145	135	155	145	135
280	McPherson	125	115	105	135	125	115	145	135	125	150	140	130	150	140	130
291	North Platte	115	105	95	125	115	105	140	130	120	145	135	125	145	135	125
308	O'Fallon	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110	135	125	115	135	125	115
322	Alkali	100	90	80	115	105	95	125	115	105	130	120	110	130	120	110
342	Ogallala	90	80	70	105	95	85	115	105	95	120	110	100	120	110	100
360	Big Spring	80	70	60	90	80	70	105	95	85	110	100	90	110	100	90
377	Julesburg	75	65	55	85	75	65	95	85	75	100	90	80	100	90	80
397	Lodge Pole	65	55	45	75	65	55	85	75	65	90	80	70	90	80	70
414	Sidney	50	45	40	60	55	50	75	65	55	80	70	60	80	70	60
433	Potter	35	30	25	55	45	35	65	55	45	70	60	50	70	60	50
451	Antelope	25	20	18	40	35	30	55	45	35	60	50	40	60	50	40
473	Pine Bluff	....	....	....	25	20	18	40	35	30	45	40	35	45	40	35
496	Hill's Dale	25	20	18	....	....	....	25	20	15	30	25	20	30	25	20
516	Cheyenne	40	35	30	25	20	15	....	....	....	5	5	5	12	10	8
518	Fort Russell	45	40	35	30	25	20	5	5	5	....	....	....	15	12	10
522	Hazard	45	40	35	30	25	20	12	10	8	15	12	10	....	....	....
535	Granite Cañon	55	45	40	40	35	30	25	20	18	30	25	20	20	18	15
549	Sherman	65	55	45	50	40	35	35	30	25	40	35	30	25	20	18
564	Red Butte	75	65	55	60	50	40	45	40	35	50	45	40	40	35	30
570	Fort Sanders	80	70	60	65	55	45	50	45	40	55	50	45	45	40	35
572	Laramie City	80	70	60	65	55	45	50	45	40	55	50	45	45	40	35
586	Wyoming	85	75	65	70	60	50	60	55	50	65	60	55	55	50	45
598	Cooper's Lake	90	80	70	75	65	55	65	60	55	70	65	60	60	55	50
604	Lookout	95	85	75	80	70	60	70	65	60	75	70	65	65	60	55
622	Rock Creek	100	90	80	85	75	65	75	70	65	80	75	70	75	70	65
638	Como	110	100	90	95	85	75	85	80	75	90	85	80	85	80	75
645	Medicine Bow	115	105	95	100	90	80	90	85	80	95	90	85	90	85	80
654	Carbon	120	110	100	105	95	85	95	90	85	100	95	90	95	90	85
666	Percy	130	120	110	115	105	95	105	100	90	110	105	95	105	100	90
679	St. Mary	140	130	120	125	115	105	115	110	100	120	115	105	115	110	100
694	Benton	150	140	130	135	125	115	125	120	115	130	125	120	125	120	110
709	Rawlings	160	150	140	145	135	125	135	125	120	140	130	125	135	125	120
721	Separation	170	160	150	155	145	135	145	135	125	150	140	130	145	135	125
738	Creston	180	170	160	165	155	145	155	145	135	160	150	140	155	145	135
751	Wash-a-kie	190	180	170	175	165	155	165	155	145	170	160	150	165	155	145
760	Red Desert	200	190	180	185	175	165	175	165	155	180	170	160	175	165	155
770	Table Rock	205	200	190	195	185	175	185	175	165	190	180	170	185	175	165
783	Bitter Creek	220	210	200	205	195	185	195	185	175	200	190	180	195	185	175
793	Black Buttes	230	220	210	215	205	195	205	195	185	210	200	190	205	195	185
804	Point of Rocks	240	230	220	225	215	205	215	205	195	220	210	200	215	205	195
819	Salt Wells	250	235	225	235	225	215	225	215	205	230	220	210	225	215	205
830	Rock Spring	255	240	230	245	235	225	230	220	210	235	225	215	230	220	210
844	Green River	260	245	235	250	240	230	235	225	215	240	230	220	235	225	215
857	Bryan	270	255	240	255	245	235	240	230	220	245	235	225	240	230	220

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Bryan, &c.—Continued.

Distance.	Stations.	Granite Cañon.			Sherman.			Red Butte.			Ft. Sanders.			Laramie City.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	320	295	210	330	345	280	340	315	290	350	325	300	350	325	300
12	Papillion	315	290	265	325	300	275	335	310	285	345	320	295	345	320	295
29	Elkhorn	305	280	255	315	290	265	325	300	275	335	310	285	335	310	285
35	Valley	305	280	255	315	290	265	325	300	275	335	310	285	335	310	285
46	Fremont	290	270	250	300	280	260	305	285	265	320	295	270	320	295	270
62	North Bend	280	960	240	290	270	250	295	275	255	305	280	260	305	280	260
76	Shell Creek	270	250	230	280	260	240	285	265	245	295	275	255	295	275	255
92	Columbus	260	240	225	270	250	230	275	255	240	285	265	250	285	265	250
109	Silver Creek	250	230	215	260	240	225	270	250	230	275	255	240	275	255	240
120	Clark's	245	225	210	250	235	220	260	245	225	265	250	235	265	250	235
132	Lone Tree	235	220	205	245	230	215	250	235	220	255	240	230	255	240	230
142	Chapman's	230	215	200	235	220	205	245	230	215	250	235	225	250	235	225
154	Grand Island	225	210	195	230	215	200	240	225	210	245	230	220	245	230	220
172	Wood River	215	200	185	220	205	190	230	215	200	235	220	210	235	220	210
191	Kearney	205	190	180	210	195	185	220	205	190	225	210	200	225	210	200
212	Elm Creek	195	180	165	200	185	175	210	195	185	215	200	190	215	200	190
230	Plum Creek	185	170	160	190	175	165	200	185	175	205	190	180	205	190	180
251	Willow Island	170	160	150	175	165	155	185	175	165	200	185	170	200	185	170
268	Brady Island	160	150	140	165	155	145	175	165	155	190	175	160	190	175	160
280	McPherson	155	145	135	160	150	140	170	160	150	185	170	155	185	170	155
291	North Platte	150	140	130	155	145	135	165	155	145	180	165	150	180	165	150
308	O'Fallon	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	135	170	160	145	170	160	145
322	Alkali	135	125	115	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	140	160	150	140
342	Ogallala	125	115	105	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130	150	140	130
360	Big Spring	115	105	95	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120	140	130	120
377	Julesburg	105	95	85	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110	130	120	110
397	Lodge Pole	95	85	75	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100	120	110	100
414	Sidney	85	75	65	95	85	75	100	90	80	110	100	90	110	100	90
433	Potter	75	65	55	85	75	65	90	80	70	100	90	80	100	90	80
451	Antelope	65	55	45	75	65	55	85	75	65	90	80	70	90	80	70
473	Pine Bluff	55	45	40	65	55	45	75	65	55	80	70	60	80	70	60
496	Hill's Dale	40	35	30	50	40	35	60	50	40	65	55	45	65	55	45
516	Cheyenne	25	20	18	35	30	25	45	40	35	50	45	40	50	45	40
518	Fort Russell	30	25	20	40	35	30	50	45	40	55	50	45	55	50	45
522	Hazard	20	18	15	25	20	18	40	35	30	45	40	35	45	40	35
535	Granite Cañon	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25	35	30	25
549	Sherman	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	25	20	18	25	20	18
564	Red Butte	25	20	18	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	12	10	8	12	10	8
570	Fort Sanders	35	30	25	25	20	18	12	10	8	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5
572	Laramie City	35	30	25	25	20	18	12	10	8	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....
586	Wyoming	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	15	20	18	15	20	18	15
598	Cooper's Lake	55	50	45	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	18	25	20	18
604	Lookout	60	55	50	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	40	35	30
622	Rock Creek	70	60	65	60	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	45	40	35
638	Como	80	70	60	70	60	50	60	50	45	55	45	40	55	45	40
645	Medicine Bow	85	75	55	75	65	55	65	55	50	60	50	45	60	50	45
654	Carbon	90	80	70	80	70	60	70	60	55	65	55	50	65	55	50
666	Percy	95	85	75	85	75	65	80	70	60	75	65	55	75	65	55
679	St. Mary	105	95	85	90	80	70	85	75	65	80	70	60	80	70	60
694	Benton	110	100	90	100	90	80	95	85	75	90	80	70	90	80	70
709	Rawlings	120	110	100	105	95	85	100	90	85	95	85	75	95	85	75
721	Separation	130	120	110	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85	105	95	85
738	Creston	140	130	120	125	115	105	115	105	95	110	100	90	110	100	90
751	Wash-a-kie	150	140	130	135	125	115	125	115	105	115	105	100	115	105	100
760	Red Desert	160	150	140	145	135	125	130	120	110	125	115	105	125	115	105
770	Table Rock	170	160	150	155	145	135	140	130	120	135	125	115	135	125	115
783	Bitter Creek	180	170	160	165	155	145	150	140	130	145	135	125	145	135	125
793	Black Buttes	190	180	170	175	165	155	160	150	140	155	145	135	155	145	135
804	Point of Rocks	200	190	180	185	175	165	170	160	150	165	155	145	165	155	145
819	Salt Wells	210	200	190	195	185	175	180	170	160	175	165	155	175	165	155
830	Rock Spring	220	210	200	205	195	185	190	180	170	185	175	165	185	175	165
844	Green River	225	215	205	215	205	195	200	190	180	195	185	175	195	185	175
857	Bryan	230	220	210	220	215	205	210	200	190	205	195	185	205	195	185

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Bryan, &c.—Continued.

Distance.	Stations.	Wyoming.			Cooper's Lake.			Lookout.			Rock Creek.			Como.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	360	335	340	365	350	315	370	345	320	375	350	325	385	360	335
12	Papillion	355	330	305	360	335	310	365	340	315	370	345	320	380	355	330
29	Elkhorn	345	320	295	350	325	300	355	330	305	360	335	310	370	345	320
35	Valley	345	320	295	350	325	300	355	330	305	360	335	310	370	345	320
46	Fremont	330	305	280	335	310	285	345	320	295	355	330	305	365	340	315
62	North Bend	315	290	265	325	300	275	330	305	280	340	315	290	355	330	305
76	Shell Creek	305	280	260	315	290	270	325	300	275	330	305	280	340	315	290
92	Columbus	295	275	260	300	280	265	310	285	270	320	295	275	330	305	285
109	Silver Creek	285	265	250	290	270	255	295	275	260	305	285	270	320	295	275
120	Clark's	275	260	245	280	265	250	290	270	255	295	275	260	310	290	270
132	Lone Tree	265	250	240	275	260	245	280	265	250	290	270	255	300	280	265
142	Chapman's	255	245	235	265	250	240	275	260	245	280	265	250	290	270	255
154	Grand Island	250	240	230	260	245	235	265	250	240	275	260	245	280	265	259
172	Wood River	240	230	220	250	235	225	255	240	230	265	250	235	275	260	245
191	Kearney	230	220	210	240	230	220	250	235	225	255	240	230	265	250	235
212	Elm Creek	220	210	200	230	220	210	240	225	215	245	230	220	255	240	230
230	Plum Creek	210	200	190	215	205	195	225	210	200	230	215	205	240	225	210
251	Willow Island	205	190	180	210	195	185	220	205	190	225	210	195	235	220	205
268	Brady's Island	200	185	170	205	190	175	210	195	180	215	200	185	225	210	195
280	McPherson	195	180	165	200	185	170	205	190	175	210	195	180	220	205	190
291	North Platte	190	175	160	195	180	165	200	185	170	205	190	175	215	200	185
308	O'Fallon	180	170	155	185	175	160	190	180	165	195	185	170	205	195	180
322	Alkali	170	160	150	175	165	155	180	170	160	185	175	165	195	185	175
342	Ogallala	160	150	140	165	155	145	170	160	150	175	165	155	185	175	165
360	Big Spring	150	140	130	155	145	135	160	150	140	165	155	145	175	165	155
377	Julesburg	140	130	120	145	135	125	150	140	130	155	145	135	165	155	145
397	Lodge Pole	130	120	110	135	125	115	140	130	120	145	135	125	155	145	135
414	Sidney	120	110	100	125	115	105	130	120	110	135	125	115	145	135	125
433	Potter	110	100	90	115	105	95	120	110	100	125	115	105	135	125	115
451	Antelope	100	90	80	105	95	85	110	100	90	115	105	95	125	115	105
473	Pine Bluff	85	75	65	90	80	70	95	85	75	100	90	80	110	100	90
496	Hill's Dale	70	60	50	75	65	55	80	70	60	85	75	65	95	85	75
516	Cheyenne	60	55	50	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65	85	80	75
518	Fort Russell	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65	80	75	70	90	85	80
522	Hazard	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55	75	70	65	85	80	75
535	Granite Cañon	45	40	35	55	50	45	60	55	50	70	60	55	80	70	60
549	Sherman	35	30	25	45	40	35	50	45	40	60	50	45	70	60	50
564	Red Butte	25	20	15	35	30	25	45	40	35	50	45	40	60	50	45
570	Fort Sanders	20	18	15	25	20	18	40	35	30	45	40	35	55	45	40
572	Laramie City	20	18	15	25	20	18	40	35	30	45	40	35	55	45	40
586	Wyoming	....	....	....	20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25	45	40	35
598	Cooper's Lake	20	18	15	....	....	....	20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25
604	Lookout	25	20	18	20	18	15	....	....	....	20	18	15	25	20	18
622	Rock Creek	35	30	25	25	20	18	20	18	15	....	....	....	15	12	10
638	Como	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	18	15	12	10	....	....	....
645	Medicine Bow	50	45	40	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	15	15	12	10
654	Carbon	55	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30	30	25	20	20	18	15
666	Percy	65	55	50	60	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30	30	25	20
679	St. Mary	70	60	55	65	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30
694	Benton	80	70	60	75	65	55	65	55	50	60	50	45	50	45	40
709	Rawlings	90	80	70	85	75	65	75	65	55	70	60	50	60	50	45
721	Separation	100	90	80	95	85	75	85	75	65	80	70	60	70	60	50
738	Creston	105	95	85	100	90	80	95	85	75	90	80	70	80	70	60
751	Wash-a-kie	110	100	90	105	95	85	105	95	85	100	90	80	90	80	70
760	Red Desert	120	110	100	110	100	90	110	100	90	105	95	85	95	85	75
770	Table Rock	130	120	110	120	110	100	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80
783	Bitter Creek	140	130	120	130	120	110	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90
793	Black Buttes	150	140	130	140	130	120	140	130	120	130	120	110	120	110	100
804	Point of Rocks	160	150	140	150	140	130	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110
819	Salt Wells	170	160	150	160	150	140	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120
830	Rock Spring	180	170	160	170	160	150	170	160	150	160	150	140	150	140	130
844	Green River	190	180	170	180	170	160	180	170	160	170	160	150	160	150	140
857	Bryan	200	190	180	190	180	170	190	180	170	180	170	160	170	160	150

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Bryan, &c.—Continued.

Distance.	Stations.	Medicine Bow.			Carbon.			Percy.			St. Mary.			Benton.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	390	365	340	395	370	345	405	380	355	415	390	365	425	400	375
12	Papillion	385	360	335	390	365	340	400	375	350	410	385	360	420	395	370
29	Elkhorn	375	350	325	380	355	330	390	365	340	400	375	350	410	385	360
35	Valley	375	350	325	380	355	330	390	365	340	400	375	350	410	385	360
46	Fremont	370	345	320	375	350	325	380	355	330	385	360	335	395	370	345
62	North Bend	360	335	310	365	340	315	370	345	320	375	350	325	385	360	335
76	Shell Creek	350	325	300	355	330	305	360	340	315	370	345	325	375	350	330
92	Columbus	335	310	290	340	315	295	355	330	310	360	335	315	365	345	325
109	Silver Creek	325	300	280	330	305	285	340	315	295	350	325	305	360	335	315
120	Clark's	315	295	275	320	300	280	330	310	290	340	320	300	355	330	310
132	Lone Tree	305	285	270	315	295	275	325	305	285	335	315	295	345	325	305
142	Chapman's	295	275	265	305	285	270	315	295	280	325	305	290	335	315	300
154	Grand Island	290	270	260	295	280	265	305	290	275	315	300	285	325	310	295
172	Wood River	280	265	250	285	270	255	295	280	265	305	290	275	315	300	285
191	Kearney	270	255	245	275	260	250	285	270	255	295	280	260	305	290	275
212	Elm Creek	260	245	235	265	250	240	275	260	245	285	270	255	295	280	265
230	Plum Creek	245	230	215	250	235	220	260	245	230	270	255	240	280	265	250
251	Willow Island	240	225	210	245	230	215	255	240	225	265	250	235	275	260	245
268	Brady Island	230	215	200	235	220	205	245	230	215	255	240	225	265	250	235
280	McPherson	225	210	195	230	215	200	240	225	210	250	235	220	260	245	230
291	North Platte	220	205	190	225	210	195	235	220	205	245	230	215	255	240	225
308	O'Fallon	210	200	185	215	205	190	225	215	200	235	225	210	245	235	220
322	Alkali	200	190	180	205	195	185	215	205	195	225	215	205	235	225	215
342	Ogallala	190	180	170	195	185	175	205	195	185	215	205	195	225	215	205
360	Big Spring	180	170	160	185	175	165	195	185	175	205	195	185	215	205	195
377	Julesburg	170	160	150	175	165	155	185	175	165	195	185	175	205	195	185
397	Lodge Pole	160	150	140	165	155	145	175	165	155	185	175	165	195	185	175
414	Sidney	150	140	130	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	165	155	185	175	165
433	Potter	140	130	120	145	135	125	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	165	155
451	Antelope	130	120	110	135	125	115	145	135	125	155	145	135	165	155	145
473	Pine Bluff	115	105	95	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130
496	Hill's Dale	100	90	80	105	95	85	115	105	95	125	115	105	135	125	115
516	Cheyenne	90	85	80	95	90	85	105	100	90	115	110	100	125	120	115
518	Fort Russell	95	90	85	100	95	90	110	105	95	120	115	105	130	125	120
522	Hazard	90	85	80	95	90	85	105	100	90	115	110	100	125	120	110
535	Granite Cañon	85	75	65	90	80	70	95	85	75	105	95	85	110	100	90
549	Sherman	75	65	55	80	70	60	85	75	65	90	80	70	100	90	80
564	Red Butte	65	55	50	70	60	55	80	70	60	85	75	65	95	85	75
570	Fort Sanders	60	50	45	65	55	50	75	65	55	80	70	60	90	80	70
572	Laramie City	60	50	45	65	55	50	75	65	55	80	70	60	90	80	70
586	Wyoming	50	45	40	55	50	45	65	55	50	70	60	55	80	70	60
598	Cooper's Lake	45	40	35	50	45	40	60	50	45	65	55	50	75	65	55
604	Lookout	35	30	25	40	35	30	50	45	40	55	50	45	65	55	50
622	Rock Creek	25	20	15	30	25	20	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	50	45
638	Como	15	12	10	20	18	15	30	25	20	40	35	30	50	45	40
645	Medicine Bow				18	15	12	25	20	15	30	25	20	45	40	35
654	Carbon	18	15	12				20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25
666	Percy	25	20	15	20	18	15				20	18	15	25	20	18
679	St. Mary	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15				20	18	15
694	Benton	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	18	20	18	15			
709	Rawlings	55	50	40	50	45	40	40	35	30	30	25	20	20	18	15
721	Separation	65	55	45	60	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30	30	25	20
738	Creston	75	65	55	70	60	50	60	55	45	55	50	40	45	40	35
751	Wash-a-kie	80	70	60	75	65	55	70	60	50	65	55	45	55	50	40
760	Red Desert	90	80	70	85	75	65	80	70	60	75	65	55	65	55	45
770	Table Rock	100	90	80	95	85	75	90	80	70	85	75	65	75	65	55
783	Bitter Creek	105	95	85	100	90	80	95	85	75	90	80	70	80	70	60
793	Black Buttes	110	100	90	105	95	85	100	90	80	95	85	75	85	75	65
804	Point of Rocks	120	110	100	110	100	90	105	95	85	100	90	80	90	80	70
819	Salt Wells	130	120	110	120	110	100	115	105	95	105	95	85	100	90	80
830	Rock Spring	140	130	120	130	120	110	125	115	105	115	105	95	105	95	85
844	Green River	150	140	130	140	130	120	135	125	115	125	115	105	115	105	95
857	Bryan	160	150	140	150	140	130	145	135	125	135	125	115	125	115	105

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Bryan, &c.—Continued.

Distance.	Stations.	Rawlings.			Separation.			Creston.			Wash-a-kie.			Red Desert.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	435	405	380	440	410	385	450	420	390	455	425	395	460	430	400
12	Papillion	430	400	365	435	405	380	445	415	385	450	420	390	455	425	395
29	Elkhorn	420	390	365	425	395	370	435	405	375	440	410	380	445	415	385
35	Valley	420	390	365	425	395	370	435	405	375	440	410	380	445	415	385
46	Fremont	410	380	355	415	385	360	430	400	370	435	405	375	440	410	380
62	North Bend	400	370	345	405	380	355	425	395	365	425	400	370	430	405	375
76	Shell Creek	385	360	335	395	370	345	405	380	355	415	390	365	420	395	370
92	Columbus	375	350	330	385	360	335	395	370	345	405	380	353	410	385	360
109	Silver Creek	370	345	320	375	350	325	385	360	335	390	365	340	395	370	345
120	Clark's	365	340	315	370	345	320	375	350	325	385	360	335	390	365	340
132	Lone Tree	355	335	310	365	340	315	370	345	320	375	350	325	385	360	335
142	Chapman's	350	325	305	360	335	310	365	340	315	370	345	320	375	350	325
154	Grand Island	340	315	290	350	325	295	360	335	310	365	340	315	370	345	320
172	Wood River	325	310	295	335	315	300	350	325	305	355	335	310	365	340	315
191	Kearney	315	305	285	325	310	295	340	320	300	345	325	305	355	335	310
212	Elm Creek	305	290	275	315	305	285	330	310	290	335	315	295	345	325	305
230	Plum Creek	295	275	260	305	285	275	320	300	280	325	305	285	330	310	290
251	Willow Island	285	270	255	295	280	265	310	290	270	315	295	275	320	300	280
268	Brady Island	275	265	245	285	270	255	300	280	260	305	285	265	310	290	270
280	McPherson	270	255	240	275	260	245	290	270	250	295	275	255	300	280	260
291	North Platte	265	250	235	270	255	240	280	260	245	285	265	250	290	270	255
308	O'Fallon	255	240	225	260	245	230	270	250	235	275	255	240	285	265	245
322	Alkali	345	235	220	250	240	225	260	245	230	270	250	235	275	255	240
342	Ogallala	235	225	215	240	230	220	250	240	225	260	245	230	265	250	235
360	Big Spring	225	215	205	230	220	210	240	230	220	250	240	225	260	245	230
377	Julesburg	215	205	195	225	215	205	230	220	210	240	230	220	250	240	225
397	Lodge Pole	205	195	185	215	205	195	225	215	205	230	220	210	240	230	220
414	Sidney	195	185	175	205	195	185	215	205	195	225	215	205	230	220	210
433	Potter	185	175	165	195	185	175	205	195	185	215	205	195	225	215	205
451	Antelope	175	165	155	185	175	165	195	185	175	205	195	185	215	205	195
473	Pine Bluff	160	150	140	170	160	150	180	170	160	190	180	170	200	190	180
496	Hill's Dale	145	135	125	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	165	155	185	175	165
516	Cheyenne	135	125	120	145	135	125	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	165	155
518	Fort Russell	140	130	125	150	140	130	160	150	140	170	160	150	180	170	160
522	Hazard	135	125	120	145	135	125	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	165	155
535	Granite Cañon	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	140
549	Sherman	105	95	85	115	105	95	125	115	105	135	125	115	145	135	125
564	Red Butte	100	90	85	110	100	90	115	105	95	125	115	105	130	120	110
570	Fort Sanders	95	85	75	105	95	85	110	100	90	115	105	100	125	115	105
572	Laramie City	95	85	75	105	95	85	110	100	90	115	105	100	125	115	105
586	Wyoming	90	80	70	100	90	80	105	95	85	110	100	90	120	110	100
598	Cooper's Lake	85	75	65	95	85	75	100	90	80	105	95	85	110	100	90
604	Lookout	75	65	55	85	75	65	95	85	75	105	95	85	110	100	90
622	Rock Creek	70	60	50	80	70	60	90	80	70	100	90	80	105	95	85
638	Como	60	55	45	70	60	50	80	70	60	90	80	70	95	85	75
645	Medicine Bow	55	50	40	65	55	45	75	65	55	80	70	60	90	80	70
654	Carbon	50	45	40	60	50	45	70	60	50	75	65	55	95	75	65
666	Percy	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	55	45	70	60	50	80	70	60
679	St. Mary	30	25	20	40	35	30	55	50	40	65	55	45	75	65	55
694	Benton	20	18	15	30	25	20	45	40	35	55	50	40	65	55	45
709	Rawlings	...	...	...	20	18	15	30	25	20	40	35	30	50	45	40
721	Separation	20	18	15	...	...	...	20	18	15	30	25	20	40	35	30
738	Creston	30	25	20	20	18	15	...	...	...	20	18	15	25	20	18
751	Wash-a-kie	40	35	30	30	25	20	20	18	15	...	...	...	20	18	15
760	Red Desert	50	45	40	40	35	30	25	20	18	20	18	15	...	...	...
770	Table Rock	60	50	45	50	45	40	35	30	25	25	20	18	20	18	15
783	Bitter Creek	70	60	50	60	50	45	45	40	35	35	30	35	25	20	18
793	Black Buttes	75	65	55	70	60	50	55	45	40	45	40	25	35	30	25
804	Point of Rocks	80	70	60	75	65	55	65	55	45	55	45	40	45	40	35
819	Salt Wells	85	75	65	80	70	60	75	65	55	65	55	45	55	45	40
830	Rock Spring	90	80	70	85	75	65	80	70	60	75	65	55	65	55	45
844	Green River	105	95	85	95	85	75	90	80	70	85	75	65	75	65	55
857	Bryan	115	105	95	105	95	85	100	90	80	95	85	75	85	75	65

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Bryan, &c.—Continued.

Distance.	Stations.	Table Rock.			Bitter Creek.			Black Buttes.			Point of Rocks.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	465	435	405	470	440	410	475	445	415	480	450	420
12	Papillion	460	430	400	465	435	405	470	440	410	475	445	415
29	Elkhorn	455	425	395	460	430	400	465	435	405	470	440	410
35	Valley	455	425	395	460	430	400	465	435	405	470	440	410
46	Fremont	445	415	385	455	425	395	460	430	400	465	435	405
62	North Bend	440	410	380	445	415	385	455	435	395	460	430	400
76	Shell Creek	430	405	375	435	410	380	445	415	385	455	425	395
92	Columbus	420	395	370	425	400	375	435	410	380	440	415	385
109	Silver Creek	405	380	355	415	390	395	420	395	370	430	405	375
120	Clark's	395	370	345	405	380	355	415	390	365	420	395	370
132	Lone Tree	390	365	340	395	370	345	405	380	355	415	390	365
142	Chapman's	380	355	330	390	365	340	395	370	345	405	380	355
154	Grand Island	375	350	325	380	355	330	390	365	340	395	370	345
172	Wood River	370	345	320	375	350	325	380	355	330	385	360	335
191	Kearney	360	340	315	365	345	320	370	350	325	375	355	330
212	Elm Creek	350	330	310	355	335	315	360	340	320	365	345	325
230	Plum Creek	340	320	300	345	325	305	350	330	310	355	335	315
251	Willow Island	330	310	290	335	315	295	340	320	300	345	325	305
268	Brady Island	320	300	280	325	305	285	330	310	290	335	315	295
280	McPherson	310	290	270	315	295	275	320	300	280	325	305	285
291	North Platte	300	280	260	305	285	265	310	290	270	315	295	275
308	O'Fallon	290	270	250	295	275	255	300	280	260	305	285	265
322	Alkali	285	265	245	290	270	250	295	275	255	300	280	260
342	Ogallala	275	255	240	285	265	245	290	270	250	295	275	255
360	Big Spring	265	250	235	275	255	240	285	265	245	290	270	250
377	Julesburg	260	245	230	265	250	235	275	255	240	285	265	245
397	Lodge Pole	250	240	225	260	245	230	265	250	235	275	255	240
414	Sidney	240	230	220	250	240	225	260	245	230	265	250	235
433	Potter	230	220	210	240	230	220	250	240	225	260	245	230
451	Antelope	220	210	200	230	220	210	240	230	220	250	240	225
473	Pine Bluff	205	200	190	220	210	200	230	220	210	240	230	220
496	Hill's Dale	195	185	175	205	195	185	215	205	195	225	215	205
516	Cheyenne	185	175	165	195	185	175	205	195	185	215	205	195
518	Fort Russell	190	180	170	200	190	180	210	200	190	220	210	200
522	Hazard	185	175	165	195	185	175	205	195	185	215	205	195
535	Granite Cañon	170	160	150	180	170	160	190	180	170	200	190	180
449	Sherman	155	145	135	165	155	145	175	165	155	185	175	165
564	Red Butte	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	140	170	160	150
570	Fort Sanders	135	125	115	145	135	125	155	145	135	165	155	145
572	Laramie City	135	125	115	145	135	125	155	145	135	165	155	145
586	Wyoming	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	140
598	Cooper's Lake	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130
604	Lookout	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130
622	Rock Creek	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120
638	Como	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110
645	Medicine Bow	100	90	80	105	95	85	110	100	90	120	110	100
654	Carbon	95	85	75	100	90	80	105	95	85	110	100	90
666	Percy	90	80	70	95	85	75	100	90	80	105	95	85
679	St. Mary	85	75	65	90	80	70	95	85	75	100	90	80
694	Benton	75	65	55	80	70	60	85	75	65	90	80	70
709	Rawlings	60	50	45	70	60	50	75	65	55	80	70	60
721	Separation	50	45	40	60	50	45	70	60	50	75	65	55
738	Creston	35	30	25	45	40	35	55	45	40	65	55	45
751	Wash-a-kie	25	20	18	35	30	25	45	40	35	55	45	40
760	Red Desert	20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25	45	40	35
770	Table Rock	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25
783	Bitter Creek	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	25	20	18
793	Black Buttes	25	20	18	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15
804	Point of Rocks	35	30	25	25	20	18	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....
819	Salt Wells	50	40	30	35	30	25	25	20	18	20	18	15
830	Rock Spring	60	50	40	50	40	30	35	30	25	25	20	18
844	Green River	70	60	50	60	50	40	50	40	30	35	30	25
857	Bryan	80	70	60	70	60	50	60	50	40	50	40	30

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff—Omaha to Bryan, &c.—Continued.

Distance.	Stations.	Salt Wells.			Rock Spring.			Green River.			Bryan.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	485	455	425	490	460	430	495	465	435	500	470	440
12	Papillion	480	450	420	485	455	425	490	460	430	495	465	435
29	Elkhorn	475	445	415	480	450	420	485	455	425	490	460	430
35	Valley	475	445	415	480	450	420	485	455	425	490	460	430
46	Fremont	470	440	410	475	445	415	480	450	420	485	455	425
62	North Bend	465	435	405	470	440	410	475	445	415	480	450	420
76	Shell Creek	460	430	400	465	435	405	470	440	410	475	445	415
92	Columbus	445	420	390	455	425	395	460	430	400	465	435	405
109	Silver Creek	440	410	385	445	415	390	450	420	395	455	425	400
120	Clark's	430	405	380	435	410	385	445	415	390	450	420	395
132	Lone Tree	425	400	375	430	405	380	440	410	385	445	415	390
142	Chapman's	415	390	365	425	400	375	435	405	380	440	410	385
154	Grand Island	405	380	355	415	390	365	425	400	375	435	405	380
172	Wood River	395	370	345	405	380	355	415	390	365	425	400	375
191	Kearney	385	360	340	395	375	350	405	380	355	415	390	365
212	Elm Creek	375	350	330	385	355	335	395	360	340	405	370	345
230	Plum Creek	365	340	320	375	345	325	385	355	330	395	365	335
251	Willow Island	355	330	310	365	340	320	375	350	325	385	355	330
268	Brady Island	345	325	305	355	330	310	365	340	315	375	350	325
280	McPherson	335	315	295	345	325	305	355	330	310	365	340	315
291	North Platte	325	305	285	335	315	295	345	325	300	355	330	305
308	O'Fallon	315	295	275	325	305	285	335	315	295	345	325	300
322	Alkali	305	285	265	315	295	275	325	305	285	335	315	295
342	Ogallala	300	280	260	305	285	265	315	295	275	325	305	285
360	Big Spring	295	275	255	300	280	260	305	285	265	315	295	275
377	Julesburg	290	270	250	295	275	255	300	280	260	305	285	265
397	Lodge Pole	285	265	245	290	270	250	295	275	255	300	280	260
414	Sidney	275	255	240	285	265	245	290	270	250	295	275	255
433	Potter	265	250	235	275	255	240	285	265	245	290	270	250
451	Antelope	260	245	230	265	250	235	270	255	240	280	260	245
473	Pine Bluff	250	235	225	255	240	230	260	245	235	270	255	240
496	Hill's Dale	235	225	215	245	235	225	250	240	230	255	245	235
516	Cheyenne	225	215	205	230	220	210	235	225	215	240	230	220
518	Fort Russell	230	220	210	235	225	215	240	230	220	245	235	225
522	Hazard	225	215	205	230	220	210	235	225	215	240	330	220
535	Granite Cañon	210	200	190	220	210	200	225	215	205	230	220	210
549	Sherman	195	185	175	205	195	185	215	205	195	220	215	205
564	Red Butte	180	170	160	190	180	170	200	190	180	210	200	190
570	Fort Sanders	175	165	155	185	175	165	195	185	175	205	195	185
572	Laramie City	175	165	155	185	175	165	195	185	175	205	195	185
586	Wyoming	170	160	150	180	170	160	190	180	170	200	190	180
598	Cooper's Lake	160	150	140	170	160	150	180	170	160	190	180	170
604	Lookout	160	150	140	170	160	150	180	170	160	190	180	170
622	Rock Creek	150	140	130	160	150	140	170	160	150	180	170	160
638	Como	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	140	170	160	150
645	Medicine Bow	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	140
654	Carbon	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130
666	Percy	115	105	95	125	115	105	135	125	115	145	135	125
679	St. Mary	105	95	85	115	105	95	125	115	105	135	125	115
694	Benton	100	90	80	105	95	85	115	105	95	125	115	105
709	Rawlings	85	75	65	90	80	70	105	95	85	115	105	95
721	Separation	80	70	60	85	75	65	95	85	75	105	95	85
738	Creston	75	65	55	80	70	60	90	80	70	100	90	80
751	Wash-a-kie	65	55	45	75	65	55	85	75	65	95	85	75
760	Red Desert	55	45	40	65	55	45	75	65	55	85	75	65
770	Table Rock	50	40	30	60	50	40	70	60	50	80	70	60
783	Bitter Creek	35	30	25	50	40	30	60	50	40	70	60	50
793	Black Buttes	25	20	18	35	30	25	50	40	30	60	50	40
804	Point of Rocks	20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25	50	40	30
819	Salt Wells	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25
830	Rock Spring	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	25	20	18
844	Green River	25	20	18	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15
857	Bryan	35	30	25	25	20	18	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....

This tariff supersedes all previous issues. The company reserves the right to make at its pleasure any change in the rates here given.

W. SNYDER, *General Superintendent.*
H. M. HOXIE, *Assistant Superintendent.*
E. F. TEST, *Chief Clerk.*

Union Pacific Railroad special freight tariff, to take effect Monday, October 26, 1868.

Distances.	Between Omaha and—	Flour and meal per barrel, 100 barrels or over.	Potatoes, onions, grain and mill-stuff, per 100 pounds, 18,000 pounds and over.	Soft lumber per M, in lots of 5 M or over.	Horses and cattle, per car load.	Agricultural implements, wagons, machinery, furniture, household goods, per car load.	Salt and cement, per barrel, 30 barrels and over.	Lime, brick, hay, sand, and stone, per car load.	Coal, car load, per ton.
12	Papillion	$0 15	$0 08	$2 75	$15 00	$20 00	$0 25	$12 00	$1 20
29	Elkhorn	25	15	4 00	25 00	30 00	40	20 00	2 00
35	Valley	30	18	3 50	30 00	35 00	50	25 00	2 50
46	Fremont	35	20	5 00	40 00	45 00	55	30 00	3 00
62	North Bend	40	25	6 00	50 00	55 00	70	35 00	3 50
76	Shell Creek	45	30	7 00	60 00	65 00	85	40 00	4 00
92	Columbus	50	35	8 00	70 00	75 00	1 00	45 00	4 50
109	Silver Creek	60	40	9 00	75 00	80 00	1 15	47 00	4 70
120	Clark's	70	45	9 50	80 00	85 00	1 20	50 00	5 00
132	Lone Tree	80	50	10 00	90 00	95 00	1 25	52 00	5 20
142	Chapman's	90	55	10 50	95 00	100 00	1 30	55 00	5 50
154	Grand Island	1 00	60	11 00	100 00	105 00	1 40	57 00	5 70
172	Wood River	1 10	65	12 00	105 00	110 00	1 55	60 00	6 00
191	Kearney	1 20	70	13 00	110 00	115 00	1 65	62 00	6 20
212	Elm Creek	1 30	75	14 00	120 00	122 00	1 80	65 00	6 50
230	Plum Creek	1 40	80	15 00	130 00	130 00	1 90	70 00	7 00
251	Willow Island	1 50	85	16 00	140 00	135 00	2 00	75 00	7 50
268	Brady Island	1 60	90	17 00	150 00	140 00	2 10	80 00	8 00
280	McPherson	1 70	95	18 00	155 00	145 00	2 20	85 00	8 50
291	North Platte	1 80	1 00	18 50	160 00	150 00	2 25	90 00	9 00
308	O'Fallon	1 90	1 10	19 00	165 00	155 00	2 40	97 00	9 50
322	Alkali	2 00	1 15	19 50	170 00	160 00	2 50	104 00	10 00
342	Ogallala	2 10	1 20	20 00	175 00	165 00	2 60	110 00	10 50
360	Big Spring	2 20	1 25	20 50	180 00	170 00	2 70	115 00	11 00
377	Julesburg	2 30	1 30	21 00	185 00	175 00	2 80	120 00	11 50
397	Lodge Pole	2 40	1 40	21 50	190 00	180 00	2 90	125 00	12 00
414	Sidney	2 50	1 50	22 00	195 00	185 00	3 00	132 00	13 00
433	Potter	2 60	1 60	22 50	200 00	190 00	3 10	140 00	14 00
451	Antelope	2 70	1 70	23 00	210 00	195 00	3 20	150 00	15 00
473	Pine Bluff	2 80	1 80	23 50	220 00	200 00	3 30	160 00	16 00
496	Hill's Dale	2 90	1 90	24 00	230 00	210 00	3 40	170 00	17 00
516	Cheyenne	3 00	2 00	25 00	240 00	220 00	3 50	180 00	18 00
518	Fort Russell	3 05	2 05	26 50	248 00	228 00	3 65	188 00	18 80
522	Hazard	3 05	2 05	26 50	348 00	230 00	3 65	188 00	18 80
535	Granite Cañon	3 10	2 10	27 50	255 00	240 00	3 75	190 00	19 00
549	Sherman	3 20	2 15	28 50	265 00	250 00	3 85	195 00	19 50
564	Red Butte	3 30	2 20	29 50	275 00	255 00	3 95	200 00	20 00
570	Fort Sanders	3 40	2 25	30 00	280 00	260 00	4 00	205 00	20 50
572	Laramie City	3 40	2 25	30 00	280 00	260 00	4 00	205 00	20 50
686	Wyoming	3 50	2 30	31 00	290 00	270 00	4 10	210 00	21 00
698	Cooper's Lake	3 55	2 35	31 50	295 00	275 00	4 20	212 00	21 20
604	Lookout	3 58	2 38	31 75	300 00	280 00	4 25	215 00	21 00
622	Rock Creek	3 65	2 45	33 00	305 00	285 00	4 40	220 00	22 00
638	Como	3 75	2 50	34 00	315 00	295 00	4 50	225 00	22 50
645	Medicine Bow	3 80	2 52	34 50	320 00	300 00	4 60	227 00	22 70
654	Carbon	3 85	2 55	35 00	325 00	305 00	4 70	230 00	23 00
666	Percy	3 90	2 60	36 00	330 00	310 00	4 80	235 00	23 50
679	St. Mary	4 00	2 65	37 00	340 00	320 00	4 90	240 00	24 00
694	Benton	4 10	2 70	38 00	350 00	330 00	5 00	245 00	24 50
709	Rawlings	4 20	2 75	39 00	355 00	335 00	5 05	250 00	24 75
721	Separation	4 25	2 80	39 50	358 00	338 00	5 08	255 00	25 00
738	Creston	4 35	2 85	40 00	364 00	344 00	5 14	260 00	25 25
751	Wash-a-kie	4 45	2 88	40 50	368 00	348 00	5 18	263 00	25 50
760	Red Desert	4 50	2 90	41 00	370 00	350 00	5 20	265 00	25 75
770	Table Rock	4 55	2 92	41 50	372 00	352 00	5 22	267 00	26 00
783	Bitter Creek	4 65	2 95	42 00	375 00	355 00	5 25	270 00	26 25
793	Black Buttes	4 70	2 98	42 50	377 00	357 00	5 27	272 00	26 50
804	Point of Rocks	4 75	3 00	43 00	380 00	360 00	5 30	275 00	26 75
819	Salt Wells	4 85	3 05	43 50	385 00	365 00	5 35	280 00	27 00
830	Rock Spring	4 90	3 10	44 00	390 00	367 00	5 40	282 00	27 25
844	Green River	4 95	3 15	44 50	395 00	370 00	5 45	285 00	27 50
857	Bryan	5 00	3 20	45 00	400 00	375 00	5 50	290 00	28 00

When shipments are made between way stations the rates are the same as from Omaha to corresponding distances. In case the distance is not exactly the same, the rates to the next greater distance west must be taken. Pine, cottonwood, and basswood will be classed as soft lumber, and rated at 3,000 pounds per M seasoned, and 3,500 pounds per M green. Chartered cars must not be loaded to exceed nine (9) tons.

Cars must not, in any instance, be loaded with over ten (10) tons, except in the shipment of flour, when one hundred (100) barrels may be loaded in one car.

W. SNYDER, *General Superintendent.*
H. M. HOXIE, *Assistant Superintendent.*
E. F. TEST, *Chief Clerk.*

Union Pacific Railroad special freight tariff from Bryan to Wahsatch, to take effect Monday February 1, 1869.

Distances.	Between Bryan and—	Merchandise, per 100 pounds.			Flour and meal, per barrel, 100 lbs. or over.	Potatoes, onions, grain and mill stuff, per 100 pounds, 18,000 lbs. and over.	Soft lumber, per M, in lots of 5 M, or over.	Horses and cattle, per car load.	Agricultural implements, wagons, machinery, furniture, household goods, per car load.	Salt and cement, per barrel, 30 barrels and over.	Lime, brick, hay, sand, and stone, per car load.	Coal, car load, per ton.
		First class.	Second class.	Third class.								
17	Granger	$0 40	$0 30	$0 20	$0 20	$0 12	$4 75	$29 00	$34 00	$0 35	$17 00	$1 70
29	Church Buttes	50	40	30	30	20	5 00	31 25	36 25	50	25 00	2 50
45	Carter	60	50	40	45	25	6 25	50 00	55 00	70	35 00	3 50
55	Bridger	80	70	60	50	30	7 00	55 00	60 00	80	40 00	4 00
70	Piedmont	95	85	75	55	35	8 50	65 00	70 00	95	45 00	4 50
79	Aspen	1 00	90	80	60	38	9 25	75 00	80 00	1 00	50 00	5 00
98	Evanston	1 20	1 00	90	70	40	10 50	85 50	93 75	1 30	55 00	5 50
109	Wahsatch	1 25	1 15	1 00	75	50	11 25	95 00	100 00	1 50	60 00	6 00

For rates from points east of Bryan to any of the above stations add above rates to regular tariff rates to Bryan.

Subject to the rules, conditions, and classifications of local freight tariff of October 26, 1868; but agents will be governed entirely by the above rates.

When shipments are made between way stations the rates are the same as from Bryan to corresponding distances. In case the distance is not exactly the same the rates to the next greater distance west must be taken. Pine, cottonwood, and basswood will be classed as soft lumber, and rated at 3,000 pounds per M, seasoned, and 3,500 pounds per M, green. Chartered cars must not be loaded to exceed nine (9) tons.

Cars must not in any instance be loaded with over ten (10) tons, except in the shipment of flour, when one hundred (100) barrels may be loaded in one car.

H. BROWNSON,
General Freight Agent.
H. M. HOXIE,
Asst. General Superintendent.
W. SNYDER,
General Superintendent.

Union Pacific Railroad local freight tariff in cents per one hundred pounds—Omaha to Promontory—to take effect Monday, June 7, 1869.

CONDITIONS AND GENERAL RULES.

1. The business of the freight department of this company is to carry property that is properly the subject of transportation in freight cars.

2. The company does not guarantee any time for transportation of freight while upon its road.

3. All packages will be subject to the company's weights.

4. Articles will not be received for transportation unless properly packed in suitable casks, boxes, bales, or packages; and such must be well and clearly marked with the name of the consignee, and of the station where they are to be delivered Marking with chalk, or upon paper labels, is not sufficient for safety in transportation, and agents will not receive articles so marked.

5. Goods in bundles will not be considered as properly packed, and this company will not be responsible for any loss of parts or the whole of such packages.

6. No allowance will be made for the deficiency of lemons or oranges, if not covered with canvas, unless when in packages of not less than three, and properly strapped together.

7. The company will not receive or carry on any train any bank bill, drafts, notes, deeds, contracts, or other writings, or be responsible for their loss.

8. No conductor or other agent of the company is authorized to take charge of bank notes, money, or other valuable papers or packages.

9. The company will not receive gold or silver coin, bullion, or manufactured articles of gold or silver, jewelry, watches, pictures, plated articles, glass, silk, or lace, or be responsible for their loss.

10. Fresh provisions, green vegetables, and fruits, must in all cases be prepaid, and will be at owner's risk of weather and injury from decay.

11. Gunpowder taken only in fire-proof magazines. Friction matches and the like combustible articles, at the option and convenience of the company, when character and contents are plainly marked on package. If found secreted among other goods, will be forfeited or destroyed, and the consignor, in case of damages, will be liable therefor.

12. The company will not be held responsible for any property unless receipted for by a duly authorized agent.

13. When articles are designed, after transportation upon this railroad, to be forwarded by some other company or individual to their destination, this company will not be responsible for such articles after they are so delivered, nor for delivery to said company or individual unless they are so marked and billed.

14. All goods and merchandise will be at the risk of the owners thereof, while in the company's warehouse, except for such loss as may arise from negligence of the agents of the company.

15. All articles will be at the risk of the owners at the several way stations or platforms, where depot buildings have not been established by the company, from the moment such articles are delivered as directed or marked. All freight loaded at such stations will be accounted for as it tallies or weighs out at destination.

16. No article that the agents of the company do not consider worth the charges for freight, at forced sale, will be taken, unless the freight on the same is prepaid to the agents to whom it is delivered.

17. When any invoice covers a variety of articles, as a lot of furniture, &c., each separate piece must be properly marked, and a bill of particulars furnished by the consignor, or they will not be received.

18. This company will not be responsible for any damages occasioned by delays from storms, accident, or other causes, leakage of oil or liquids, injury to or abstraction of the hidden contents of packages, or by decay of perishable articles, or injury by heat or frost, to such as are affected thereby, or by reason of improper packing when received at their depots; nor will it be responsible for any property unless receipted for by a duly authorized agent, nor for any greater amount than two hundred dollars on any one package, except by special agreement, and upon the payment of extra rates. Nor will they hold themselves liable for damages by fire, or as common carriers, for any article after its arrival at its place of destination on this road.

19. The agents of the company are required not to receive carriages, furniture, stoves, when mounted, or manufactured marble, when they are not properly packed, unless the owner agrees, in writing, to take all risks as to chafing and breakage.

20. Lumber, hay, ore, stone, sand, and wood transported by the company, must be loaded and unloaded by the owner, or at his expense.

21. The company will not be responsible for the loss or damage to any article by fire, falling off cars, or otherwise, the bulk of which renders it necessary to be forwarded on open or flat cars.

22. All packages will be subject to charge for cooperage, if necessary.

23. All articles of freight arriving at their place of destination, must be taken away within thirty-six hours after being unloaded from the cars. If not claimed and charges paid within that time, the property may be transferred to a private warehouse, subject to charges and customary storage and commission.

24. All cars loaded with property that is to be unloaded by owner, must be unloaded within twelve working hours after arrival, or a charge of eight dollars per day will be made for each day after the expiration of that time. The company reserve the right in all cases to load and unload cars specified to be loaded and unloaded by owner, and charge for same.

25. Freight in all cases is received by the company only under the terms specified under "Classifications and Conditions," and these general rules.

26. Agents will notify consignees promptly of the arrival of their freight. For all freight not removed from the company's depot within thirty-six (36) hours after such notice has been given, the following rates of storage will be charged:

For three and under fifteen days, five (5) cents per hundred pounds.

For fifteen and under thirty days, ten (10) cents per hundred pounds.

For each additional thirty days, five (5) cents per hundred pounds.

Terms, cash on delivery of freight.

TO EMPLOYÉS.

Station agents on the Union Pacific railroad will adhere strictly to the following rules and regulations in regard to freight. A failure on the part of any agent to observe these rules will be considered sufficient cause for his discharge from the service of the company.

1. *Receiving freight.*—When freight is delivered you for shipment, whether from individuals, steamboats, or foreign railroads, you will be particular to notice the condition of goods so received, and to make the necessary notations on your books and on way bills when the freight is forwarded. It is of the utmost importance that this rule be strictly enforced.

2. *Loading freight.*—Great care is required in loading freight; for instance, a carboy of acid should never be loaded with such goods as would be destroyed by the acid in case of leakage or breakage. Goods should not be mixed in loading; those to be unloaded first should be put into the car last, &c.

3. *Fastening car doors.*—Agents are required to make personal examination of all loaded cars leaving their station, and to know that the doors and windows are securely fastened. Cars containing live stock will, when necessary, have strong boards nailed across the inside of the doorway, and sufficiently near together to prevent the stock from getting through or over them.

4. *Cleaning cars.*—Cars in which coal has been transported must be thoroughly cleaned before any material in sacks is loaded into them; otherwise the sacks are injured and their contents damaged. Agents will see that this rule is always enforced.

5. *Handling and transferring freight.*—In loading, unloading, and transferring goods, care and judgment are required at all times. Agents will be held personally responsible for all damages resulting from carelessness or the rough handling of freight while the same is in possession of the company. No excuse in such cases will be accepted.

6. *Way bills must be sent with freight, show number of cars, &c.*—Under no circumstances will you send freight without a way bill, and you are required to *know* that each and every way bill corresponds in number with the car in which the goods are shipped; also, that every article entered on the way bill is *actually loaded* in the cars designated thereon. Much difficulty results from the neglect of this duty.

7. *Agents must examine way bills.*—Agents receiving freight from other stations will examine carefully the way bills, correcting all errors of weight, rate, classification or extension.

8. *Way bills must be checked and notations made.*—When freight is checked out of cars notations must be made on the way bills, as to its condition, whether it is short, over or damaged. The term bad order, and b. o., should never be used when describing the condition of freight, but when it is necessary that notations should be made, the exact condition should be definitely described. All way bills must be checked by a competent person, and signed by him before returning them to the general freight office.

9. *Way bills—goods short or over.*—When goods are short or over, you will report the same at once, by telegraph, to the general freight agent, giving date and number of way bill, number of car, name of conductor, from what station sent, and list of articles. In addition to telegraphing, form 13 or 14, as the case requires, must be properly filled up by the agent, and two (2) copies sent by the first train to the station from which the goods were shipped. The agent will make corresponding notations upon both notices, one of which he will return to the agent from whom the notice came, and the other must be sent to the general freight agent, who will fill up the necessary trace sheets, and forward them over the road.

10. *In regard to tracers.*—All agents, upon receipt of tracers, will examine their warehouses carefully, and make proper notations upon the back of the trace sheet in writing. All tracers, when indorsed by the several agents, must be forwarded at once to the general office; but in case the goods are found, the agent will forward them to their destination, and also notify the general freight agent by telegraph.

11. *Making advances on property.*—Agents must not make advances on property, except for ordinary transportation charges or storage; and advanced charges must, in all cases, be guaranteed by responsible parties, when the value of the property is not known to be sufficient to fully cover the amount advanced, in addition to the company's regular charge for transportation.

12. *Must not deliver a part of the consignment until charges are paid.*—Agents will not deliver any portion of a consignment without first collecting charges on the whole. When losses result from the delivery of goods without payment of charges, agents will be held personally responsible.

13. *Loaded cars left at one station destined to another.*—When loaded cars are left at a station, destined to another, in every case see that the way bills are left with them; and if the property is transferred into other cars, note the same on the way bill, giving the name of the station where such transfer is made; also, the date of the transfer, and the numbers of the cars from and into which the property is transferred.

14. *Charges on perishable property must be prepaid.*—Agents failing to collect the charges

before forwarding perishable property, will be held accountable for any loss which may result therefrom.

15. *Shipping stock.*—In shipments of live stock, you will always take the usual stock release. Never allow hogs to be loaded in the same car with cattle in any case. Care must be taken that men in charge of live stock have all proper facilities in taking care of stock under their charge, on trains and at stations.

16. Hay will be taken at special car rates, in *box cars* only, at owner's risk of fire. Hay releases should be required for all shipments.

17. All freight going to stations where there are no agents, must be *prepaid*, and a way bill left at the first station where there is an agent beyond where the goods are left.

18. All articles noted in the tariff at "owner's risk," must be so receipted by agents.

19. No consignments, however small, will be taken for a less sum than 50 cents for distances under one hundred (100) miles, nor for a less sum than one dollar for distances over one hundred (100) miles.

20. Agents must make themselves perfectly familiar with these rules and regulations, and will not deviate therefrom, *under any circumstances*, without authority from the general superintendent or general freight agent.

INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO FREIGHT ACCOUNTS, ETC.

1. A report of way bills must be sent daily to the general freight office, giving statement of all freight forwarded. If no business done, send a blank report, dated and properly signed.

2. All freight forwarded must be entered in freight forwarded book, and all freight received must be entered in freight received book.

3. A strict cash account must be kept in the books provided for this especial purpose—daily cash book, and cash collection book.

4. Remittances must be forwarded to W. C. Lindsey, cashier, as soon as the collections are made. Always take a receipt from the express messenger to whom you intrust the remittance.

5. Storage account should be kept entirely separate from the freight account; that is, money received for storage should not appear upon the quarter monthlies, but be remitted direct to cashier as storage.

Again, storage should never be added to way bills as expenses, but should be entered plainly, "storage," and collected as such at destination.

6. A quarter monthly abstract, containing an account of all freight received and forwarded during the quarter will be required from every agent. Five days after the expiration of every quarter will be allowed to make up the abstracts, and return them to the general freight office.

7. All way bills received during the quarter must be returned with the quarterly report to the general freight office. A report of over and under charges must also accompany every abstract. No over charges will be made, however, except by consent of general superintendent, assistant superintendent or general freight agent.

8. Every agent will, at the close of the month's business, make up and forward an account current, which should contain a complete statement of the debits and credits of the station during the month; a report of all uncollected bills on hand at the end of the month is also required, and should be returned with the account current.

9. Blanks will be furnished you for all reports required, and you are requested to fill them as promptly, correctly and neatly as possible—returning them to the general freight office as soon as completed. In case, however, there should be no business transacted requiring these blanks to be filled, you will date them, sign properly, and return them in regular order.

CLASSIFICATION OF FREIGHT.

Explanation of characters.—The class is given opposite each article: 1, 2, 3, stands for first, second and third classes, respectively; 1½ for once and a half first class; and D. 1, double first class. S. R. refers to special rates. Articles not enumerated will be classed with similar articles.

A.

Acids, owner's risk and company's convenience	D. 1
Agricultural implements, owner's risk in car loads	S. R.
Agricultural implements, less than car loads as follows:	
Harvesting machines, reapers, threshers, plows and seed-drills, once and a half first class rates actual weight.	
Corn planters, fanning mills, cultivators, and similar light and bulky machines	D. 1
Plows, in pieces, boxed	2
Iron corn shellers	1
Alcohol, owner's risk of leakage	1
Alcohol, 100 barrels or more, owner's risk of leakage	2
Ale, in car loads	3

Ale, 10 barrels or more, owner's risk 2
Ale, less than 10 barrels, owner's risk 1
Ale, in glass, packed, owner's risk 1
Almonds, in sacks 1
Almonds, in barrels or boxes 2
Alum 2
Anchors 3
Antimony, crude 1
Anvils 3
Apples, dried 2
Apples, dried, car load 3
Apples, green, 40 barrels or more, owner's risk 3
Apples, green, less than 40 barrels 2
Arrowroot 1
Ashes, pot and pearl 3
Axes 2
Axle grease 3
Axles, iron 3

B.

Bacon, loose 2
Bacon, packed 3
Bagging 1
Bags, in bales 1
Bags used in transporting grain will be returned free of charge, on freight trains, if properly marked and directed; but the company will not be responsible for any loss occasioned in transporting or delivering such bags.
If receipts are demanded 1
Baking powders 2
Band boxes ..... D. 1
Barilla 3
Bark mills 2
Bark, tanners' 3
Bark, tanners', in car loads ..... S. R.
Barrels, empty:
Pork, beef, liquor, and oil barrels, 100 pounds each 1
Beer barrels, 100 pounds each 1
Half beer barrels, 50 pounds each 1
Quarter beer barrels, 30 pounds each 1
Flour barrels, 40 pounds each 1
Barytes 3
Bath brick 3
Belting, rubber 1
Belting, leather 1
Barley, pearl 2
Baskets, willow ..... 4 times first class.
Baskets, except willow ..... D. 1
Bath tubs ..... D. 1
Batting ..... D. 1
Beans, dry 3
Beans, green, prepaid 1
Bed cord, in bundles 1
Bedsteads, rough, owner's risk 2
Beef, packed 3
Beeswax 1
Beehives, prepaid ..... D. 1
Beer ..... Same as ale.
Bells 2
Bellows 1
Berries, except cranberries, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Billiard tables, boxed, owner's risk ..... D. 1
Binders' boards 2
Bitters, in glass, owner's risk 1
Bird cages, boxed ..... D. 1
Black lead, in barrels or boxes 2
Bleaching salts 3
Blue vitriol 1
Blinds 1
Boiler flues 2
Boilers, loaded and unloaded by owner 1½

Boiler, felting 2
Bones 2
Bonnets, boxed ..... D. 1
Books 1
Boots and shoes, boxed 1
Boots and shoes, in trunks 1½
Borax 1
Bottles 1
Boxes, empty, prepaid 1
Bran. (See Mill stuffs.)
Brass vessels 2
Brass castings 2
Bread 1
Bread, in car loads 3
Brick 3
Brick, common, in car loads ..... S. R.
Brimstone, in boxes or kegs 1
Brimstone, in barrels or hogsheads 3
Broom corn, in bales, released 1
Brooms, in bales or bundles ..... D. 1
Broom handles 2
Brushes ..... D. 1
Buffalo robes 1½
Burlaps 1
Burning fluid, owner's risk of leakage 1
Burr blocks 3
Butter in crocks, owner's risk ..... D. 1
Butter, in kegs or boxes 1

C.

Cabbage, in small lots, in crates or hogsheads 2
Cabbage, in car loads 3
Cabbage, loose. (Not taken.)
Cabinet organs ..... D. 1
Cabinet wares. (See Furniture.)
Cable chain 3
Caloric engines 1
Camphene, in wood, owner's risk of leakage 1
Candles 2
Canvas 1
Cannon 2
Caps, in boxes 1
Caps, in trunks ..... D. 1
Capstans 2
Carboys and contents, owner's risk ..... D. 1
Cards 1
Carpets and carpeting 1
Carpet, hemp 1
Carpet lining 1
Carpenters' tools 1
Carriages and sleighs, not boxed, at owner's risk of chafing, fire, and weather, at estimated weights, viz:
Stage coach, omnibus, or very large wagon or sleigh, 4,000 pounds 1
Two-horse carriage, hack, or sleigh, or carriage with standing top, 3,000 pounds. 1
Buggy, gig, chaise, one-horse carriage, or sleigh, 1,500 pounds 1
Sulky, light trotting buggy, or very light cutter, 750 pounds 1
Carriages, well boxed, owner's risk ..... Three times first class.
Carriage springs and axles 2
Car springs, rubber 2
Car springs, volute, boxed 3
Cars, hauled in trains, passenger cars, 15 cents; box cars, 10 cents; flat cars, 8 cents per mile.
Car wheels and axles 3
Carts, in pieces 1
Casks, large, empty ..... D. 1
Cassia 1
Cast iron grain mills 2
Cement, less than 30 barrels 3
Cement, 30 barrels or more ..... S. R.

Chain, in casks	3
Chain, loose	2
Chair stuff, in rough	2
Chalk	3
Charcoal	1
Cheese, in boxes or casks	1
Cheese, loose	D. 1
Cheese, press	1
Chiccory	3
China ware	1
Chocolate	2
Cider, owner's risk of leakage	2
Cider, in car loads, owner's risk of leakage	3
Cider mills	1
Cider presses	1
Cigars, boxed and strapped	D. 1
Clay	3
Clothes pins, boxed	1
Clothes wringers	1½
Clocks and weights	1
Clover seed	2
Coal, car loads	S. R.
Coal, less than car loads	3
Coal tar, in car loads	3
Coal tar, less than car load	2
Coal oil, in wood, owner's risk of leakage	1
Coal oil, 50 barrels or more, owner's risk of leakage	3
Cob mills	2
Cocoa	2
Cocoa matting	1
Cocoa-nuts, in bags	1½
Cocoa-nuts, in boxes, barrels, or casks	1
Codfish, in casks or boxes	3
Coffee, ground	1
Coffee, in sacks	2
Coffee, essence or extracts, in boxes	1
Coffee, 100 boxes or more, owner's risk	2
Coffee mills	2
Collars, horse	1
Composition for roofing	3
Concentrated lye	2
Confectionery, 500 pounds or over	1
Confectionery, less than 500 pounds	D. 1
Copper vessels	2
Copperas	1
Copper bottoms	2
Copper, plates, sheets, belts, pig, wire, nail, and rod	2
Copper ore, car load	S. R.
Copying presses	1
Cordage, in bundles	1
Corks	D. 1
Corn meal. (See Flour.)	
Corn planters	D. 1
Corn shellers	1
Cotton waste	1
Cotton, in bales	1
Covers and sieves	2
Crackers, in barrels or boxes	1
Crackers, 10 barrels or over	2
Cranberries	2
Cream tartar	1
Crockery, in barrels or boxes	2
Crockery, in crates or hogsheads	3
Crowbars	3
Crucibles	1
Cultivators	D. 1
Cutlery	1
Currants, dried	2
Not dried, prepaid, owner's risk	1
Cauldron kettles, owner's risk	1

D.

Dates	1
Deer skins, pressed in bales	1½
Deer skins, in bundles	D. 1
Demijohns, owner's risk	D. 1
Domestics—sheeting, shirting, ticking, and denims, in original bales	1
Doors	2
Door frames	1½
Dried fruit	2
Dried fruit, car loads	3
Druggists' stock	1
Drugs and medicines	1
Dry goods, in boxes and bales	1
Dry goods, in trunks	D. 1
Duck	1
Dye stuffs, not otherwise specified	2

E.

Earthen and stone ware, in crates or hogsheads	3
Earthen and stone ware, loose, at owner's risk	1
Earthen and stone ware, at owner's risk, in car loads, estimated at 10 tons	3
Earth paints	3
Eggs, packed, owner's risk	1
Emery	2
Engines, steam, if set up to be loaded and unloaded by owner	1½
Epsom salts	1

F.

Fancy goods	1
Fans, palm leaf	1½
Fanning mills	1
Farina	2
Faucets, brass or pewter	2
Feathers, in bags	D. 1
Felt, for roofing	2
Figs, in boxes or casks	2
Figs, in drums	1
Fire-arms	1
Fire-brick	3
Fire crackers and fire-works	D. 1
Fishing rods	D. 1
Fish, dried, pickled, or salted	3
Fish, fresh, prepaid	1
Flags, coopers'	1
Flax, owner's risk of fire	1
Flax seed, 18,000 pounds or more	3
Flax seed, less than 18,000 pounds	2
Flour, 100 barrels and over	S. R.
Flour, less than 100 barrels	3
Flour, in sacks, owner's risk of wet and waste, 2,000 pounds and over	3
Less than 2,000 pounds	1
Forks, hay, and manure	1
Fowls, live	D. 1
Fruits, dried	2
Fruits, canned	1
100 boxes or more	2
Fruits, green, owner's risk, prepaid	1
Furniture:	
In car loads, set up, owner's risk	S. R.
Knocked down	1
Set up and boxed	D. 1
Furs	D. 1
Fustic, in packages	1
Fuse, 1,000 pounds and over	1
Fuse, less than 1,000 pounds	D. 1
Forges	2

G.

Game, owner's risk, prepaid	1
Garden seeds	1

Garden roots 3
Gas pipe 2
Gas fixtures, boxed 1
Ginger 2
Ginseng 1½
Glass ware, owner's risk 1
Glue 2
Grain, in lots of 18,000 pounds and over, owner's risk of short weight ..... S. R.
Grain, in lots of less than 18,000 pounds 3
Receipts not given for grain in bulk, or for any number of sacks, except more or less. The company will not be responsible for any discrepancy in number of sacks thus shipped. All grain must be loaded by shipper.
Grain cradles. (See Agricultural implements.)
Grapes, in kegs or boxes, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Grass seed 2
Gravestones, prepaid 1
Grease ..... same as lard.
Grindstones, owner's risk 3
Groceries, assorted, not otherwise specified 2
Gum copal 1
Gum shellac, in original packages 1
Gunny bags, in bales 3
Gun stocks 1
Guano 3
Gutta percha goods 1

H.

Hair, in sacks 1
Hair, pressed in bales 2
Half bushels 1
Hams and shoulders, loose 2
Hams and shoulders, packed 3
Handles and helves 2
Harness 1
Hardware, not otherwise specified 2
Harrows 1
Hats, in boxes 1
Hats, in trunks ..... D. 1
Hay presses, knocked down 1
Hay presses, set up 1½
Hay, pressed, in car loads, owner's risk of fire, loaded and unloaded and by owner, special rates.
Hay, small lots 1
Hay cutters 1½
Hemp machines 2
Hemp, owner's risk of fire 1
Herring, in boxes or kegs 2
Hides, dry 1
Hides, green, 1,000 pounds or more 3
Hides, green, under 1,000 pounds 2
High wines 2
High wines, in car loads 3
Hobby horses ..... D. 1
Hoes 1
Hogs, dressed, owner's risk of weather and delay of trains 2
Hogs, dressed, owner's risk of weather and delay of trains, car loads 3
Hollow ware, owner's risk 1
Honey 1
Hoops and hoop poles, car load not to exceed 10 tons, special rates.
Less than car load 3
Hoofs and horns 2
Hops 2
Horseshoes 3
Horse rakes ..... D. 1
Hominy 2
Household goods, not furniture, well boxed, released 1
Hubs 2

I.

Ice, in car loads ..... S. R.
Ice, prepaid 1

India-rubber goods, not otherwise specified 1
Indigo 1
Ink, in glass and stone 1
Ink, printing or other, in wood 2
Iron, bar, band, or boiler 3
Iron bolts and washers 3
Iron castings, not otherwise specified, light and loose, owner's risk 1
Heavy and plain 3
Iron castings, in boxes or casks 2
Iron facings 2
Iron, hoop or sheet 1
Iron nuts and rivets 3
Iron ore 2
Iron, pig, 18,000 pounds or more ..... S. R.
Under 18,000 pounds 3
Iron pipe, gas and water 2
Iron railing 2
Iron roofing, in boxes 3
Iron safes 1
Iron, scrap, 18,000 pounds and over ..... S. R.
Iron, scrap, in barrels or boxes, less than car load 3
Iron shutters 2
Isinglass 1
Ivory 1

J.

Japanned ware 1
Joiner's work, not otherwise specified 1½
Junk and jute 3

K.

Kerosene, owner's risk of leakage 1
Kerosene, owner's risk of leakage, in car loads 3

L.

Lampblack 1
Lanterns 2
Lard, owner's risk 2
Lard, car load, owner's risk 3
Lasts 2
Lath ..... S. R.
Lead, pig 3
Lead, in bar, pipe, or sheet 1
Do. do. in casks 3
Leather, except loose 2
Leather, loose 1
Lemons and oranges, owner's risk of damages and wastage 1
Licorice 1
Lightning rods, in bundles 2
Lime, in bulk. (Not taken.)
Lime, 30 barrels or more ..... flour rates.
Lime, in barrels, under 30 barrels 3
Liquor or liquids, in glass, owner's risk 1
Liquors, in wood, owner's risk of leakage 1
Liquids, in cans or jugs, packed in boxes 1
Liquids, in cans or jugs, not packed in kegs or boxes. (Not taken.)
Live stock, shipped by contract, under which the company assumes no responsibility for loss, damage, or delay to the stock, in cars loads ..... S. R.
Less than car loads—one horse, 2,000 pounds, two horses, 4,500 pounds, each additional horse, 1,000 pounds 1
Stallions, 4,000 pounds 1
Horned animals, 2,000 pounds each 2
Calves and sheep, less than car load, 200 pounds each, (but not in any instance less than 75 cents each) 1½
Hogs, less than a car load, actual weight 1½
The line will not assume any liability over one hundred dollars on horses and valuable live stock, except by special agreement.
Agents are not allowed to receive and ship such valuable horse or other animal until a proper contract or release is signed by the owner or shipper thereof.
At the above rates, the owner is to feed, water, and take care of his stock at his own expense and risk, and is to assume all risk of injury or damage that

the animals may do to themselves or to each other, or which may arise from delay of trains.

Stock will only be taken by the car load, at the price fixed under the table of "Special Rates," when a contract is executed by the station agent and shipper, to be loaded and unloaded, watered and fed by the owner, and at his risk in all respects, except as specified in form of contract or receipt in hand of agents.

Two or three cars of stock will entitle the owner or driver to pass on the train with the stock to take care of it. Four cars and upward, one owner, two men in charge, to pass on stock train, which is the maximum number that will be passed on any train from one consignor or party. All persons thus passed are at their own risk of personal injury from any cause whatever.

The agent at the station where the stock is loaded will give no passes, but must enter on the back of the contract the name or names of the persons who are *actually* entitled to pass free with the stock, which is the authority for the conductor to pass them.

Agents will refuse to enter any name on contract but those of owner or employés in charge, without regard to passes required by number of cars.

Agents of this company are not authorized to agree to forward live stock to be delivered at any specified time.

Locomotive engines and tenders, hauled in train, 35 cents per mile.

Locomotive tire 3

Looking glasses, boxed, owner's risk of breakage ..... D. 1

Lumber, common, 5,000 feet and over ..... S. R.

Lumber, hard, 25 per cent. more than common. Square and round timber, not more than 25 feet long, same per M as common lumber. Over 25 feet long, 25 per cent. added. Siding, not over half inch, rated at one-half the price of common lumber. From half inch to inch, rated as one inch. No deduction made on account of lumber being dressed. 6 M lath and 10 M shingles, rated as 1 M common lumber. Cedar posts per cord of 128 cubic feet same as 1 M common lumber. Other posts, same as 1 M hard lumber. Saw logs, same as hard lumber, owner to load.

Lumber, either hard or common, less than 5,000 feet 3

M.

Machinery, car loads, not otherwise specified ..... S. R.

Machinery, in frame, owner's risk 1½

Machinery, not set up 1

Machinery, less than car load, boxed 2

Madder 2

Malt 3

Manilla 3

Marble, in blocks, rough 3

Marble, lettered, prepaid, owner's risk 1

Marble, slab, unwrought, owner's risk 3

Matches, owner's risk 1½

Mats and rugs 1

Mattresses ..... D. 1

Measures and tubs 1

Meat, fresh, prepaid 1

Medicines 1

Melodeons, boxed, owner's risk ..... D. 1

Melons, prepaid, owner's risk 1

Metallic coffins, in nests 1

Metallic coffins, single ..... D. 1

Millstones, owner's risk of breakage 2

Mill stuffs, in bags, less than car loads 3

Mineral water 1

Molasses, owner's risk of leakage 3

Mop handles and mop sticks 2

Moss, in sacks 1

Moss, preserved in bales 2

Mouldings and picture frames ..... D. 1

Musical instruments, not otherwise specified ..... D. 1

Mustard 2

Mustard seed 2

N.

Nails and tacks, in boxes 2

Nails and spikes, in kegs 3

Nails, in bags 2

Nail rods 3

Naphtha, owner's risk of leakage 1
Nutmegs 1
Nuts, in boxes or casks 1
Nuts, in sacks, owner's risk 1

O.

Oakum, in bales 2
Oil cake 3
Oil cloth 1
Oil, lard, whale, and linseed, in wood, owner's risk of leakage 2
Oil, in glass, owner's risk of breakage 1
Oranges and lemons, owner's risk of damage and wastage 1
Oysters and clams 1
Ordnance and ordnance stores 2
Ore, car load ..... S. R.
Ore, less than car load 3

P.

Paintings and pictures ..... D. 1
Paints, in boxes and cans, not otherwise specified 2
Paints, white lead or zinc, dry or in oil, in cans or kegs, boxed 1
Paints, not boxed 1
Pails 1
Palm leaves, in bales 1
Paper hangings, in boxes 1
Paper hangings, not boxed 1½
Paper, in boxes 1
Paper, printing and wrapping 2
Paper, printing, in car loads 3
Pasteboard 2
Peaches, dried 2
Peaches, green, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Peas, in casks, dried 3
Peas, green 1
Pianos, owner's risk, actual weight ..... D. 1
Pickles, in casks 2
Pickles, in glass, owner's risk 1
Picture frames ..... D. 1
Pine apples, owner's risk 1
Pipes 1
Pitch 3
Plaster of Paris ornaments ..... D. 1
Plate glass, owner's risk of breakage ..... D. 1
Plow steel 2
Plows. (See Agricultural implements.)
Pork, packed 3
Porter and ale, in glass, packed 1
Posts, fence. (See Lumber.)
Potash 3
Potatoes, in sacks or barrels 3
Potatoes, in car loads ..... S. R.
Potatoes, sweet 1
Poultry, prepaid, owner's risk 1
Powder, well packed and secured, less than car load ..... D. 1
Powder, 18,000 lbs. or more, in company's powder car, or in fire-proof magazines at company's convenience, magazines returned free 1
Preserves, in glass or cans, owner's risk 1
Preserves, 100 boxes or more 2
Printing presses 1
Prunes, in casks or boxes 2
Pumice stone 1
Pumps 1
Putty 2
Pump tubing, wood 2
Pump stock, car load ..... Agricultural implement rate.

Q.

Quicksilver, in iron flasks 1

R.

Rags, in sacks, owner's risk 1
Rags, pressed in bales 2

Rags, in car loads 3
Raisins, not strapped, owner's risk 1
Raisins, strapped 2
Rakes 1
Ratans 1
Refrigerators ..... D. 1
Resin 3
Rice, in bags 1
Rice, in tierces and barrels 2
Rigging 2
Roofing paper 2
Rope, in coils 2
Rubber car springs 2
Rubber packing, hose and belting 1
Rugs and mats 1

S.

Saddlery hardware 2
Saddles 1
Safes, milk, meat, or bread ..... D. 1
Sad irons, boxed 2
Salts, Epsom and Glauber 2
Saleratus 3
Salt, in sacks 3
Salt, less than 30 lbs 3
Salt, 30 bbls. or over ..... S. R.
Saltpeter 2
Sand, 18,000 pounds or more ..... S. R.
Sand, under 18,000 pounds 3
Sand-paper 1
Sardines 1
Sash, window 1
Sash, glazed, owner's risk ..... D. 1
Saw logs. (See Lumber.)
Saws, owner's risk of wet 1
Scales and scale beams, boxed 2
Scales and scale beams, not boxed ..... D. 1
School slates, boxed 2
Screws, iron 2
Screws, wood 1
Scythes 2
Scythe snaths 1
Scythe stones 2
Seed drills. (See Agricultural implements.)
Seeds, not otherwise specified 2
Sewing machines, boxed ..... D. 1
Sewing machines, not boxed. (Not taken.)
Sheep pelts, dry 1
Sheep pelts, green, 1,000 pounds or over 2
Shingle and stave bolts, 18,000 pounds 2
Shingles ..... S. R.
Shingle machines 1
Shoes, in boxes, owner's risk 1
Shoe blacking 2
Shoe findings 1
Shoe pegs 1
Shoes, in trunks 1½
Shoe nails, in boxes 2
Shorts. (See Mill stuffs.)
Shovels 2
Shot, in kegs or boxes 3
Shot, in bags, owner's risk ..... D. 1
Show cases, owner's risk ..... D. 1
Sieves 1
Sizing 1
Skins, not otherwise specified, in bales 1
Slating, roofing 3
Sleighs, boxed, owner's risk, 400 pounds each ..... D. 1
Sleighs, not boxed. (See Carriages.)
Sleigh shoes 2
Smut machines 1

Snuff 1
Soap, common 3
Soap, fancy 2
Soda 2
Soda, ash 3
Sofas, 500 pounds each, owner's risk 1
Solder 2
Sorghum sugar mills 3
Sorghum sirup 3
Spades 2
Spelter 2
Spices 2
Sponges ..... D. 1
Staves and headings 3
Stationery 1
Starch 2
Steam boilers. (See Boilers.)
Steel 2
Steel springs, cast 2
Steel plow wings 2
Straw goods 1
Stone, in block, dressed or rough, in car loads, loaded and unloaded by owner ..... S. R.
Stone, less than 18,000 pounds 3
Stone ware. (See Earthenware).
Stoves, in car loads, released, loaded and unloaded by owner, estimated ten tons ... 3
Stove pipe, company's risk 1½
Stove pipe, owner's risk 1
Stove plate, company's risk ..... D. 1
Stove plate, released 1
Stoves, company's risk ..... D. 1
Stoves, released 1
Sugar, not in bags, except maple 3
Sugar, in bags 2
Sugar, maple 2
Sugar evaporators ..... D. 1
Sugar kettles 2
Sirup, owner's risk of leakage 3

T.

Tallow 3
Tar 3
Tea 1
Terra Japonica 3
Threshing machines. (See Agricultural implements).
Tile, drain 2
Tin plate 1
Tinware, boxed 1
Tinware, loose ..... D. 1
Tobacco, cut 1
Tobacco, plug 1
Tobacco, unmanufactured, in hogsheads or boxes 3
Tow, owner's risk of fire 1
Tool chests 1
Toys, boxed ..... D. 1
Trees and shrubbery, prepaid, in bales, at owner's risk ..... D. 1
Trees and shrubbery, prepaid, in boxes, at owner's risk 1
Trunks, empty ..... D. 1
Tubs 1
Turned stuffs 2
Turpentine, spirits, owner's risk of leakage 1
Twine, in bales 1
Type 2

U.

Umbrellas 1

V.

Varnish, owner's risk of leakage 1
Vegetables, prepaid 1
Venison, owner's risk, prepaid 1
Veneering, boxed 2
Veneering, not boxed 1
Vises 2

Vinegar	3
Vitriol, owner's risk	D. 1

W.

Wadding	D. 1
Wagon axles, iron	3
Wagon felloes, bows, spokes, and hubs	2
Wagons, common, car loads	S. R.
Wagons, in pieces, 1,200 pounds each	1
Wagons, on wheels. (See Carriages.)	
Wagons, children's	D. 1
Wagon skeins and boxes	2
Wax	1
Whalebone	1
Wheelbarrows	D. 1
Whips	1
Whisky, common, 5 barrels or more	2
Whisky, common, less than 5 barrels	1
White lead. (See Paints.)	
Whiting	2
Willow cuttings, owner's risk, in boxes	2
Willow cuttings, in bales	1
Willow reeds	2
Willow ware	D. 1
Wicking	D. 1
Window glass, 12x20 and over	2
Window glass, under 12x20	3
Wine, in boxes or baskets	1
Wire cloth	1
Wire	2
Woodenware	1
Wood, in shape, unfinished	2
Wood, in value, viz: Mahogany, rosewood, lignumvitæ, cherry, cedar, walnut, &c.	2
Woolen goods	1
Wool	1

Y.

Yarn, pressed and bales	1
Yeast	1

Z.

Zinc paints. (See Paints.)	
Zinc sheet, in casks	3
Zinc, sheet or roll, not packed	1

TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

Wheat, per bushel	60	pounds.
Rye, per bushel	56	"
Corn, per bushel	56	"
Oats, per bushel	32	"
Barley, per bushel	48	"
Potatoes, per bushel	60	"
White beans, per bushel	60	"
Onions, per bushel	57	"
Malt, per bushel	38	"
Bran, per bushel	20	"
Turnips, per bushel	56	"
Lime, per bushel	80	"
Corn meal, per bushel	48	"
Apples, per barrel	150	"
Flour and meal, per barrel	216	"
Common brick, per M	4,000	"
Charcoal, per bushel	22	"
Stone, undressed, per cubic yard	4,000	"
Soft lumber, pine, cottonwood, and basswood, seasoned, per M	3,000	"
Soft lumber, green, per M	3,500	"
Hard wood lumber	4,000	"
Shingles, per M	300	"
Lath, per M	500	"
One ton weight	2,000	"

Dis.	Stations.	Omaha.			Gilmore.			Papillion.			Elkhorn.			Valley.			Fremont.			North Bend.			Schuyler.			Columbus.		
	Classes.....	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	.....	.....	.....	14	10	8	16	14	10	23	18	14	27	23	18	36	32	27	45	40	36	54	45	40	63	54	45
10	Gilmore.....	14	10	8	.....	.....	.....	8	6	4	20	16	14	24	20	16	31	27	23	40	35	32	50	40	36	58	49	41
12	Papillion.....	16	14	10	8	6	4	.....	.....	.....	19	16	14	24	20	16	29	25	20	39	35	32	50	40	36	58	49	41
29	Elkhorn	23	18	14	20	16	14	19	16	14	.....	.....	.....	11	8	6	20	17	13	30	25	22	38	30	25	50	40	35
35	Valley	27	23	18	24	20	16	24	20	16	11	8	6	.....	.....	.....	18	15	12	25	20	18	33	25	20	45	35	30
46	Fremont	36	32	27	31	27	23	29	25	20	20	17	13	18	15	12	.....	.....	.....	16	12	10	24	17	13	36	27	23
62	North Bend.....	45	40	36	40	35	32	39	35	32	30	25	22	25	20	18	16	12	10	.....	.....	.....	15	11	10	25	21	18
76	Schuyler	54	45	40	50	40	36	50	40	36	38	30	25	35	25	20	24	17	13	15	11	10	.....	.....	.....	18	15	12
92	Columbus.....	63	54	45	58	49	41	58	59	41	50	40	35	45	35	30	36	27	23	25	21	18	18	15	12	.....	.....	.....
99	Jackson	67	58	48	62	53	44	62	53	44	55	45	40	50	40	35	41	32	28	30	25	23	22	17	15	18	15	12
109	Silver Creek	72	63	54	67	58	50	67	58	50	58	50	45	55	45	40	46	37	33	35	30	25	25	20	18	20	18	15
121	Clark's	76	67	58	71	62	54	71	62	54	60	55	50	62	50	45	51	42	38	40	35	30	30	25	20	25	20	18
132	Lone Tree	80	72	63	75	67	59	74	67	59	68	60	55	65	55	50	56	47	43	45	40	35	35	30	25	30	25	20
142	Chapman's.....	85	76	68	80	71	64	80	71	64	73	65	60	67	60	55	61	92	47	50	45	40	40	35	30	35	30	25
154	Grand Island	90	81	72	85	76	68	85	76	68	78	70	65	72	65	60	66	97	53	55	50	40	45	40	35	40	35	30
162	Pawnee.....	95	85	75	90	80	70	90	80	70	80	75	70	77	70	65	70	62	58	60	55	55	50	45	40	45	40	35
172	Wood River	100	90	81	95	85	77	95	85	77	85	80	75	82	75	70	76	67	63	65	60	55	55	20	45	50	45	40
183	Gibbon	105	100	90	100	95	86	100	95	86	90	85	80	87	80	75	80	72	68	70	65	60	60	55	50	55	50	45
191	Kearney.....	110	105	100	105	100	95	105	100	95	95	90	85	91	85	80	85	77	73	75	70	65	65	60	55	60	55	50
201	Stevenson.....	115	110	105	110	105	100	110	105	100	100	95	90	96	90	85	90	82	78	80	75	70	70	65	60	65	60	55
212	Elm Creek.....	120	115	110	115	110	105	115	110	105	105	100	95	102	95	90	96	87	83	85	80	75	75	70	65	70	65	60
221	Overton.....	125	120	115	120	115	110	120	115	110	110	105	97	107	100	95	100	92	88	90	85	80	80	75	70	75	70	65
230	Plum Creek.....	130	125	120	125	120	115	125	120	115	115	110	100	110	105	100	105	97	93	95	90	85	85	80	75	80	75	70
240	Coyote.....	135	130	125	130	125	120	130	125	120	120	115	105	115	110	105	110	107	103	105	98	92	95	90	85	85	80	75
250	Willow Island	142	135	130	137	130	125	137	130	125	127	120	110	120	115	110	115	112	108	110	105	100	100	95	90	95	85	80
260	Warren.....	150	140	135	145	135	130	145	135	130	135	125	115	130	120	115	120	117	113	113	110	108	105	100	95	100	90	85
268	Brady Island	155	145	137	150	140	133	150	140	133	140	130	120	135	125	120	125	122	118	120	115	112	110	105	105	105	95	90
278	McPherson	160	150	142	155	145	138	155	145	138	145	135	125	140	130	125	130	127	123	125	120	115	115	110	105	110	100	95
291	North Platte.....	165	155	150	160	150	145	160	150	145	150	140	130	145	135	130	135	132	128	130	125	120	120	115	110	115	105	100
308	O'Fallon	175	165	155	170	160	150	170	160	150	160	150	140	150	145	140	145	140	135	140	135	130	130	125	120	125	115	105
322	Alkali	185	175	165	180	170	160	180	170	160	170	160	145	160	105	145	155	145	140	150	140	135	140	130	125	135	125	115
332	Roscoe	190	180	170	185	175	165	185	175	165	175	165	160	170	155	150	165	150	145	155	145	140	145	135	130	140	130	120
342	Ogallala.....	195	185	175	190	180	170	190	180	170	180	170	165	175	160	155	170	155	150	160	150	145	150	145	140	145	135	125
351	Brule.....	200	190	180	195	185	175	195	185	175	185	175	170	180	165	160	175	160	155	165	155	150	155	150	145	150	140	130
361	Big Spring.....	205	195	185	200	190	180	200	190	180	190	180	175	185	170	165	180	165	160	170	160	175	160	155	150	155	145	135
377	Julesburg.....	215	205	192	210	200	188	210	200	188	200	190	180	195	180	170	185	175	165	175	170	160	170	165	155	165	155	145
397	Lodge Pole.....	225	215	205	220	210	200	220	210	200	210	200	190	205	190	175	500	185	170	190	180	165	180	175	160	175	165	155
414	Sidney	235	225	210	230	220	205	230	220	205	220	210	200	215	195	180	210	190	175	200	183	170	190	180	165	185	175	165
433	Potter	245	235	220	240	230	215	240	230	215	230	220	210	225	200	184	220	295	180	210	190	175	200	185	173	195	185	175
451	Antelope	255	240	220	250	235	215	250	235	215	240	225	210	235	205	190	230	205	190	220	200	185	210	195	180	205	195	180
463	Bushnell	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	245	230	215	245	210	195	240	205	195	230	200	190	220	200	185	210	200	185
473	Pine Bluff.....	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	250	235	220	250	220	200	245	215	195	240	210	190	230	205	190	220	205	190
484	Egbert.....	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	255	240	220	255	230	210	250	225	200	245	220	200	235	215	200	225	210	195
496	Hill's Dale	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	255	535	210	250	230	205	240	225	200	230	215	200
508	Archer	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	215	255	235	210	245	230	205	235	220	205
516	Cheyenne	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	215	250	235	210	240	225	210
518	Fort Russell	265	245	225	265	245	225	265	245	225	265	245	225	265	245	225	265	245	225	265	240	220	255	240	215	245	230	215

522	Hazard	270	250	225	265	245	225	265	245	225	265	245	225	265	245	225	265	245	225	262	242	222	255	240	215	245	230	215
531	Otto	275	255	230	275	253	230	275	255	230	270	250	230	265	245	225	265	245	225	263	243	223	260	240	220	250	235	220
536	Granite Cañon	280	260	235	277	257	235	277	257	235	275	255	230	270	250	225	265	245	225	264	244	224	262	242	222	255	240	220
543	Buford	285	265	240	282	262	238	282	262	238	278	258	235	275	255	230	270	250	225	265	245	225	263	243	223	260	240	220
549	Sherman	290	270	245	287	267	242	287	267	242	282	263	240	280	260	235	275	255	230	270	250	225	265	245	225	263	243	223
558	Harney	195	275	250	292	272	248	292	272	248	287	267	243	284	265	240	280	260	235	274	255	230	270	250	228	265	245	225
564	Red Buttes	305	285	260	300	280	260	300	280	260	292	272	248	290	270	245	285	265	240	280	260	235	275	255	230	270	250	230
570	Fort Sanders	310	290	260	305	285	260	305	285	260	300	280	255	295	275	255	290	270	245	285	256	240	280	260	235	275	255	235
573	Laramie	310	290	260	305	285	260	305	285	260	300	280	255	295	275	255	290	270	245	285	265	240	280	260	235	275	260	235
588	Wyoming	325	315	280	320	310	275	320	310	275	315	295	260	310	290	260	305	285	255	300	280	250	295	275	245	290	275	245
603	Cooper's Lake	340	320	305	335	315	300	335	315	300	330	310	280	325	305	275	320	300	270	315	295	265	310	290	260	305	285	260
607	Lookout	345	330	310	340	235	305	340	325	305	335	320	300	330	315	295	325	310	290	320	305	285	315	300	280	310	290	270
616	Miser	350	335	315	345	330	310	345	330	310	340	325	305	335	320	300	330	315	295	325	310	290	320	305	285	315	295	275
624	Rock Creek	355	340	320	350	335	320	350	335	320	345	330	310	340	325	305	335	320	300	330	315	295	325	310	290	320	300	280
640	Como	365	345	325	355	340	325	355	340	325	355	335	315	350	330	310	345	325	305	340	320	300	335	315	295	330	310	290
647	Medicine Bow	370	350	330	365	347	330	365	347	330	360	340	325	359	335	320	350	330	315	345	325	310	340	320	305	335	315	295
656	Carbon	375	355	335	370	352	335	370	352	335	365	345	330	360	340	325	355	335	320	350	330	315	345	325	310	340	320	300
668	Percy	380	360	340	375	357	340	375	357	340	370	350	335	365	345	330	360	340	325	355	335	320	350	330	315	345	325	305
682	St. Mary's	385	365	350	380	363	350	380	363	350	375	360	345	370	355	340	365	350	335	360	345	330	355	340	325	350	330	310
697	Benton	395	375	355	390	372	352	390	372	352	385	365	350	380	350	345	375	355	340	370	350	335	365	345	330	360	340	320
711	Rawlings	405	385	365	400	382	360	400	382	360	395	375	360	390	360	355	385	365	350	375	360	345	370	355	340	370	350	330
724	Separation	410	390	370	405	387	370	405	387	370	400	380	365	395	375	360	390	370	355	385	365	350	385	360	345	375	355	335
739	Creston	420	400	380	415	397	380	415	397	380	410	390	375	405	375	370	400	380	365	395	375	360	390	370	355	385	365	345
754	Wash-a-kie	430	405	385	425	402	385	425	402	385	420	395	380	415	380	375	410	385	370	405	380	365	400	375	360	395	375	355
763	Red Desert	435	410	390	430	407	390	430	407	390	425	400	385	420	395	380	415	390	375	410	385	370	405	380	365	400	380	360
776	Table Rock	440	420	395	435	417	395	435	417	395	430	410	390	425	495	385	420	400	380	415	395	375	410	390	370	405	385	365
786	Bitter Creek	445	425	400	440	422	400	440	422	400	435	415	395	430	400	390	425	405	385	420	400	380	415	395	375	410	390	370
796	Black Buttes	450	430	405	445	427	405	445	427	405	440	420	400	435	415	395	430	410	390	425	405	385	420	400	380	415	395	375
807	Point of Rocks	460	435	410	455	432	410	455	432	410	450	425	405	445	410	400	440	415	395	435	410	390	430	405	385	425	400	380
818	Salt Wells	465	440	415	460	437	415	460	437	415	455	430	410	450	425	405	455	420	400	440	415	395	435	410	390	430	405	385
833	Rock Spring	470	450	425	465	447	425	645	447	425	460	440	420	455	425	415	450	430	410	445	425	405	440	420	400	435	410	390
847	Green River	480	460	435	475	457	435	475	457	435	470	450	430	465	435	425	460	440	420	455	435	415	450	430	410	445	420	400
860	Bryan	485	465	440	480	460	435	480	460	435	475	455	435	470	440	430	465	445	425	460	440	420	455	435	415	450	430	410
877	Granger	500	475	445	495	472	445	495	472	445	490	470	445	485	465	440	480	460	435	475	455	430	470	455	425	465	445	425
889	Church Buttes	505	480	455	500	477	455	500	477	455	495	475	450	490	470	445	485	465	440	480	460	435	475	455	430	470	450	430
906	Carter	515	490	460	510	485	460	510	485	460	505	480	455	500	480	450	495	475	445	490	470	440	485	465	440	480	460	440
915	Bridger	520	495	470	515	492	470	515	492	470	510	490	467	505	485	460	500	480	455	495	475	450	490	470	445	485	465	445
930	Piedmont	525	500	475	520	495	475	520	495	475	515	492	470	510	490	465	505	485	460	500	480	455	495	475	450	490	470	450
939	Aspen	530	515	480	525	502	480	525	502	480	525	502	480	520	500	475	515	495	470	510	490	465	505	485	460	500	480	460
957	Evanston	540	515	485	535	510	485	535	510	485	535	510	485	530	505	480	525	500	475	520	495	470	515	490	465	510	490	465
968	Wahsatch	550	520	495	545	517	495	545	517	495	545	515	495	540	510	490	535	505	485	530	500	480	525	495	475	520	495	475
976	Castle Rock	555	525	500	550	525	500	550	525	500	550	525	500	545	520	495	540	515	490	535	510	485	530	505	480	525	500	480
993	Echo	565	535	505	565	535	505	565	535	505	565	535	505	560	530	500	555	525	495	550	520	490	545	515	485	535	515	485
1009	Weber	575	545	510	575	545	510	575	545	510	575	545	510	575	545	510	570	540	505	565	535	500	560	530	495	545	525	490
1021	Devil's Gate	580	550	512	580	550	512	580	550	512	580	550	512	580	550	512	580	550	510	575	545	505	570	540	505	550	530	495
1029	Deseret	585	555	515	585	555	515	585	555	515	585	555	515	582	552	514	582	552	512	577	547	507	572	542	507	555	535	500
1032	Ogden	585	555	515	585	555	515	585	555	515	585	555	515	585	555	515	585	555	515	580	550	510	575	545	510	560	540	510
1040	Bonneville	590	560	520	590	560	520	590	560	520	590	560	520	590	560	520	590	560	520	585	555	515	580	550	515	570	550	515
1056	Corinne	600	570	530	600	570	530	600	570	530	600	570	530	600	570	530	600	570	530	595	565	525	590	560	525	580	560	520
1075	Blue Creek	610	580	535	610	580	535	610	580	535	610	580	535	610	580	535	610	580	535	610	580	535	605	575	535	590	570	525
1085	Promontory	615	585	535	615	585	535	615	585	535	615	585	535	615	585	535	615	585	535	615	585	535	610	580	535	600	580	530

Dis.	Station.	Jackson.			Silver Creek.			Clarks.			Lone Tree.			Chapman's.			Grand Island.			Pawnee.			Wood River.			Gibbon.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	67	58	48	72	63	54	76	67	58	80	72	63	85	76	68	90	81	72	95	85	75	100	90	81	105	100	90
10	Gilmore	62	53	44	67	58	50	71	62	54	75	67	59	80	71	64	85	76	68	90	80	70	95	85	77	100	95	86
12	Papillion	62	53	44	67	58	50	71	62	54	75	67	59	80	71	64	85	76	68	90	80	70	95	85	77	100	95	86
29	Elkhorn	55	45	40	58	50	45	60	55	50	68	60	55	73	65	60	78	70	65	80	75	70	85	80	75	90	85	80
35	Valley	50	40	35	55	45	40	62	50	45	65	55	50	67	60	55	72	65	60	77	70	65	82	75	70	87	80	75
46	Fremont	41	32	28	46	37	33	51	42	38	56	47	43	61	52	47	66	57	53	70	62	58	76	67	63	80	72	68
62	North Bend	30	25	23	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35	50	45	40	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55	70	65	60
76	Schuyler	22	17	15	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35	50	45	40	55	50	45	60	55	50
92	Columbus	18	15	12	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	35	45	40	35	50	45	40	55	50	45
99	Jackson				15	12	10	18	15	12	25	20	15	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35	50	45	40
109	Silver Creek	15	12	10				15	12	10	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35
121	Clark's	18	15	12	15	12	10				18	15	12	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30
132	Lone Tree	25	20	15	20	18	15	18	15	12				18	15	12	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25
142	Chapman's	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	18	15	12				18	15	12	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20
154	Grand Island	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	18	15	12				15	12	10	20	15	12	25	20	15
162	Pawnee	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	15	12	10				15	12	10	20	15	12
172	Wood River	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	15	12	15	12	10				15	12	10
183	Gibbon	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	15	20	15	12	15	12	10			
191	Kearney	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	15	20	15	12	16	12	10
201	Stevenson	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	15	12
212	Elm Creek	65	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	15
221	Overton	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20
230	Plum Creek	75	70	65	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25
240	Coyote	80	75	70	75	70	65	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30
250	Willow Island	90	80	75	80	75	70	75	70	65	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35
260	Warren	95	85	80	90	80	75	85	75	70	80	70	65	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40
268	Brady Island	100	90	85	95	85	80	90	80	75	85	75	70	75	70	65	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45
278	McPherson	105	95	90	100	90	85	95	85	80	90	80	75	80	75	70	75	70	65	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50
291	North Platte	110	100	95	105	95	90	100	90	85	95	85	80	85	80	75	80	75	70	75	70	65	70	65	60	65	60	55
308	O'Fallon	120	110	100	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85	95	85	80	90	80	75	85	75	70	80	70	65	75	65	60
322	Alkali	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85	100	90	80	95	85	75	90	80	70	85	75	65
332	Roscoe	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85	100	90	70	95	85	75	90	80	70
342	Ogallala	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85	100	90	80	95	85	75
351	Brule	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85	100	90	80
361	Big Spring	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85
377	Julesburg	155	145	135	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95
397	Lodge Pole	165	155	145	160	150	140	155	145	135	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105
414	Sidney	175	165	150	170	160	145	165	155	140	160	150	135	155	145	135	150	140	130	145	135	125	240	130	120	135	125	115
433	Potter	185	175	160	180	170	155	175	165	150	170	160	145	165	155	140	160	150	135	155	145	130	150	140	125	145	135	120
451	Antelope	195	185	170	190	180	165	185	175	160	180	170	155	175	160	145	170	155	140	165	150	135	160	145	130	155	140	125
463	Bushnell	280	190	175	195	185	170	190	180	165	185	175	160	185	170	150	180	165	145	175	160	140	170	155	135	165	150	130
473	Pine Bluff	210	200	185	205	195	180	200	190	175	195	185	170	190	175	155	185	170	150	180	165	145	175	160	140	170	155	135
484	Egbert	215	205	190	210	200	185	205	195	180	200	190	175	195	180	160	190	175	155	185	170	150	180	165	145	175	160	140
496	Hill's Dale	220	210	195	215	205	190	210	200	180	205	195	180	205	185	165	200	180	160	195	175	155	190	170	150	185	165	145
508	Archer	225	215	200	220	210	195	215	205	190	210	200	185	210	190	175	205	185	165	200	180	160	195	175	155	190	170	150
516	Cheyenne	235	220	205	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	205	190	215	195	175	210	190	170	205	185	165	200	180	160	195	175	155
518	Fort Russell	240	225	210	235	220	205	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	200	180	215	205	175	210	190	170	205	185	165	200	180	160

522	Hazard	245	230	215	235	220	205	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	200	180	215	195	175	210	190	170	205	185	165	200	180	160
531	Otto	250	235	220	240	225	210	235	220	205	230	215	200	225	205	185	520	200	180	215	195	175	210	190	170	205	185	165
536	Granite Cañon	255	240	220	245	230	215	240	225	210	235	220	205	239	210	190	225	205	185	220	200	180	215	195	175	210	190	170
543	Buford	260	240	220	250	235	220	245	230	215	240	225	210	235	215	195	230	210	190	225	205	185	220	200	180	215	195	175
549	Sherman	260	240	220	255	240	225	250	235	220	245	230	215	240	220	200	235	215	195	230	210	190	225	205	185	220	200	180
558	Harney	265	245	225	260	245	230	255	240	225	250	235	220	245	225	205	240	220	200	235	215	195	230	210	190	225	205	185
564	Red Buttes	270	250	230	265	250	230	260	245	225	255	240	220	250	230	210	245	225	205	240	220	200	235	215	195	230	210	190
570	Fort Sanders	275	255	235	270	255	235	265	250	230	260	245	225	255	235	215	250	230	210	245	225	205	240	220	200	235	215	195
573	Laramie	275	260	235	270	255	235	265	250	230	260	245	225	255	235	215	250	230	210	245	225	205	240	220	200	235	215	195
588	Wyoming	280	265	240	280	260	240	275	260	235	270	255	235	265	245	225	260	240	220	255	235	215	250	230	210	245	225	205
603	Cooper's Lake	295	280	255	285	270	250	280	265	245	275	260	240	270	250	230	265	245	225	260	240	220	255	235	215	250	230	210
607	Lookout	300	285	260	290	275	255	285	270	250	280	265	245	275	255	235	270	250	230	265	245	225	260	240	220	255	535	215
616	Miser	305	290	265	300	285	260	290	280	255	285	275	250	280	260	240	275	255	235	270	250	230	265	245	225	260	240	220
624	Rock Creek	310	295	270	305	290	265	295	285	260	290	280	255	285	265	245	280	260	240	275	255	235	270	250	230	265	245	225
640	Como	320	305	280	310	295	270	300	290	265	295	285	260	290	270	250	285	265	245	280	260	240	275	255	235	270	250	230
647	Medicine Bow	325	310	290	320	305	280	305	300	275	300	295	270	295	275	255	290	270	250	285	265	245	280	260	240	275	255	235
656	Carbon	330	315	395	325	310	290	320	305	285	310	300	280	300	280	260	295	275	255	290	270	250	285	265	245	280	260	240
668	Percy	335	320	300	330	315	295	325	310	290	315	305	285	305	285	265	300	280	160	295	275	255	290	270	250	285	265	245
682	St. Mary's	340	325	305	335	320	300	330	315	295	320	310	290	310	290	270	305	285	265	300	280	260	295	275	255	290	270	250
697	Benton	350	330	310	340	325	305	335	320	300	325	315	295	320	300	280	315	295	275	310	290	270	305	285	265	300	280	260
711	Rawlings	360	340	320	350	335	315	340	330	310	330	320	305	330	310	290	325	305	285	320	300	280	315	295	275	310	290	270
724	Separation	365	345	325	355	340	320	345	335	315	335	325	310	335	315	295	330	310	290	325	305	285	320	300	280	315	295	275
739	Creston	375	355	335	365	350	330	355	340	325	340	330	320	340	325	305	335	320	300	330	315	295	325	310	290	320	305	285
754	Wash-a-kie	385	365	345	375	360	340	365	350	335	350	340	330	345	335	315	340	330	310	335	325	305	330	320	300	325	315	295
763	Red Desert	390	370	350	380	365	345	370	355	340	355	345	335	350	340	320	345	335	315	340	330	310	335	325	305	330	320	300
776	Table Rock	395	375	355	385	370	350	375	360	345	360	350	340	355	345	325	350	340	320	345	335	315	340	330	310	335	325	305
786	Bitter Creek	400	380	360	390	375	355	380	365	350	365	355	345	360	350	330	355	345	325	350	340	320	345	335	315	340	330	310
796	Black Buttes	405	385	365	395	380	360	385	370	355	370	360	350	365	355	335	260	350	330	355	345	325	350	340	320	345	335	315
807	Point of Rocks	415	395	375	405	390	370	395	380	360	380	365	355	375	360	340	370	355	335	365	350	330	360	345	325	355	340	320
818	Salt Wells	420	400	380	410	395	375	400	385	365	385	370	360	380	365	345	375	360	340	370	355	335	365	350	330	360	345	325
833	Rock Spring	425	405	385	415	400	380	405	390	370	390	375	365	385	370	350	380	365	345	375	360	340	370	355	335	365	350	330
847	Green River	435	415	395	425	410	390	415	400	380	400	385	375	300	380	355	385	375	350	380	370	345	375	365	340	370	360	335
860	Bryan	440	420	400	430	415	395	420	405	385	405	390	380	400	385	360	395	380	355	390	375	350	385	370	345	380	365	340
877	Granger	455	435	415	445	430	410	435	420	400	420	405	395	415	400	375	410	395	370	405	390	365	400	385	360	395	380	355
889	Church Buttes	460	440	420	450	435	415	440	425	405	430	410	400	425	405	380	420	400	375	415	395	370	410	390	365	405	385	360
906	Carter	470	450	430	460	440	425	450	430	410	435	415	405	430	410	385	425	405	380	420	400	375	415	395	370	410	390	365
915	Bridger	475	455	435	465	445	425	455	435	415	440	420	410	435	415	390	430	410	385	425	405	380	420	400	375	415	395	370
930	Piedmont	480	460	440	470	450	430	460	440	420	445	425	415	440	420	495	435	415	390	430	410	385	430	405	380	425	400	375
939	Aspen	490	470	450	480	460	440	465	450	430	450	435	420	445	425	400	440	420	395	435	415	390	440	410	385	435	405	380
957	Evanston	500	480	460	490	470	450	480	460	440	465	445	430	460	430	405	450	425	400	445	420	395	445	415	390	440	410	385
968	Wahsatch	510	490	470	500	480	460	490	470	450	475	455	440	470	440	415	460	435	410	455	430	405	450	425	400	445	420	395
976	Castle Rock	515	495	475	505	485	465	495	475	455	480	460	445	475	450	425	470	445	420	465	440	415	460	435	410	455	430	405
993	Echo	525	505	480	515	495	475	505	485	465	485	470	455	480	455	430	475	450	425	470	445	420	465	440	415	460	435	410
1009	Weber	535	515	485	525	505	480	515	495	470	495	480	460	490	465	435	485	460	430	480	455	425	470	450	420	465	445	415
1021	Devil's Gate	540	525	490	530	510	485	525	500	475	505	485	465	500	475	440	495	470	435	490	465	430	480	460	425	475	455	420
1029	Deseret	545	530	495	535	515	490	530	505	480	510	490	470	505	480	445	500	575	440	495	470	435	485	465	430	480	460	425
1032	Ogden	550	535	500	540	520	495	535	510	485	515	495	475	510	485	450	505	480	445	500	475	440	490	470	435	485	465	430
1040	Bonneville	560	540	510	550	530	500	540	520	490	520	505	480	515	495	460	510	490	455	505	485	450	500	480	445	495	475	440
1056	Corinne	570	550	515	560	540	505	550	530	495	530	510	485	520	500	465	515	495	460	510	490	455	510	485	450	505	480	445
1075	Blue Creek	580	560	520	570	545	510	565	535	500	545	515	490	530	505	470	525	500	465	520	495	460	520	490	455	515	485	450
1085	Promontory	585	565	525	575	550	515	570	540	505	550	520	495	540	515	480	535	510	475	530	505	470	530	500	465	525	495	460

Dis.	Stations.	Kearney.			Stevenson.			Elm Creek.			Overton.			Plum Creek.			Coyote.			Willow Island.			Warren.			Brady Island.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	110	105	100	115	110	105	120	115	110	125	120	115	130	125	120	135	130	125	142	135	130	150	140	135	155	145	137
10	Gilmore	105	100	95	110	105	100	115	110	105	120	115	110	125	120	115	130	125	120	137	130	125	145	135	130	150	140	133
12	Papillion	105	100	95	110	105	100	115	110	105	120	115	110	125	120	115	130	125	120	137	130	125	145	135	130	150	140	133
29	Elkhorn	95	90	85	100	95	90	105	100	95	110	105	97	115	110	100	120	115	105	127	120	110	135	125	115	140	130	120
35	Valley	91	85	80	96	90	85	102	95	90	107	100	95	110	105	100	115	110	105	120	115	110	130	120	115	135	125	120
46	Fremont	85	77	73	90	82	78	96	87	83	100	92	88	105	97	93	110	107	103	115	112	108	120	117	113	125	122	118
62	North Bend	75	70	65	80	75	70	85	80	75	90	85	80	95	90	85	105	98	92	110	105	100	113	110	108	120	115	112
76	Schuyler	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65	80	75	70	85	80	75	95	90	85	100	95	90	105	100	95	110	105	102
92	Columbus	60	55	50	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65	80	75	70	85	80	75	95	85	80	100	90	85	105	95	90
99	Jackson	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65	80	75	70	90	80	75	95	85	80	100	90	85
109	Silver Creek	50	45	40	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65	80	75	70	90	80	75	95	85	80
121	Clark's	45	40	35	50	45	40	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65	85	75	70	90	80	75
132	Lone Tree	40	35	30	45	40	35	50	45	40	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55	70	65	60	80	70	65	85	75	70
142	Chapman's	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35	50	45	40	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65
154	Grand Island	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35	50	45	40	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55	70	65	60
162	Pawnee	25	20	15	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35	50	45	40	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55
172	Wood River	20	15	12	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35	50	45	40	55	50	45	60	55	50
183	Gibbon	15	12	10	20	15	12	25	20	15	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35	50	45	40	55	50	45
191	Kearney				18	15	12	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35	50	45	40
201	Stevenson	18	15	12				18	15	12	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35
212	Elm Creek	20	18	15	18	15	12				18	15	12	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30
221	Overton	25	20	18	20	18	15	18	15	12				18	15	12	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25
230	Plum Creek	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	18	15	12				18	15	12	20	18	15	25	20	15	30	25	20
240	Coyote	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	18	15	12				18	15	12	20	18	15	25	20	18
250	Willow Island	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	18	15	12				18	15	12	20	18	15
260	Warren	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	18	15	12				18	15	12
268	Brady Island	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	18	15	12			
278	McPherson	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	18	15	12
291	North Platte	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15
308	O'Fallon	70	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18
322	Alkali	80	70	60	70	65	55	65	55	50	60	50	45	55	45	40	50	45	35	45	35	30	40	35	25	35	30	25
332	Roscoe	85	75	65	75	70	60	70	65	55	65	60	50	60	55	45	55	50	40	50	45	35	45	40	30	40	35	30
342	Ogallala	90	80	70	80	75	65	75	70	60	70	65	55	65	60	50	60	55	45	55	50	40	50	45	35	45	40	35
351	Brule	95	85	75	85	80	70	80	75	65	75	70	60	70	65	55	65	60	50	60	55	45	55	50	40	50	45	40
361	Big Spring	100	90	80	90	85	75	85	80	70	80	75	65	75	70	60	70	65	55	65	60	50	60	55	45	55	50	45
377	Julesburg	110	100	90	100	95	85	95	90	80	90	85	75	85	80	70	80	75	65	75	70	60	70	65	55	65	60	50
397	Lodge Pole	120	110	100	110	105	95	105	100	90	100	95	85	95	90	80	90	85	75	85	80	70	80	75	65	75	70	60
414	Sidney	130	120	110	120	115	105	115	110	100	110	105	95	105	100	90	100	95	85	95	90	80	90	85	75	85	80	70
433	Potter	140	130	115	130	125	110	125	120	105	120	115	100	115	110	95	110	105	95	105	100	90	100	95	85	95	90	80
451	Antelope	150	135	120	140	130	115	135	125	110	130	121	105	125	115	100	120	110	100	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85
463	Bushnell	160	145	125	150	140	125	145	135	120	150	130	115	135	125	110	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95
473	Pine Bluff	165	150	130	155	145	130	150	140	125	145	135	120	140	130	115	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100
484	Egbert	170	155	135	160	150	135	155	145	130	150	140	125	145	135	120	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105
496	Hill's Dale	180	160	140	170	155	140	165	150	135	160	145	130	155	140	130	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115
508	Archer	185	165	145	175	160	145	170	155	140	165	150	135	160	145	135	155	145	135	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120
516	Cheyenne	190	170	150	180	165	150	175	160	145	170	155	140	165	155	140	160	150	140	155	145	135	150	140	130	145	135	125
518	Fort Russell	195	175	155	185	170	155	180	165	150	175	160	145	170	155	140	165	155	140	160	150	140	155	145	135	150	140	130

522	Hazard	195	175	155	185	170	155	180	165	150	175	160	145	170	155	140	165	155	140	160	150	140	155	145	135	150	140	130
531	Otto	200	180	160	190	175	160	185	170	155	180	165	150	175	160	145	170	160	145	165	155	145	160	150	140	155	145	135
536	Granite Cañon	205	185	165	195	180	165	190	175	160	185	170	155	180	165	150	175	165	150	170	160	150	165	155	145	160	150	140
543	Buford	210	190	170	200	185	170	195	180	165	190	175	160	185	170	155	180	170	155	175	165	155	170	160	150	165	155	145
549	Sherman	215	195	175	205	190	175	200	185	170	195	180	165	190	175	160	185	175	160	180	170	160	175	165	155	170	160	150
558	Harney	220	200	180	210	195	180	205	190	175	200	185	170	195	180	165	190	180	165	185	175	165	180	170	160	175	165	155
564	Red Buttes	225	205	185	215	200	185	210	195	180	205	190	175	200	185	170	195	185	170	190	180	170	185	175	165	180	170	160
570	Fort Sanders	230	210	190	220	205	190	215	200	185	210	195	180	205	190	175	200	190	175	195	185	175	190	180	170	185	175	165
573	Laramie	230	210	190	220	205	190	215	200	185	210	195	180	205	190	175	200	190	175	195	185	175	190	180	170	185	175	165
588	Wyoming	240	220	200	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	205	190	215	200	185	210	195	180	205	190	175	200	185	175	195	180	170
603	Cooper's Lake	245	225	205	235	220	205	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	205	190	215	200	185	210	195	180	205	190	175	200	185	175
607	Lookout	250	230	210	240	225	210	235	220	205	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	205	190	215	200	185	210	195	180	205	190	180
616	Miser	255	235	215	245	230	215	240	225	210	235	220	205	230	215	205	225	210	195	220	205	190	215	200	185	210	195	185
624	Rock Creek	260	240	220	250	235	220	245	230	215	240	225	210	235	220	205	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	205	190	215	200	190
640	Como	265	245	225	255	240	225	250	235	220	245	230	215	240	225	210	235	220	205	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	205	195
647	Medicine Bow	270	250	230	260	245	230	255	240	225	250	235	220	245	230	215	240	225	210	235	220	205	230	215	200	225	210	200
656	Carbon	275	255	235	265	250	235	260	245	230	255	240	225	250	235	220	245	230	215	240	225	210	235	220	205	230	215	205
668	Percy	280	260	240	270	255	240	265	250	235	260	245	230	255	240	225	250	235	220	245	230	215	240	225	210	235	220	210
682	St. Mary's	285	265	245	275	260	245	270	255	240	265	250	235	260	245	230	255	240	225	250	235	220	245	230	215	240	225	215
697	Benton	295	275	255	285	270	255	280	265	250	275	260	245	270	255	250	265	250	235	260	245	230	255	240	225	250	235	220
711	Rawlings	305	285	265	295	280	260	290	275	255	285	270	250	280	265	250	275	260	245	270	255	240	265	250	235	260	245	230
724	Separation	310	290	270	300	285	265	295	280	260	290	275	255	285	270	255	280	265	250	275	260	245	270	255	240	265	250	235
739	Creston	315	300	280	305	290	270	300	285	265	295	280	260	290	275	260	285	270	255	280	265	250	275	260	245	270	255	240
754	Wash-a-kie	320	310	290	210	295	275	305	290	270	300	285	265	295	280	265	290	275	260	285	270	255	280	265	250	275	260	245
763	Red Desert	325	315	295	315	300	280	310	295	275	305	290	270	300	285	270	295	280	265	290	275	260	285	270	255	280	265	250
776	Table Rock	330	320	300	320	305	285	315	300	280	310	295	275	305	290	275	300	285	270	295	280	265	290	275	260	285	270	255
786	Bitter Creek	335	325	305	325	310	290	320	305	285	315	300	280	310	295	280	305	290	275	300	285	270	295	280	265	290	275	260
796	Black Buttes	340	330	310	330	315	295	325	310	290	320	305	285	315	300	285	310	295	280	305	290	275	300	285	270	295	280	265
807	Point of Rocks	350	335	315	340	325	305	335	320	300	330	315	295	325	310	290	320	305	290	315	300	285	310	295	280	305	290	275
818	Salt Wells	355	340	320	345	330	310	340	325	305	335	320	300	330	315	295	325	310	295	320	305	290	315	300	285	310	295	280
833	Rock Spring	360	345	325	350	335	315	345	330	310	340	325	305	335	320	300	330	315	300	325	310	295	320	305	290	315	300	285
847	Green River	365	355	330	355	340	320	350	335	315	345	330	310	340	325	305	335	320	305	330	315	300	325	310	295	320	305	290
860	Bryan	375	360	335	365	350	330	360	345	325	355	340	320	350	335	315	345	330	315	340	325	310	335	320	305	330	315	300
877	Granger	390	375	350	780	365	345	375	360	340	370	355	335	365	350	330	360	345	330	355	340	325	350	335	320	345	330	315
889	Church Buttes	400	380	355	390	375	355	385	370	350	380	365	345	375	360	340	370	355	340	365	350	335	360	345	330	355	340	325
906	Carter	405	385	360	395	380	360	390	375	355	385	370	350	380	365	345	375	360	345	370	355	340	365	350	335	360	345	330
915	Bridger	410	390	365	400	385	365	395	380	360	390	375	355	385	370	350	380	365	350	375	360	345	370	355	340	365	350	335
930	Piedmont	420	395	370	410	390	370	405	385	365	400	380	360	395	375	355	390	370	350	385	365	345	380	360	345	375	355	340
939	Aspen	430	400	375	420	395	375	415	395	370	410	390	365	405	385	360	400	380	360	395	375	355	300	370	350	385	365	345
957	Evanston	435	405	380	425	400	380	420	400	375	415	395	370	410	390	365	405	385	365	400	380	360	395	375	355	390	370	350
968	Wahsatch	440	415	390	430	410	390	425	405	385	420	400	380	415	395	375	410	390	370	405	385	365	400	380	360	395	375	355
976	Castle Rock	450	425	400	440	420	400	435	415	395	430	410	390	425	405	385	420	400	380	415	395	375	410	390	370	405	385	365
993	Echo	455	430	405	445	425	405	440	420	400	435	415	395	430	410	390	425	445	385	420	400	380	415	395	375	410	390	370
1009	Weber	460	440	410	450	435	410	445	425	405	440	420	400	435	415	395	430	410	390	425	405	385	420	400	380	415	395	375
1021	Devil's Gate	470	450	415	460	445	415	455	435	410	450	430	405	445	425	400	440	420	400	435	415	395	430	410	390	425	405	385
1029	Deseret	475	455	420	465	450	420	460	440	415	455	435	410	450	430	405	445	425	405	440	420	400	435	415	395	430	410	390
1032	Ogden	480	460	425	470	455	425	465	445	420	460	440	415	455	435	410	450	430	410	445	425	405	440	420	400	435	415	395
1040	Bonneville	490	470	435	480	465	435	475	455	430	470	450	425	465	445	420	460	440	420	455	435	415	450	430	410	445	425	405
1056	Corinne	500	475	440	490	470	440	485	465	435	480	460	430	475	455	425	470	450	425	465	445	420	460	440	415	455	435	415
1075	Blue Creek	510	480	445	500	475	445	495	475	440	490	470	435	485	465	430	480	460	430	475	455	425	470	450	425	465	445	425
1085	Promontory	520	490	455	510	485	455	505	485	450	500	480	445	495	470	435	490	470	435	485	465	430	480	460	430	475	455	430

Dist.	Stations.	McPherson.			North Platte.			O'Fallon.			Alkali.			Roscoe.			Ogallala.			Brule.			Big Spring.			Julesburg.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	160	150	142	165	155	150	175	165	155	185	175	165	190	180	170	195	185	175	200	190	180	205	195	185	215	205	192
10	Gilmore	155	145	138	160	150	145	170	160	150	180	170	160	185	175	165	190	180	170	195	185	175	200	190	180	210	200	188
12	Papillion	155	145	138	160	150	145	170	160	150	180	170	160	185	175	165	190	180	170	195	185	175	200	190	180	210	200	188
29	Elkhorn	145	135	125	150	140	130	160	150	140	170	160	145	175	165	160	180	170	165	185	175	170	190	180	175	200	190	180
35	Valley	140	130	125	145	135	130	150	145	140	160	150	145	170	155	150	175	160	155	180	165	160	185	170	165	195	180	170
46	Fremont	130	127	123	135	132	128	145	140	135	155	145	140	165	150	145	170	155	150	175	160	155	180	165	160	185	175	160
62	North Bend	125	120	115	130	125	120	140	135	130	150	140	135	155	145	140	160	150	145	165	155	150	170	160	155	175	170	160
76	Schuyler	115	110	105	120	115	110	130	125	120	140	130	125	145	135	130	150	145	140	155	150	145	160	155	150	170	165	155
92	Columbus	110	100	95	115	105	100	125	115	105	135	125	115	140	130	120	145	135	125	150	140	130	155	145	135	165	155	145
99	Jackson	105	95	90	110	100	95	120	110	100	125	115	105	130	120	110	135	125	115	140	130	120	145	135	125	155	145	135
109	Silver Creek	100	90	85	105	95	90	115	105	95	120	110	100	125	115	105	130	120	110	135	125	115	140	130	120	150	140	130
121	Clark's	95	85	80	100	90	85	110	100	90	115	105	95	120	110	100	125	115	105	130	120	110	135	125	115	145	135	125
132	Lone Tree	90	80	75	95	85	80	100	95	85	110	100	90	115	105	95	120	110	100	125	115	105	130	120	110	140	130	120
142	Chapman's	80	75	70	85	80	75	95	85	80	105	95	85	110	100	90	115	105	95	120	110	100	125	115	105	135	125	115
154	Grand Island	75	70	65	80	75	70	90	80	75	100	90	80	105	95	85	110	100	90	115	105	95	120	110	100	130	120	110
162	Pawnee	70	65	60	75	70	65	85	75	70	95	85	75	100	90	80	105	95	85	110	100	90	115	105	95	125	115	105
172	Wood River	65	60	55	70	65	60	80	70	65	90	80	70	95	85	75	100	90	80	105	95	85	110	100	90	120	110	100
183	Gibbon	60	55	50	65	60	55	75	65	60	85	75	65	90	80	70	95	85	75	100	90	80	105	95	85	115	105	95
191	Kearney	55	50	45	60	55	50	70	60	55	80	70	60	85	75	65	90	80	70	95	85	75	100	90	80	110	100	90
201	Stevenson	50	45	40	55	50	45	60	55	50	70	65	55	75	70	60	80	75	65	85	80	70	90	85	75	100	95	85
212	Elm Creek	45	40	35	50	45	40	55	50	45	65	55	50	70	65	55	75	70	60	80	75	65	85	80	70	95	90	80
221	Overton	40	39	30	45	40	35	50	45	40	60	50	45	65	60	50	70	65	55	75	70	60	80	75	65	90	85	75
230	Plum Creek	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35	55	45	40	60	55	45	65	60	50	70	65	55	75	70	60	85	80	70
240	Coyote	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	50	40	35	55	50	40	60	55	45	65	60	50	70	65	55	80	75	65
250	Willow Island	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25	45	35	30	50	45	35	55	50	40	60	55	45	65	60	50	75	70	60
260	Warren	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20	40	35	25	45	40	30	50	45	35	55	50	40	60	55	45	70	65	55
268	Brady Island	18	15	12	20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35	50	45	40	55	50	45	65	60	50
278	McPherson	.....	.....	.....	18	15	12	20	18	15	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35	50	45	40	60	55	45
291	North Platte	18	15	12	.....	.....	.....	18	15	12	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35	55	50	45
308	O'Fallon	20	18	15	18	15	12	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	50	45	40
322	Alkali	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25	45	40	35
332	Roscoe	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20	40	35	30
342	Ogallala	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25
351	Brule	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	30	25	20
361	Big Spring	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15
377	Julesburg	60	55	45	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....
397	Lodge Pole	70	65	55	65	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	30	25	20	20	18	15
414	Sidney	80	75	65	75	70	65	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30	30	25	20
433	Potter	90	85	75	85	80	75	80	75	70	75	70	65	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50	50	45	40	40	35	30
451	Antelope	100	90	80	95	90	80	90	85	75	85	80	70	80	75	65	75	70	60	70	65	55	60	55	50	50	45	40
463	Bushnell	110	100	90	100	95	85	95	90	80	90	85	75	85	80	70	80	75	65	75	70	60	65	60	55	55	50	45
473	Pine Bluff	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85	100	90	80	95	85	75	90	80	70	85	75	65	75	70	65	65	60	55
484	Egbert	120	110	100	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85	100	90	80	95	85	75	90	80	70	80	75	70	70	65	60
496	Hill's Dale	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85	100	90	80	90	85	80	80	75	70
508	Archer	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85	95	90	85	85	80	75
516	Cheyenne	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	110	100	90	100	95	90	90	85	80
518	Fort Russell	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	105	100	95	95	90	85

522	Hazard	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	135	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	105	100	95	95	90	85
531	Otto	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	110	105	100	100	95	90
536	Granite Cañon	155	145	135	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	115	110	105	105	100	95
543	Buford	160	150	140	155	145	135	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	120	115	110	110	105	100
549	Sherman	165	155	145	160	150	140	155	145	135	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	125	120	115	115	110	105
558	Harney	170	160	150	165	155	145	160	150	140	155	145	135	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120	130	125	120	120	115	110
564	Red Buttes	175	165	155	175	165	155	170	160	150	165	155	140	160	150	140	155	145	135	150	140	130	140	130	125	130	120	115
570	Fort Sanders	180	170	160	180	170	160	175	165	155	170	160	150	165	155	145	160	150	140	155	145	135	145	135	130	135	125	120
573	Laramie City	180	170	160	180	170	160	175	165	155	170	160	150	165	155	145	160	150	140	155	145	135	145	135	130	135	125	120
588	Wyoming	190	175	165	190	175	165	190	175	160	185	175	160	180	170	155	175	165	150	170	160	145	160	150	140	150	140	130
603	Cooper's Lake	195	180	170	195	180	170	195	180	165	190	180	165	185	175	160	180	170	155	175	165	150	165	155	145	155	145	135
607	Lookout	200	185	175	200	185	175	200	185	170	195	185	170	190	180	165	185	175	160	180	170	155	170	160	150	160	150	140
616	Miser	205	190	180	205	190	180	205	190	175	200	190	175	195	185	170	190	180	165	185	175	160	175	165	155	165	155	145
624	Rock Creek	210	195	185	210	195	185	210	195	180	205	195	180	200	190	175	195	185	170	190	180	165	180	170	160	170	160	150
640	Como	215	200	190	215	200	190	215	200	185	210	200	185	205	195	180	200	190	175	195	185	170	185	175	165	175	165	155
647	Medicine Bow	220	205	195	220	205	195	220	205	190	215	205	190	210	200	185	205	195	180	200	190	175	190	180	170	180	170	160
656	Carbon	225	210	200	225	210	200	225	210	195	220	210	195	215	205	190	210	200	185	205	195	180	195	185	175	185	175	165
668	Percy	230	215	205	230	215	205	230	215	200	225	215	200	220	210	195	215	205	190	210	200	185	200	190	180	190	180	170
682	St. Mary's	235	220	210	235	220	210	235	220	205	230	220	205	225	215	200	220	210	195	215	205	190	210	200	190	200	190	180
697	Benton	245	230	215	240	230	215	240	225	210	240	225	210	235	220	205	230	215	200	225	210	195	215	205	195	205	195	185
711	Rawlings	255	240	225	250	240	225	250	235	220	250	235	220	245	230	215	240	225	210	235	220	205	225	215	205	215	205	195
724	Separation	260	245	230	255	245	230	255	240	225	255	240	225	250	235	220	245	230	215	240	225	210	230	220	210	220	210	200
739	Creston	265	250	235	265	250	235	260	245	230	260	245	230	255	240	225	250	235	220	245	230	215	235	225	215	225	215	205
754	Wash-a-kie	270	255	240	270	255	240	270	250	235	265	250	235	260	245	230	255	240	225	250	235	220	240	230	220	230	220	210
763	Red Desert	275	260	245	275	260	245	275	260	245	270	255	240	265	250	235	260	245	230	255	240	225	245	235	225	235	225	215
776	Table Rock	280	265	250	280	265	250	280	265	250	275	260	245	270	255	240	265	250	235	260	245	230	250	240	230	240	230	220
786	Bitter Creek	285	270	255	285	270	255	285	270	255	280	265	250	275	260	245	270	255	240	265	250	235	255	245	235	245	235	225
796	Black Buttes	290	275	260	290	275	260	290	275	260	285	270	255	280	265	250	275	260	245	270	255	240	260	250	240	250	240	230
807	Point of Rocks	300	285	270	300	285	270	300	285	270	295	280	265	290	275	260	285	270	255	280	265	250	270	260	250	260	250	240
818	Salt Wells	305	290	275	305	290	275	305	290	275	300	285	270	295	280	265	280	275	260	285	270	255	275	265	255	265	255	245
833	Rock Spring	310	295	280	310	295	280	310	295	280	305	290	275	300	285	270	295	280	265	290	275	260	280	270	260	270	260	250
847	Green River	315	300	285	315	300	285	315	300	285	310	295	280	305	290	275	300	285	270	295	280	265	285	275	265	275	265	255
860	Bryan	325	310	295	320	305	290	320	305	290	315	300	285	310	295	280	305	290	275	300	285	270	290	280	270	280	270	260
877	Granger	340	325	310	335	320	305	330	315	300	325	310	295	320	305	290	315	300	285	310	295	280	300	290	280	290	280	270
889	Church Buttes	350	335	320	340	325	310	335	320	305	330	315	300	325	310	295	320	305	290	315	300	285	305	295	285	295	285	275
906	Carter	355	340	325	350	335	320	345	330	315	340	325	310	335	320	305	330	315	300	325	310	295	315	305	295	305	295	285
915	Bridger	360	345	330	355	340	325	350	335	320	345	330	315	340	325	310	335	320	305	330	315	300	320	310	300	310	300	290
930	Piedmont	370	350	335	360	345	330	355	340	325	350	335	320	345	330	315	340	325	310	335	320	305	325	315	305	315	305	295
939	Aspen	380	360	340	370	355	340	365	350	335	360	345	330	355	340	325	350	335	320	345	330	315	335	325	315	325	315	305
957	Evanston	385	365	345	380	365	345	375	360	345	370	355	340	365	350	335	360	345	330	355	340	325	345	335	325	335	325	315
968	Wasatch	395	375	355	390	375	355	385	370	355	380	365	350	375	360	345	370	355	340	365	350	335	355	345	335	345	335	325
976	Castle Rock	400	380	360	395	380	360	390	375	360	385	370	355	380	365	350	375	360	345	370	355	340	360	350	340	350	340	330
993	Echo	405	385	365	405	385	370	400	385	370	395	380	365	390	375	360	385	370	355	380	365	350	370	360	350	360	350	340
1009	Weber	410	390	370	410	390	370	405	385	370	400	385	370	395	380	365	390	375	360	385	370	355	375	365	355	365	355	345
1021	Devil's Gate	420	400	380	415	400	380	410	390	375	405	390	375	400	385	370	395	380	365	390	375	360	380	370	360	370	360	350
1029	Deseret	425	405	385	420	405	385	415	400	380	410	395	380	405	390	375	400	385	370	395	380	365	385	375	365	375	365	355
1032	Ogden	430	410	390	425	410	390	420	405	385	415	400	385	410	395	380	405	390	375	400	385	370	390	380	370	380	370	360
1040	Bonneville	440	420	400	430	415	395	425	410	390	420	405	390	415	400	385	410	395	380	405	390	375	395	385	375	385	375	365
1056	Corinne	450	430	410	440	425	405	435	420	400	430	415	400	425	410	395	420	405	390	415	400	385	405	395	385	395	385	375
1075	Blue Creek	460	440	420	450	435	415	445	430	410	440	425	410	435	420	405	430	415	400	425	410	395	415	405	395	405	395	385
1085	Promontory	470	450	425	460	440	420	455	435	415	450	435	415	445	430	410	440	425	405	435	420	400	425	415	405	415	405	395

Dist.	Stations.	Lodge Pole.			Sidney.			Potter.			Antelope.			Bushnell.			Pine Bluff.			Egbert.			Hill's Dale.			Archer.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	225	215	205	225	225	210	245	235	220	255	245	230	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220
10	Gilmore	220	210	200	230	220	205	240	230	215	250	235	215	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220
12	Papillion	220	210	200	230	220	205	240	230	215	250	235	215	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220
29	Elkhorn	210	200	190	220	210	200	230	220	210	240	230	210	245	230	215	250	238	220	255	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220
35	Valley	205	190	175	215	195	180	225	200	185	235	205	190	245	210	195	250	220	200	255	230	210	260	240	220	260	240	220
46	Frémont	200	185	170	210	190	175	220	195	180	230	205	190	240	205	195	245	215	195	250	225	205	255	235	210	260	240	215
62	North Bend	190	180	165	200	185	170	210	190	175	220	200	185	230	200	190	240	210	190	245	220	200	250	230	205	255	235	210
76	Schuyler	180	175	160	190	180	165	200	185	175	210	195	180	220	200	185	230	205	190	235	215	200	240	225	200	245	230	205
92	Columbus	175	165	155	185	175	165	195	185	175	205	195	180	210	200	185	220	205	190	225	210	195	230	215	200	215	220	205
99	Jackson	165	155	145	175	165	150	185	175	160	195	185	170	200	190	175	210	200	185	215	205	190	220	210	195	225	215	200
109	Silver Creek	160	150	140	170	160	145	180	170	155	190	180	165	195	185	170	205	195	180	210	200	185	215	205	190	220	210	195
121	Clark's	155	145	135	165	155	140	175	165	150	185	175	160	190	180	165	200	190	175	205	195	180	210	200	185	215	205	190
132	Lone Tree	150	140	130	160	150	135	170	160	145	180	170	155	185	175	160	195	185	170	200	190	175	205	195	180	210	200	185
142	Chapman's	145	135	125	155	145	135	165	155	140	175	160	145	185	170	150	190	175	155	195	180	160	205	185	165	210	190	175
154	Grand Island	140	130	120	150	140	130	160	150	135	170	155	140	180	165	145	185	170	150	190	175	155	200	180	160	205	185	165
162	Pawnee	135	125	115	145	135	125	155	145	130	165	150	135	175	160	140	180	165	145	185	170	150	195	175	155	200	180	160
172	Wood River	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	125	160	145	130	170	155	135	175	160	140	180	165	145	190	170	150	195	175	155
183	Gibbon	125	115	105	135	125	115	145	135	120	155	140	125	165	150	130	170	155	135	175	160	140	185	165	145	190	170	150
191	Kearney	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	115	150	135	120	160	145	125	165	150	130	170	155	135	180	160	140	185	165	145
201	Stevenson	110	105	95	120	115	105	130	125	110	140	130	115	150	140	125	155	145	130	160	150	135	170	155	140	175	160	145
212	Elm Creek	105	100	90	115	110	100	125	120	105	135	125	110	145	135	120	150	140	125	155	145	130	165	150	135	170	155	140
221	Overton	100	95	85	110	105	95	120	115	100	110	120	105	140	130	115	145	135	120	150	140	125	155	145	130	165	150	135
230	Plum Creek	95	90	80	105	100	90	115	110	95	125	115	100	135	125	110	140	130	115	145	135	120	150	140	125	160	145	130
240	Coyote	90	85	75	100	95	85	110	105	95	120	110	100	130	120	115	135	125	115	140	130	120	155	140	130	165	150	135
250	Willow Island	85	80	70	95	90	80	105	100	90	115	105	95	125	115	105	130	120	110	135	125	115	145	135	125	160	145	135
260	Warron	80	75	65	90	85	75	100	95	85	110	100	90	120	110	100	125	115	105	130	120	110	140	130	120	150	140	130
268	Brady Island	75	70	60	85	80	70	95	90	80	105	95	85	115	105	95	120	110	100	125	115	105	135	125	115	145	135	125
278	McPherson	70	65	55	80	75	65	90	85	75	100	90	80	110	100	90	115	105	95	120	110	100	130	120	110	140	130	120
291	North Platte	65	60	55	75	70	65	85	80	75	95	90	80	100	95	85	110	100	90	115	105	95	125	115	105	135	125	115
308	O'Fallon	60	55	50	70	65	60	80	75	70	90	85	75	95	90	80	105	95	85	110	100	90	120	110	100	130	120	110
322	Alkali	55	50	45	65	60	55	75	70	65	85	80	70	90	85	75	100	90	80	105	95	85	115	105	95	120	110	100
332	Roscoe	50	45	40	60	55	50	70	65	60	80	75	65	85	80	70	95	85	75	100	90	80	110	100	90	115	105	95
342	Ogallala	45	40	35	55	50	45	65	60	55	75	70	60	80	75	65	90	80	70	95	85	75	105	95	85	110	100	90
351	Brule	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	55	50	70	65	55	75	70	60	85	75	65	90	80	70	100	90	80	105	95	85
361	Big Spring	30	25	20	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	55	50	65	60	55	75	70	65	85	75	70	90	85	80	95	90	85
377	Julesburg	20	18	15	30	25	20	40	35	30	50	45	40	55	50	45	65	60	55	70	65	60	80	75	70	85	80	75
397	Lodge Pole	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	30	25	20	40	35	30	45	40	35	55	50	45	60	55	50	70	65	60	75	70	65
414	Sidney	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	55	45	40	60	55	50	65	60	53
433	Potter	30	25	20	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	50	45	40	53	50	45
451	Antelope	40	35	30	30	25	20	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35
463	Bushnell	45	40	35	35	30	25	30	25	20	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	25	28	18	30	25	20	40	35	30
473	Pine Bluff	55	50	45	40	35	30	35	30	25	25	20	18	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20
484	Egbert	60	55	50	50	45	40	40	35	30	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	25	20	18
496	Hill's Dale	70	65	60	60	55	50	50	45	40	40	35	30	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15
508	Archer	75	70	65	65	60	55	55	50	45	45	40	35	40	35	30	30	25	20	25	20	18	20	18	15	.....	.....	.....
516	Cheyenne	80	75	70	70	65	60	60	55	50	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	30	25	20	25	20	18	18	15	12
518	Fort Russell	85	80	75	75	70	65	65	60	55	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	18	20	18	15

522	Hazard	85	80	75	75	70	65	65	60	55	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	18	25	20	18
531	Otto	90	85	80	80	75	70	70	65	60	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30	30	25	20	25	20	18
536	Granite Cañon	95	90	85	85	80	75	75	70	65	65	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45	45	40	35	35	30	20	30	25	20
543	Buford	100	95	90	90	85	80	80	75	70	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50	50	45	40	40	35	20	35	30	20
549	Sherman	105	100	95	95	90	85	85	80	75	75	70	65	70	65	60	65	60	55	55	50	45	45	40	25	40	35	25
558	Harney	110	105	100	100	95	90	90	85	80	80	75	70	75	70	65	70	65	60	60	55	50	50	45	30	45	40	30
564	Red Buttes	120	110	105	105	100	95	95	90	85	85	80	75	80	75	70	75	70	65	65	60	55	55	50	40	50	45	40
570	Fort Sanders	125	115	110	110	105	100	100	95	90	90	85	80	85	80	75	80	75	70	70	65	60	60	55	45	55	50	45
573	Laramie	125	115	110	110	105	100	100	95	90	90	85	80	85	80	75	80	75	70	70	65	60	60	55	45	55	50	45
588	Wyoming	140	130	120	125	115	105	115	105	95	105	95	85	100	90	80	95	85	75	85	75	70	80	75	60	80	75	60
603	Cooper's Lake	145	135	125	135	125	115	125	115	105	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85	95	90	85	90	87	85	90	87	85
607	Lookout	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110	120	110	100	115	105	95	110	100	90	100	95	90	95	92	90	95	92	90
616	Miser	155	145	135	145	135	125	135	125	115	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	105	100	95	100	97	95	100	97	95
624	Rock Creek	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	110	105	100	105	102	100	105	102	100
640	Como	165	150	145	155	145	135	145	135	125	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	115	110	105	110	107	105	110	107	105
647	Medicine Bow	170	160	150	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	120	115	110	115	112	110	115	112	110
656	Carbon	175	165	155	165	155	145	155	145	135	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	125	120	115	120	117	115	120	117	115
668	Percy	180	170	160	170	160	150	160	150	140	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120	130	125	120	125	122	120	125	122	120
682	St. Mary's	190	180	170	175	165	155	165	155	145	155	145	135	150	140	130	145	135	130	135	132	130	130	127	125	130	127	125
697	Benton	195	185	175	180	170	160	170	160	150	160	150	140	155	145	135	150	140	135	140	138	135	140	138	135	140	138	135
711	Rawlings	205	195	185	190	175	165	180	165	155	170	155	145	165	150	145	160	148	145	150	147	145	150	147	145	150	147	145
724	Separation	210	200	190	195	180	170	185	170	160	175	160	150	170	155	150	165	155	150	155	152	150	155	152	150	155	152	150
739	Creston	215	205	195	205	190	175	195	180	165	185	170	160	180	165	160	175	165	160	165	162	160	165	162	160	165	162	160
754	Wash-a-kie	220	210	200	215	200	185	205	190	175	195	180	165	190	175	165	185	172	165	175	170	165	170	167	165	170	167	165
763	Red Desert	225	215	205	220	205	190	210	195	180	200	185	170	195	180	170	190	175	170	180	172	170	175	172	170	175	172	170
776	Table Rock	230	220	210	225	210	195	215	200	185	205	190	175	200	185	175	195	180	175	185	180	175	185	180	175	185	180	175
786	Bitter Creek	235	225	215	230	215	200	220	205	190	210	195	180	205	190	180	200	185	180	190	185	180	190	185	180	190	185	180
796	Black Buttes	240	230	220	235	220	205	225	210	195	215	200	185	210	195	185	205	190	185	195	190	185	195	190	185	195	190	185
807	Point of Rocks	250	240	230	245	230	215	235	220	205	225	210	195	220	205	190	215	200	190	205	195	190	200	195	190	200	195	190
818	Salt Wells	255	245	235	250	235	220	240	225	210	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	205	195	215	200	193	205	200	195	205	200	195
833	Rock Spring	260	250	240	255	240	225	245	230	215	235	220	205	230	215	205	225	210	205	220	210	205	215	210	205	215	210	205
847	Green River	265	255	245	265	250	235	255	240	225	245	230	215	240	225	215	235	220	215	225	220	215	225	220	215	225	220	215
860	Bryan	270	260	250	270	255	240	260	245	230	250	235	220	245	230	220	240	225	220	230	225	220	230	225	220	230	225	220
877	Granger	280	270	260	280	265	250	275	260	245	265	250	235	260	245	230	255	240	225	245	235	225	240	235	225	240	235	225
889	Church Buttes	295	275	265	285	270	255	280	265	250	270	255	240	265	250	235	260	245	235	250	240	235	245	240	235	245	240	235
906	Carter	295	285	275	295	280	265	295	280	265	285	270	255	280	265	250	275	260	240	265	250	240	255	250	240	255	250	240
915	Bridger	300	290	280	300	285	270	300	285	270	290	275	260	285	270	255	280	265	250	270	255	250	260	255	250	260	255	250
930	Piedmont	305	295	285	305	290	275	305	290	275	295	280	265	290	275	260	285	270	255	275	260	255	265	260	255	265	260	255
939	Aspen	315	305	295	315	300	285	310	295	280	300	285	270	295	280	265	290	275	260	280	265	260	270	265	260	270	265	260
957	Evanston	325	315	305	320	305	290	315	300	285	305	290	275	300	285	270	295	280	265	285	275	265	280	275	265	280	275	265
968	Wahsatch	335	325	315	330	315	300	320	305	290	310	295	280	305	290	275	300	285	275	290	280	275	290	280	275	290	280	275
976	Castle Rock	340	330	320	335	320	305	325	310	295	315	300	285	310	295	280	305	290	280	295	285	280	295	285	280	295	285	280
993	Echo	350	340	330	345	330	315	335	320	305	325	310	295	320	305	290	315	300	285	305	295	285	305	295	285	305	295	285
1009	Weber	355	345	335	355	340	325	345	330	315	335	320	305	330	315	300	325	310	295	315	305	290	315	305	290	315	305	290
1021	Devil's Gate	360	350	340	360	345	330	350	335	320	340	325	310	335	320	305	330	315	300	320	310	295	320	310	292	320	310	292
1029	Deseret	365	355	345	365	350	335	355	340	325	345	330	315	340	325	310	335	320	305	325	315	295	325	315	295	325	315	295
1032	Ogden	370	360	350	370	355	340	360	345	330	350	335	320	345	330	315	340	325	310	330	320	295	325	315	295	325	315	295
1040	Bonneville	375	365	355	375	360	345	365	350	335	355	340	325	350	335	320	345	330	315	335	325	300	330	320	300	330	320	300
1056	Corinne	385	375	365	385	370	355	375	360	340	365	350	335	360	343	330	355	340	325	345	330	310	340	330	310	340	330	310
1075	Blue Creek	395	385	375	395	380	360	385	370	345	375	360	340	370	355	335	365	350	330	355	340	315	350	340	315	350	340	315
1085	Promontory	405	395	385	400	385	365	390	375	350	380	365	345	375	360	340	370	355	335	360	350	315	355	350	315	355	350	315

Dist.	Stations.	Cheyenne.			Fort Russell.			Hazard.			Otto.			Granite Cañon.			Buford.			Sherman.			Harney.			Red Buttes.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	260	240	220	265	245	225	270	250	225	275	255	230	280	260	235	285	265	240	290	270	245	295	275	250	305	285	260
10	Gilmore	260	240	220	265	245	225	265	245	225	275	255	230	275	255	235	282	262	238	287	267	243	292	272	248	300	280	260
12	Papillion	260	240	220	265	245	225	265	245	225	275	255	230	275	255	235	282	262	238	287	267	243	292	272	248	300	280	260
29	Elkhorn	260	240	220	265	245	225	255	245	225	270	250	230	275	255	230	278	258	235	282	263	240	287	267	243	292	272	243
35	Valley	260	240	220	265	245	225	265	245	225	265	245	225	270	250	225	275	255	230	280	260	235	285	265	240	290	270	245
46	Fremont	260	240	220	265	245	225	265	245	225	265	245	225	265	245	225	270	250	225	275	255	230	280	260	235	285	265	240
62	North Bend	260	240	215	260	240	220	262	242	222	263	243	223	264	244	224	265	245	325	270	250	225	275	255	230	280	260	235
76	Schuyler	250	235	210	255	240	215	255	240	215	260	240	220	262	242	222	263	243	223	265	245	225	270	250	228	275	255	230
92	Columbus	240	225	210	245	230	215	245	230	215	250	235	220	255	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	223	265	245	225	270	250	230
99	Jackson	235	220	205	240	225	210	245	230	215	250	235	220	255	240	220	260	240	220	260	240	220	265	245	225	270	250	230
109	Silver Creek	230	215	200	235	220	205	235	220	205	240	225	210	245	230	215	250	235	220	255	240	225	260	245	230	265	250	230
121	Clark's	225	210	195	230	215	200	230	215	2 0	235	220	205	240	225	210	245	230	215	250	235	220	255	240	225	260	245	225
132	Lone Tree	220	205	190	225	210	195	225	210	195	230	215	200	235	220	205	240	225	210	245	230	215	250	235	220	255	245	220
142	Chapman's	215	195	175	220	200	180	220	200	180	225	2 5	185	230	210	190	235	215	195	240	220	200	245	225	205	250	230	210
154	Grand Island	210	190	170	215	195	175	215	195	175	220	200	180	225	205	185	230	210	190	235	215	195	240	220	200	245	225	205
162	Pawnee	205	185	165	210	190	170	210	190	170	215	195	175	220	200	180	225	205	185	230	210	190	235	215	195	240	220	200
172	Wood River	200	180	160	205	185	165	205	185	165	210	190	170	215	195	175	220	200	180	225	205	185	230	210	190	235	215	195
183	Gibbon	195	175	155	200	180	160	200	180	160	205	185	165	210	190	170	215	195	175	220	200	180	225	205	185	230	210	190
191	Kearney	190	170	150	195	175	155	195	155	155	200	180	160	205	185	165	210	190	170	215	195	175	220	200	180	225	205	185
201	Stevenson	180	165	150	185	170	155	185	170	155	195	175	160	195	180	165	200	185	170	205	190	175	210	195	180	215	200	185
212	Elm Creek	175	160	145	180	165	150	180	165	150	185	170	155	190	175	160	195	180	165	200	185	170	205	190	175	210	195	180
221	Overton	170	155	140	175	160	145	175	160	145	180	165	150	180	170	155	190	175	160	195	180	165	200	185	170	205	190	175
230	Plum Creek	165	155	140	170	155	140	170	155	140	175	160	145	180	165	150	185	170	155	190	175	160	195	180	165	200	185	170
240	Coyote	160	150	140	165	155	140	165	155	140	170	160	145	175	165	150	180	170	155	185	175	160	190	180	165	195	185	170
250	Willow Island	155	145	135	160	150	140	160	150	140	165	155	145	170	160	150	175	165	155	180	170	160	185	175	165	190	180	170
260	Warren	150	140	130	155	145	135	155	145	135	160	150	140	165	155	145	170	160	150	175	165	155	180	170	160	185	175	165
268	Brady Island	145	135	125	150	140	130	150	140	130	155	145	135	160	150	140	165	155	145	170	160	150	175	165	155	180	170	160
278	McPherson	140	130	120	145	135	125	145	135	125	150	140	130	155	145	135	160	150	140	165	155	145	170	160	150	175	165	155
291	North Platte	135	125	115	140	130	120	140	130	120	145	135	125	150	140	130	155	145	135	160	150	140	165	155	145	175	165	155
308	O'Fallon	130	120	110	135	125	115	135	125	115	140	130	120	145	135	125	150	140	130	155	145	135	160	150	140	170	160	150
322	Alkali	125	115	105	130	120	110	130	120	110	135	125	115	140	130	120	145	135	125	150	140	130	155	145	135	165	155	145
332	Roscoe	120	110	100	125	115	105	125	115	105	130	120	110	135	125	115	140	130	120	145	135	125	150	140	130	160	150	140
342	Ogallala	115	105	95	120	110	100	120	110	100	125	115	105	130	120	110	135	125	115	140	130	120	145	135	125	155	145	135
351	Brule	110	100	90	115	105	95	115	105	95	120	110	100	125	115	105	130	120	110	135	125	115	140	130	120	150	140	130
361	Big Spring	100	95	90	105	100	95	105	100	95	110	105	100	115	110	105	125	115	110	125	120	115	130	125	120	145	130	125
377	Julesburg	90	85	80	95	90	85	95	90	85	100	95	90	105	100	95	110	105	100	115	110	105	120	115	110	130	120	115
397	Lodge Pole	80	75	70	85	80	75	85	80	75	90	85	80	95	90	85	100	95	90	105	100	95	110	105	100	120	110	105
414	Sidney	70	65	60	75	70	65	75	70	65	80	75	70	85	80	75	90	85	80	95	90	85	100	95	90	105	100	95
433	Potter	60	55	50	65	60	55	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65	80	75	70	85	80	75	90	85	80	95	90	85
451	Antelope	50	45	40	55	50	45	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65	80	75	70	85	80	75
463	Bushnell	45	40	35	50	45	40	50	45	40	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65	80	75	70
473	Pine Bluff	40	35	30	45	40	35	45	40	35	50	45	40	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65
484	Egbert	30	25	30	35	30	25	35	30	25	40	35	30	45	40	35	50	45	40	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55
496	Hill's Dale	20	18	15	25	20	18	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	20	40	35	20	45	40	25	50	45	30	55	50	40
508	Archer	18	15	12	20	18	15	25	20	18	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	20	40	35	25	45	40	30	50	45	40
516	Cheyenne				18	15	12	20	18	15	25	20	18	27	23	19	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	50	45	40
518	Fort Russell	18	15	12				15	12	10	18	15	12	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25	45	40	35

522	Hazard	20	18	15	15	12	10	....	....	.....	18	15	12	20	18	15	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25	45	40	35
531	Otto	25	20	18	18	15	12	18	15	12	.....	.....	....	18	15	12	25	20	18	30	25	20	35	30	25	45	40	35
536	Granite Cañon	27	23	19	20	18	15	20	18	15	18	15	12	.....	.....	....	18	15	12	25	20	15	30	25	20	40	35	30
543	Buford	30	25	20	25	20	18	25	20	18	25	20	18	18	15	12	....	....	.....	20	18	15	25	20	18	35	30	25
549	Sherman	35	30	25	30	25	20	30	25	20	30	25	20	25	20	15	20	18	15	....	....	....	25	20	15	30	25	20
558	Harney	40	35	30	35	30	25	35	25	25	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	18	25	20	15	....	....	....	25	20	15
564	Red Buttes	50	45	40	45	40	35	45	40	35	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	15	.....	.....	.....
570	Fort Sanders	55	50	45	55	45	40	55	45	40	55	45	40	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20
573	Laramie City	55	50	45	55	45	40	55	45	40	55	45	40	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20
588	Wyoming	80	75	60	75	70	55	75	65	55	70	60	50	65	60	50	60	55	50	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30
603	Cooper's Lake	90	87	85	85	82	80	85	82	80	85	80	75	80	75	70	75	70	65	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40
607	Lookout	95	92	90	90	87	85	90	87	85	90	85	80	85	80	75	80	75	70	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50
616	Miser	100	97	95	95	92	90	95	92	90	95	90	85	90	85	80	85	80	75	80	75	70	75	70	65	70	65	60
624	Rock Creek	105	102	100	100	97	95	100	97	95	100	95	90	95	90	85	90	85	80	85	80	75	80	75	70	75	70	65
640	Como	110	107	105	105	102	100	105	102	100	105	100	95	100	95	90	95	90	85	90	85	80	85	80	75	80	75	70
647	Medicine Bow	115	112	110	110	107	105	110	107	105	110	105	100	105	100	95	100	95	90	95	90	85	90	85	80	85	80	75
656	Carbon	120	117	115	115	112	110	115	112	110	115	110	105	110	105	100	105	100	95	100	95	90	95	90	85	90	85	80
668	Percy	125	122	120	120	117	115	120	117	115	120	115	110	115	110	105	110	105	100	105	100	95	100	95	90	95	90	85
682	St. Mary's	130	127	125	130	127	125	130	127	125	130	125	120	125	120	115	120	115	110	115	110	105	110	105	100	105	100	95
697	Benton	140	138	135	140	135	130	140	135	130	140	130	125	135	125	120	130	120	115	125	115	110	120	110	105	115	105	100
711	Rawlings	150	147	145	150	145	140	150	145	140	150	140	135	145	135	130	140	130	125	135	125	120	130	120	115	125	115	110
724	Separation	155	152	150	155	150	145	155	150	145	155	145	140	150	140	135	145	135	130	140	130	125	135	125	120	130	120	115
739	Creston	165	162	160	160	157	155	160	157	155	160	155	150	155	150	145	150	145	140	145	140	135	140	135	130	135	130	125
754	Wash-a-kie	170	167	165	165	162	160	165	162	160	165	160	155	160	155	150	155	150	145	150	145	140	145	140	135	140	135	130
763	Red Desert	175	172	170	170	167	165	170	167	165	170	165	160	165	160	155	160	155	150	155	150	145	150	145	140	145	140	135
776	Table Rock	185	180	175	180	175	170	180	175	170	180	170	165	175	165	160	170	160	155	165	155	150	160	150	145	155	145	140
786	Bitter Creek	190	185	180	185	180	175	185	180	175	185	175	170	180	170	165	175	165	160	170	160	155	165	155	150	160	150	145
796	Black Buttes	195	190	185	190	185	180	190	185	180	190	180	175	185	175	170	180	170	165	175	165	160	170	160	155	165	155	150
807	Point of Rocks	200	195	190	195	190	185	195	190	185	195	185	180	190	180	175	185	175	170	180	170	165	175	165	160	170	160	155
818	Salt Wells	205	200	195	200	195	190	200	195	190	200	190	185	195	185	180	190	180	175	185	175	170	180	170	165	175	165	160
833	Rock Spring	215	210	205	210	205	200	210	205	200	210	200	195	205	195	190	200	190	185	195	185	180	190	180	175	185	175	170
847	Green River	225	220	215	220	215	210	220	215	210	220	210	205	215	205	200	210	200	195	205	195	190	200	190	185	195	185	180
860	Bryan	230	225	220	225	220	215	225	220	215	225	215	210	220	210	205	215	205	200	210	200	195	205	195	190	200	190	185
887	Granger	240	235	225	235	230	220	235	230	220	235	225	215	230	220	210	225	215	205	220	210	200	215	205	195	210	200	190
889	Church Buttes	245	240	235	240	235	230	240	235	230	240	230	225	235	225	220	230	220	215	225	215	210	220	210	205	215	2 5	200
906	Carter	255	250	240	250	245	235	250	245	235	250	240	230	245	235	225	240	230	220	235	225	215	230	220	210	225	215	205
915	Bridger	260	255	250	255	250	245	255	450	245	255	245	240	250	240	235	245	235	230	240	230	225	235	225	220	230	220	215
930	Piedmont	265	250	255	260	255	250	260	255	250	460	250	245	255	245	240	250	240	235	245	235	230	240	230	225	235	225	220
939	Aspen	270	265	260	265	260	255	265	260	255	265	255	250	260	250	245	255	245	240	250	240	235	245	235	230	240	230	225
957	Evanston	280	275	265	275	270	260	275	270	260	275	265	255	270	260	250	265	255	245	260	250	240	255	245	235	250	240	230
968	Wahsatch	290	280	275	285	275	270	285	275	270	285	275	265	280	270	260	275	265	255	270	260	250	265	255	245	260	250	240
976	Castle Rock	295	285	280	290	280	275	290	280	275	290	280	270	285	275	265	280	270	260	275	265	255	270	260	250	265	255	245
993	Echo	305	295	285	300	290	280	300	290	280	300	290	275	295	285	270	290	280	265	285	275	260	280	270	255	275	265	250
1009	Weber	315	305	290	310	300	285	310	295	285	310	295	280	305	290	275	300	285	270	295	280	265	290	275	260	285	270	255
1021	Devil's Gate	320	310	292	315	305	290	315	300	290	315	300	285	310	295	280	305	290	275	300	285	270	295	280	265	290	275	260
1029	Deseret	325	315	295	320	310	295	320	305	295	320	305	290	315	300	285	310	295	280	3 5	290	275	300	285	270	295	280	265
1032	Ogden	325	315	295	320	310	295	320	305	295	320	305	290	315	300	285	310	295	280	305	290	275	300	285	270	295	280	265
1040	Bonneville	330	320	300	325	315	3 0	325	310	300	325	310	295	320	305	290	315	300	285	310	295	280	305	290	275	300	285	270
1056	Corinne	340	330	310	335	320	305	335	320	305	335	320	300	330	315	295	325	310	290	320	305	285	315	300	280	310	295	275
1075	Blue Creek	350	340	315	345	330	315	340	325	310	340	325	305	335	320	300	330	315	295	325	310	290	320	3 5	285	315	300	280
1085	Promontory	355	350	315	350	340	325	345	335	320	345	330	315	340	325	310	335	320	305	330	315	300	325	210	295	320	305	290

Dist.	Stations.	Fort Sanders.			Laramie.			Wyoming.			Cooper's Lake.			Lookout.			Miser.			Rock Creek.			Como.			Medicine Bow.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	310	290	265	310	290	265	325	315	280	340	320	305	345	330	310	350	335	315	355	340	320	365	345	325	370	350	330
10	Gilmore	305	285	260	305	285	260	320	310	275	335	315	300	340	325	305	345	330	310	350	335	320	355	340	325	365	347	330
12	Papillion	305	285	260	305	285	260	320	310	275	335	315	300	340	325	305	345	330	310	350	335	320	355	340	325	365	347	330
20	Elkhorn	300	280	255	300	280	255	315	295	260	330	310	280	335	320	300	340	325	305	345	330	310	355	335	315	360	340	325
35	Valley	295	275	250	295	275	255	310	290	260	325	305	275	330	315	295	335	320	300	340	325	305	350	330	310	355	335	320
46	Fremont	290	270	245	290	270	245	305	285	255	320	300	270	325	310	290	330	315	295	335	320	300	345	325	305	350	330	315
62	North Bend	285	265	240	285	265	240	300	280	250	315	295	265	320	305	285	325	310	290	330	315	295	340	320	300	345	325	310
76	Schuyler	280	260	235	280	260	235	295	275	245	310	290	260	315	300	280	320	305	285	325	310	290	335	315	295	340	320	305
92	Columbus	275	255	235	275	260	235	290	275	245	305	285	260	310	290	270	315	295	275	320	300	280	330	310	290	335	315	295
99	Jackson	275	255	235	275	260	235	280	265	240	295	280	255	300	285	260	305	290	265	310	295	270	320	305	280	325	310	290
109	Silver Creek	270	255	235	270	255	235	280	260	240	285	270	250	290	275	255	300	285	260	305	290	265	310	295	270	320	305	280
121	Clark's	265	250	230	265	250	230	275	260	235	280	265	245	285	270	250	290	280	255	295	285	260	300	290	265	305	300	275
132	Lone Tree	260	245	225	260	245	225	270	255	235	275	260	240	280	265	245	285	275	250	290	280	255	295	285	260	300	295	270
142	Chapman's	255	235	215	255	235	215	265	245	225	270	250	230	275	255	235	280	260	240	285	265	245	290	270	250	295	275	255
154	Grand Island	250	230	210	250	230	210	260	240	220	265	245	225	270	250	230	275	255	235	280	260	240	285	265	245	290	270	250
162	Pawnee	245	225	205	245	225	205	255	235	215	260	240	220	265	245	225	270	250	230	275	255	235	280	260	240	285	265	245
172	Wood River	240	220	200	240	220	200	250	230	210	255	235	215	260	240	220	265	245	225	270	250	230	275	255	235	280	260	240
183	Gibbon	235	215	195	235	215	195	245	225	205	250	230	210	255	235	215	260	240	220	265	245	225	270	250	230	275	255	235
191	Kearney	230	210	190	230	210	190	240	220	200	245	225	205	250	230	210	255	235	215	260	240	220	265	245	225	270	250	230
201	Stevenson	220	205	190	220	205	190	230	215	200	235	220	205	240	225	210	245	230	215	250	235	220	255	240	225	260	245	230
212	Elm Creek	215	200	185	215	200	185	225	210	195	230	215	200	235	220	205	240	225	210	245	230	215	250	235	220	255	240	225
221	Overton	210	195	180	210	195	180	220	205	190	225	210	195	230	215	200	235	220	205	240	225	210	245	230	215	250	235	220
230	Plum Creek	205	190	175	205	190	175	215	200	185	220	205	190	225	210	195	230	215	200	235	220	205	240	225	210	245	230	215
240	Coyote	200	190	175	200	190	175	210	195	180	215	200	185	220	205	190	225	210	195	230	215	200	235	220	205	240	225	210
250	Willow Island	195	185	170	195	185	175	205	190	175	210	195	180	215	200	185	220	205	190	225	210	195	230	215	200	235	220	205
260	Warren	190	180	170	190	180	170	200	185	175	205	190	175	210	195	180	215	200	185	220	205	190	225	210	195	230	215	200
268	Brady Island	185	175	165	185	175	165	195	180	170	200	185	175	205	190	180	210	195	185	215	200	190	220	205	195	225	210	200
278	McPherson	180	170	160	180	170	160	190	175	165	195	180	170	200	185	175	205	190	180	210	195	185	215	200	190	220	205	195
291	North Platte	180	170	160	180	170	160	190	175	165	195	180	170	200	185	175	205	190	180	210	195	185	215	200	190	220	205	195
308	O'Fallon	175	165	155	175	165	155	190	175	160	195	180	165	200	185	170	205	190	175	210	195	180	215	200	185	220	205	190
322	Alkali	170	160	150	170	160	150	185	175	160	190	180	165	195	185	170	200	190	175	205	195	180	210	200	185	215	205	190
332	Roscoe	165	155	145	165	155	145	180	170	155	185	175	160	190	180	165	195	185	170	200	190	175	205	195	180	210	200	185
342	Ogallala	160	150	140	160	150	140	175	165	150	180	170	155	185	175	160	190	180	165	195	185	170	200	190	175	205	195	180
351	Brule	155	145	135	155	145	135	170	160	145	175	165	150	180	170	155	185	175	160	190	180	165	195	185	170	200	190	175
361	Big Spring	145	135	130	145	135	130	160	150	140	165	155	145	170	160	150	175	165	155	180	170	160	185	175	165	190	180	170
377	Julesburg	135	125	120	135	125	120	150	140	130	155	145	135	160	150	140	165	155	145	170	160	150	175	165	155	180	170	160
397	Lodge Pole	125	115	110	125	115	110	140	130	120	145	135	125	150	140	130	155	145	135	160	150	140	165	155	145	170	160	150
414	Sidney	110	105	100	110	105	100	125	115	105	135	125	115	140	130	120	145	135	125	150	140	130	155	145	135	160	150	140
433	Potter	100	95	90	100	95	90	115	105	95	125	115	105	130	120	110	135	125	115	140	130	120	145	135	125	150	140	130
451	Antelope	90	85	80	90	85	80	105	95	85	115	105	95	120	110	100	125	115	105	130	120	110	135	125	115	140	130	120
463	Bushnell	85	80	75	85	80	75	100	90	80	110	100	90	115	105	95	120	110	100	125	115	105	130	120	110	135	125	115
473	Pine Bluff	80	75	70	80	75	70	95	85	75	105	95	85	110	100	90	115	105	95	120	110	100	125	115	105	130	120	110
484	Egbert	70	65	60	70	65	60	85	75	70	95	90	85	100	95	90	105	100	95	110	105	100	115	110	105	120	115	110
496	Hill's Dale	60	55	45	60	55	45	80	75	60	90	87	85	95	92	90	100	97	95	105	102	100	110	107	105	115	112	110
508	Archer	55	50	45	55	50	45	80	75	60	90	87	85	95	92	90	100	97	95	105	102	100	110	107	105	115	112	110
516	Cheyenne	55	50	45	55	50	45	80	75	60	90	87	85	95	92	90	100	97	95	105	102	100	110	107	105	115	112	110
518	Fort Russell	55	45	40	55	45	40	75	70	55	85	82	80	90	87	85	95	92	90	100	97	95	105	102	100	110	107	105

502	Hazard	55	45	40	55	45	40	75	65	55	85	82	80	90	87	85	95	92	90	100	97	95	105	102	100	110	107	105
531	Otto	55	45	40	55	45	40	70	60	50	85	80	75	90	85	80	95	90	85	100	95	90	105	100	95	110	105	100
536	Granite Cañon	50	45	40	50	45	40	65	60	50	80	75	70	85	80	75	90	85	80	95	90	85	100	95	90	105	100	95
543	Buford	45	40	35	45	40	35	60	55	50	75	70	65	80	75	70	85	80	75	90	85	80	95	90	85	100	95	90
549	Sherman	40	35	30	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	55	50	70	65	60	80	75	70	85	80	75	90	85	80	95	90	85
558	Harney	35	30	25	35	30	25	45	40	35	55	50	45	65	60	55	75	70	65	80	75	70	85	80	75	90	85	80
564	Red Buttes	30	25	20	30	25	20	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	55	50	70	65	60	75	70	65	80	75	70	85	80	75
570	Fort Sanders	....	....	....	20	15	18	35	30	25	45	40	35	55	50	45	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65	80	75	70
573	Laramie	20	15	18	....	....	....	35	30	25	45	40	35	55	50	45	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65	80	75	70
588	Wyoming	35	30	25	35	30	25	....	....	....	35	30	25	45	40	35	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55	70	65	60
603	Cooper's Lake	45	40	35	45	40	35	35	30	25	....	....	....	25	20	18	35	30	25	45	40	35	55	50	45	60	55	50
607	Lookout	55	50	45	55	50	45	45	40	35	25	20	18	....	....	....	25	20	15	35	30	25	45	40	35	50	45	40
616	Miser	65	60	55	65	60	55	55	50	45	35	30	25	25	20	15	....	....	....	25	20	15	35	30	25	40	35	30
624	Rock Creek	70	65	60	70	65	60	60	55	50	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	15	....	....	....	25	20	15	35	30	25
640	Como	75	70	65	75	70	65	65	60	55	55	50	45	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	•15	....	....	....	25	20	15
647	Medicine Bow	80	75	70	80	75	70	70	65	60	60	55	50	50	45	40	40	35	30	35	30	25	25	20	15	....	....	....
656	Carbon	85	80	75	85	80	75	75	70	65	65	60	55	55	50	45	45	40	35	40	35	30	30	25	20	25	20	15
668	Percy	90	85	80	90	85	80	80	75	70	70	65	60	60	55	50	50	45	40	45	40	35	35	30	25	30	25	20
682	St. Mary's	100	95	90	100	95	90	90	85	80	75	70	65	65	60	55	55	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30	35	30	25
697	Benton	110	105	95	110	105	95	100	95	85	85	75	70	75	65	60	65	55	50	60	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30
711	Rawlings	120	115	105	120	115	105	110	105	95	95	85	75	85	75	65	75	65	55	70	60	50	60	55	50	50	45	40
724	Separation	125	120	110	125	120	110	115	110	100	100	90	80	90	80	70	80	70	60	75	65	55	65	60	55	55	50	45
739	Creston	130	125	120	130	125	120	120	115	110	110	100	90	100	90	80	90	80	70	85	75	65	75	70	65	65	60	55
754	Wash-a-kie	135	130	125	135	130	125	125	120	115	120	110	100	110	100	90	100	90	80	95	85	75	85	80	75	75	70	65
763	Red Desert	140	135	130	140	135	130	130	125	120	125	115	105	115	105	95	105	95	85	100	90	80	90	85	80	80	75	70
776	Table Rock	150	140	135	150	140	135	140	130	125	130	120	110	120	110	100	110	100	90	105	95	85	95	90	85	85	80	75
786	Bitter Creek	155	145	140	155	145	140	145	135	130	135	125	115	125	115	105	115	105	95	110	100	90	1 0	95	90	90	85	80
796	Black Buttes	160	150	145	160	150	145	150	140	135	140	130	120	130	120	110	120	110	100	115	105	95	105	100	95	95	90	85
807	Point of Rocks	165	155	150	165	155	150	155	145	140	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110	125	115	105	115	105	100	105	95	90
818	Salt Wells	170	160	155	170	160	155	160	150	145	155	145	135	145	135	125	135	125	115	130	120	110	120	110	105	110	100	95
833	Rock Spring	180	170	165	180	170	165	170	160	155	160	150	140	150	140	130	140	130	120	135	125	115	125	115	110	115	105	100
847	Green River	190	180	175	190	180	175	180	170	165	170	160	150	160	150	140	150	140	130	145	135	125	135	125	115	125	115	105
860	Bryan	195	185	180	195	185	180	185	175	170	175	165	155	165	155	145	155	145	135	150	140	130	140	130	120	130	120	110
877	Granger	205	195	185	205	195	185	195	185	175	190	180	170	180	170	160	170	160	150	165	155	145	155	145	135	145	135	125
889	Church Buttes	210	200	190	210	200	190	200	190	180	195	185	175	185	175	165	175	165	155	170	160	150	160	150	140	150	140	130
906	Carter	220	210	200	220	210	200	210	200	190	205	195	185	195	185	175	185	175	165	180	170	160	170	160	150	160	150	140
915	Bridger	225	215	205	225	215	205	215	205	195	210	200	190	200	190	180	190	180	170	185	175	165	175	165	155	165	155	145
930	Piedmont	230	220	210	230	220	210	220	210	200	215	205	195	205	195	185	195	185	175	190	180	170	180	170	160	170	160	150
939	Aspen	235	225	215	235	225	215	225	215	205	220	210	200	210	200	190	200	190	180	195	185	175	185	175	165	175	165	155
957	Evanston	245	235	225	245	235	225	235	225	215	230	215	205	220	205	195	210	195	185	205	190	180	195	180	170	185	170	160
968	Wahsatch	255	245	235	255	245	235	245	235	225	240	225	210	230	215	200	220	205	190	215	200	185	205	190	175	195	180	165
976	Castle Rock	260	250	240	260	250	240	250	240	230	245	230	215	235	220	205	225	210	195	220	205	190	210	195	180	200	185	170
993	Echo	270	260	245	270	260	245	260	250	235	255	240	225	245	230	215	235	220	205	230	215	200	220	205	190	210	195	180
1009	Weber	280	265	250	280	265	250	270	255	240	265	250	235	255	240	225	245	230	215	240	225	210	230	215	200	220	205	190
1021	Devil's Gate	285	270	255	285	270	255	275	260	245	270	255	240	260	245	230	250	235	220	245	230	215	235	220	205	225	210	195
1029	Deseret	290	275	260	290	275	260	280	265	250	275	260	245	265	250	235	255	240	225	250	235	220	240	225	210	230	215	200
1032	Ogden	290	275	260	290	275	260	280	265	250	275	260	245	265	250	235	255	240	225	250	235	220	240	225	210	230	215	200
1040	Bonneville	295	280	265	295	280	265	285	270	255	280	265	250	270	255	240	260	245	230	255	240	225	245	230	215	235	220	205
1056	Corinne	305	290	275	305	290	275	295	280	265	290	275	260	280	265	250	270	255	240	265	250	235	255	240	225	245	230	215
1075	Blue Creek	310	295	280	310	395	280	300	285	270	300	285	270	290	275	260	280	265	250	275	260	245	265	250	235	255	240	225
1085	Promontory	315	300	285	315	300	285	305	290	275	305	290	275	295	280	265	285	270	255	280	265	250	270	255	240	260	245	230

Dsi.	Stations.	Carbon.			Percy.			St. Mary.			Benton.			Rawlings.			Separation.			Creston.			Wash-a-kie.			Red Desert.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	375	355	335	380	360	340	385	365	350	395	375	355	405	385	365	410	390	370	420	400	380	430	405	385	435	410	390
10	Gilmore	370	352	335	375	357	340	380	363	350	390	372	352	400	382	360	405	387	370	415	397	380	425	402	385	430	407	390
12	Papillion	370	352	335	375	357	340	380	363	350	390	372	352	400	382	360	405	387	370	415	397	380	425	402	385	430	407	390
29	Elkhorn	365	345	335	370	350	335	375	360	345	385	365	350	395	375	360	400	380	365	410	390	375	420	395	380	425	400	385
35	Valley	360	340	325	365	345	330	370	355	340	380	360	345	390	370	355	395	375	360	405	385	370	415	390	375	420	395	380
46	Fremont	355	335	320	360	340	325	365	350	335	375	355	340	385	365	350	390	370	355	400	380	365	410	385	370	415	390	375
62	North Bend	350	330	315	355	335	320	360	345	330	370	350	335	375	360	345	385	365	350	395	375	360	405	380	365	410	385	370
76	Schuyler	345	325	310	350	330	315	355	340	325	365	345	330	370	355	340	380	360	345	390	370	355	400	375	360	405	380	365
92	Columbus	340	320	300	345	325	305	350	330	310	360	340	320	370	350	330	375	355	335	385	365	345	395	375	355	400	380	360
99	Jackson	330	315	295	335	320	300	340	325	305	350	330	310	360	340	320	365	345	325	375	355	335	380	365	345	390	370	350
109	Silver Creek	325	310	290	330	315	295	335	320	300	340	325	305	350	335	315	355	340	320	365	350	330	375	360	340	380	365	345
121	Clark's	320	305	285	325	310	290	330	315	295	335	320	300	340	330	310	345	335	315	355	340	325	365	350	335	370	355	340
132	Lone Tree	310	300	280	315	305	285	320	310	290	325	315	295	330	320	305	335	325	310	340	330	320	350	340	330	355	345	335
142	Chapman's	300	280	260	305	285	265	310	290	270	320	300	280	330	310	290	335	315	295	340	325	305	345	335	315	350	340	320
154	Grand Island	295	275	255	300	280	265	305	285	265	315	295	275	325	305	285	330	310	290	335	320	300	340	330	310	345	335	315
162	Pawnee	290	270	250	295	275	255	300	280	260	310	290	270	320	300	280	325	305	285	330	315	295	335	325	3 5	340	330	310
172	Wood River	285	265	245	290	270	250	295	275	255	305	285	265	315	295	275	320	300	280	325	310	290	330	320	300	335	325	305
183	Gibbon	280	260	240	285	265	245	290	270	250	300	280	260	310	290	270	315	295	275	320	305	295	325	315	295	330	320	300
191	Kearney	275	255	235	280	260	240	285	265	245	295	275	255	305	385	265	310	290	270	315	300	280	320	310	290	325	315	295
201	Stevenson	265	250	235	270	255	240	275	260	245	285	270	255	295	280	260	300	285	265	305	290	270	310	295	275	315	300	280
212	Elm Creek	260	245	230	265	250	235	270	255	240	280	265	250	280	275	255	295	280	260	300	285	265	305	290	270	310	295	275
221	Overton	255	240	225	260	245	230	265	250	235	275	260	245	285	270	250	290	275	255	295	280	260	300	285	265	305	290	270
230	Plum Creek	250	235	220	255	240	225	260	245	230	270	255	240	280	265	250	285	270	255	290	275	260	295	280	265	300	285	270
240	Coyote	245	230	215	250	235	220	255	240	225	265	250	235	275	260	245	280	265	250	285	270	255	290	275	260	295	280	265
250	Willow Island	240	225	210	245	230	215	250	235	220	260	245	230	270	255	240	275	260	245	380	265	250	285	270	255	290	275	260
260	Warren	235	220	205	240	225	210	245	230	215	255	240	225	265	250	235	270	255	240	275	260	245	280	265	250	285	270	255
268	Brady Island	230	215	205	335	220	210	240	225	215	250	235	220	260	245	230	265	250	235	270	255	240	275	260	245	280	265	250
278	McPherson	225	210	200	230	215	205	235	220	210	245	230	215	255	240	225	260	245	230	265	250	235	270	255	240	275	260	245
291	North Platte	225	210	200	230	215	205	235	220	210	240	230	215	250	240	225	255	245	230	265	250	235	270	255	240	275	260	245
308	O'Fallon	225	210	195	230	215	200	235	220	205	240	225	210	250	245	220	255	240	225	260	245	230	270	250	235	275	260	245
322	Alkali	220	210	195	225	215	200	230	220	205	240	225	210	250	235	220	255	240	225	260	245	230	265	250	235	270	255	240
332	Roscoe	215	205	190	220	210	195	225	215	2 0	235	220	205	245	230	215	250	235	220	255	240	225	260	245	230	265	250	235
342	Ogallala	210	200	185	215	205	190	220	210	195	230	215	200	240	225	210	245	230	215	250	235	220	255	240	225	260	245	230
351	Brule	205	195	180	210	200	185	215	205	190	225	210	195	235	220	205	240	225	210	245	230	215	250	235	220	255	240	225
361	Big Spring	195	185	175	200	190	180	210	200	190	215	205	195	225	215	205	230	220	210	235	225	215	240	230	220	245	235	225
377	Julesburg	185	175	165	190	180	170	200	190	180	205	195	185	215	205	195	220	210	200	225	215	205	230	220	210	235	225	215
397	Lodge Pole	175	165	155	180	170	160	190	180	170	195	185	175	205	195	185	210	200	190	215	205	195	220	210	200	225	215	205
414	Sidney	165	155	145	170	160	150	175	165	155	180	170	160	190	175	165	195	180	170	205	190	175	215	200	185	220	205	190
433	Potter	155	145	135	160	150	140	165	155	145	170	160	150	180	165	155	185	170	160	195	180	165	205	190	175	210	195	180
451	Antelope	145	135	125	150	140	130	155	145	135	160	150	140	170	155	145	175	160	150	185	170	160	195	180	165	200	185	170
463	Bushnell	140	130	120	145	135	125	150	140	130	155	145	135	160	148	145	165	155	150	175	165	160	190	175	165	195	180	170
473	Pine Bluff	135	125	115	140	130	120	145	135	130	150	140	135	150	147	145	155	152	150	165	155	150	185	172	165	190	175	170
484	Egbert	125	120	115	130	125	120	135	132	130	140	138	135	150	147	145	155	152	150	165	162	160	175	170	165	180	179	170
496	Hill's Dale	120	117	115	125	122	120	130	127	125	140	138	135	150	147	145	155	152	150	165	162	160	170	167	165	175	179	170
508	Archer	120	117	115	125	122	120	130	127	125	140	138	135	150	147	145	155	152	150	165	162	160	170	167	165	175	179	170
516	Cheyenne	120	117	115	125	122	120	130	127	125	140	135	130	150	145	140	155	150	145	160	157	155	165	162	160	170	167	165
518	Fort Russell	115	112	110	120	117	115	130	127	125																		

522	Hazard	115	112	110	120	117	115	130	127	125	140	135	130	150	145	140	155	150	145	160	157	155	165	162	160	170	167	165	
531	Otto	115	110	105	120	115	110	130	125	120	140	130	125	150	145	140	155	145	140	160	155	150	165	160	155	170	165	160	
536	Granite Cañon	110	105	100	115	110	105	125	120	115	135	125	120	145	135	130	150	140	135	155	150	145	160	155	150	165	160	155	
543	Buford	105	100	95	110	105	100	120	115	110	130	120	115	140	130	125	145	135	130	150	145	140	155	150	145	160	155	150	
549	Sherman	100	95	90	105	100	95	115	110	105	125	115	110	135	125	120	140	130	125	145	140	135	150	145	140	155	150	145	
558	Harney	95	90	85	100	95	90	110	105	100	120	110	105	130	120	115	135	125	120	140	135	130	145	140	135	150	145	140	
564	Red Buttes	90	85	80	95	90	85	105	100	95	115	105	100	125	115	110	130	120	115	135	130	125	140	135	130	145	140	135	
570	Fort Sanders	85	80	75	90	85	80	100	95	90	110	105	95	120	115	105	125	120	110	130	125	120	135	130	125	140	135	130	
573	Laramie City	85	80	75	90	85	80	100	95	90	110	105	95	120	115	105	125	120	110	130	125	120	135	130	125	140	135	130	
588	Wyoming	75	70	65	80	75	70	90	85	80	100	95	85	110	105	95	115	110	100	120	115	110	125	120	115	130	125	120	
603	Cooper's Lake	65	60	55	70	65	60	75	70	65	85	75	70	95	85	75	100	90	80	110	100	90	120	110	100	125	115	105	
607	Lookout	55	50	45	60	55	50	65	60	55	75	65	60	80	75	65	90	85	70	100	90	80	110	100	90	115	105	95	
616	Miser	45	40	35	50	45	40	55	50	45	65	55	50	75	65	55	80	70	60	90	80	70	100	90	80	105	95	85	
624	Rock Creek	40	35	30	45	40	35	50	45	40	60	50	45	70	60	50	75	65	55	85	75	65	95	85	75	100	90	80	
640	Como	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	55	50	65	60	55	75	70	65	85	80	75	90	85	80	
647	Medicine Bow	25	20	15	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	50	45	40	55	50	45	65	60	55	75	70	65	80	75	70	
656	Carbon	....	....	....	25	20	15	30	25	20	35	30	25	45	40	35	50	45	40	60	55	50	70	65	60	75	70	65	
668	Percy	25	20	15	....	....	....	25	20	15	30	25	20	35	30	25	40	35	30	50	45	40	60	55	50	65	60	55	
682	St. Mary	30	25	20	25	20	15	....	....	....	25	20	15	30	25	20	35	30	25	45	40	35	55	50	45	60	55	50	
697	Benton	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	15	....	....	....	25	20	15	30	25	20	40	35	30	50	45	40	55	50	45	
711	Rawlins	45	40	35	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	15	....	....	....	25	20	15	30	25	20	40	35	30	50	45	40	
724	Separation	50	45	40	40	35	30	35	30	25	30	25	20	25	20	15	....	....	....	25	20	15	35	25	20	40	35	30	
739	Creston	60	55	50	50	45	40	45	40	35	40	35	30	30	25	20	25	20	15	....	....	....	25	20	15	35	30	25	
754	Wash-a-kie	70	65	60	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30	30	25	20	25	20	15	....	....	....	25	20	15	
763	Red Desert	75	70	65	65	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	40	35	30	35	30	25	25	20	15	....	....	....	
776	Table Rock	80	75	70	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	35	45	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	15	
786	Bitter Creek	85	80	75	75	70	65	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	35	30	25	
796	Black Buttes	90	85	80	80	75	70	75	70	65	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45	50	45	40	45	40	35	
807	Point of Rocks	100	90	85	90	80	75	85	75	70	80	70	65	75	70	65	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50	55	50	45	
818	Salt Wells	105	95	90	95	85	80	90	80	75	85	75	70	80	75	70	75	70	65	70	65	60	65	60	55	60	55	50	
833	Rock Spring	110	100	95	100	90	85	95	85	80	90	80	75	85	80	75	80	75	70	75	70	65	70	65	60	65	60	55	
847	Green River	120	110	100	110	100	90	105	95	85	100	90	80	95	85	80	90	80	75	85	80	75	80	75	70	75	70	65	
860	Bryan	125	115	105	115	105	95	110	100	90	105	95	85	100	90	85	95	85	80	90	85	80	85	80	75	80	75	70	
877	Granger	140	130	120	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	110	100	90	105	95	85	100	95	85	95	90	80	90	85	75	
889	Church Buttes	145	135	125	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	110	105	95	105	100	90	100	95	85	
906	Carter	155	145	135	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	110	100	90	
915	Bridger	160	150	140	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	115	105	95	
930	Piedmont	165	155	145	155	145	135	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	120	110	100	
939	Aspen	170	160	150	160	150	140	155	145	135	150	140	130	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	130	120	110	125	115	105	
957	Evanston	180	165	155	170	155	145	165	150	140	160	145	135	155	140	130	150	135	125	145	135	125	140	130	120	135	125	115	
968	Wahsatch	190	175	160	180	165	150	175	160	145	170	155	140	165	150	135	160	145	130	155	145	130	150	140	130	145	135	125	
976	Castle Rock	195	180	165	185	170	155	180	165	150	175	160	145	170	155	140	165	150	135	160	150	140	155	145	135	150	140	130	
993	Echo	205	190	175	195	180	165	190	175	160	185	170	155	180	165	150	175	160	145	170	160	145	165	155	140	160	150	135	
1009	Weber	215	200	185	205	190	175	200	185	170	195	180	165	190	175	160	185	170	155	180	165	150	175	160	145	170	155	140	
1021	Devil's Gate	220	205	190	210	195	180	205	190	175	200	185	170	195	180	165	190	175	160	185	170	155	180	165	150	175	160	145	
1029	Deseret	225	210	195	215	200	185	210	195	180	205	190	175	200	185	170	195	180	165	190	175	160	185	170	155	180	165	150	
1032	Ogden	225	210	195	215	200	185	210	195	180	205	190	175	200	185	170	195	180	165	190	175	160	185	170	155	180	165	150	
1040	Bonneville	230	215	200	220	205	190	215	200	185	210	195	180	205	190	175	200	185	170	195	180	165	190	175	160	185	170	155	
1056	Corinne	240	225	210	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	205	190	215	200	185	210	190	180	205	290	175	200	185	170	195	180	165	
1075	Blue Creek	250	235	220	240	225	210	235	220	205	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	205	190	215	200	185	210	195	180	205	190	175	
1085	Promontory	255	240	225	245	230	215	240	225	210	235	220	205	230	215	200	225	210	195	220	205	190	215	200	185	210	195	180	

Dis.	Stations.	Table Rock.			Bitter Creek.			Black Buttes.			Point of Rocks.			Salt Wells.			Rock Spring.			Green River.			Bryan.			Granger.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	440	420	405	445	425	410	450	430	405	460	435	410	465	440	415	470	450	425	480	460	435	485	465	440	500	475	445
10	Gilmore	435	417	395	440	422	400	445	427	405	455	432	410	460	437	415	465	447	425	475	457	435	480	460	435	495	472	445
12	Papillion	435	417	395	440	422	400	445	427	405	455	432	410	460	437	415	465	447	425	475	457	435	480	460	435	495	472	445
29	Elkhorn	430	410	390	435	415	395	440	420	400	450	425	405	455	430	410	460	440	420	470	450	430	475	455	435	490	470	445
35	Valley	425	405	385	430	410	390	435	415	395	445	420	400	450	425	405	455	435	415	465	445	425	470	450	430	485	465	440
46	Fremont	420	400	380	425	405	385	430	410	390	440	415	395	445	420	400	450	430	410	460	440	420	465	445	425	480	460	435
62	North Bend	415	395	375	420	400	380	425	405	385	435	410	390	440	415	395	445	425	405	455	435	415	460	440	420	475	455	430
76	Schuyler	410	390	370	415	395	375	420	400	380	430	405	385	435	410	390	440	420	400	450	430	410	455	435	415	470	450	425
92	Columbus	405	385	365	410	390	370	415	395	375	425	400	380	430	405	385	435	410	390	445	420	400	450	430	410	465	445	425
99	Jackson	395	375	355	400	380	360	405	385	365	415	395	375	420	400	380	425	405	385	435	415	395	440	420	400	455	435	415
109	Silver Creek	385	370	350	390	375	355	395	380	360	405	390	370	410	395	375	415	400	380	425	410	390	430	415	395	445	430	410
121	Clark's	375	360	345	380	365	350	385	370	355	395	380	360	400	385	365	405	390	370	415	400	380	420	405	385	435	420	400
132	Lone Tree	360	350	340	365	355	345	370	360	350	380	365	355	385	370	360	390	375	365	400	385	375	405	390	380	420	405	395
142	Chapman's	355	345	325	360	350	330	365	355	335	375	360	340	380	365	345	385	370	350	390	380	355	400	385	360	415	400	375
154	Grand Island	350	340	320	355	345	325	360	350	330	370	355	335	375	360	340	380	365	345	385	375	350	395	380	355	410	395	370
162	Pawnee	345	335	315	350	340	320	355	345	325	365	350	330	370	355	335	375	360	340	380	370	345	390	375	350	405	390	365
172	Wood River	340	330	310	345	335	315	350	340	320	360	345	325	365	350	330	370	355	335	375	365	340	385	370	345	400	385	360
183	Gibbon	335	325	305	340	330	310	345	335	315	355	340	320	360	345	325	365	350	330	370	360	335	380	365	340	395	380	355
191	Kearney	330	320	300	335	325	305	340	330	310	350	335	315	355	340	320	360	345	325	365	355	330	375	360	335	390	375	350
201	Stevenson	320	305	285	325	310	290	330	315	295	340	325	305	345	330	310	350	335	315	355	340	320	365	350	330	380	365	345
212	Elm Creek	315	300	280	320	305	285	325	310	290	335	320	300	340	325	305	345	330	310	350	335	315	360	345	325	375	360	340
221	Overton	310	295	275	315	300	280	320	305	285	330	315	295	335	320	300	340	325	305	345	330	310	355	340	320	370	355	335
230	Plum Creek	305	290	275	310	295	280	315	300	285	325	310	290	300	315	295	335	320	300	340	325	305	350	335	315	365	350	330
240	Coyote	300	285	270	305	290	275	310	295	280	320	305	290	325	310	290	330	315	300	335	320	305	345	330	315	360	345	330
250	Willow Island	295	280	265	300	285	270	305	290	275	315	300	285	320	305	290	325	310	295	330	315	300	340	325	310	355	340	325
260	Warren	290	275	260	295	280	265	300	285	270	310	295	280	315	300	285	320	305	290	325	310	295	335	320	305	350	335	320
268	Brady Island	285	270	255	290	275	260	295	280	265	305	290	275	310	295	280	315	300	285	320	305	290	330	315	300	345	330	315
278	McPherson	280	265	250	285	270	255	290	275	260	300	285	270	305	290	275	310	295	280	315	300	285	325	310	295	340	325	310
291	North Platte	280	265	250	285	270	255	290	275	260	300	285	270	305	290	275	310	295	280	315	300	285	320	305	290	335	320	305
308	O'Fallen	280	265	250	285	270	255	290	275	260	300	285	270	305	290	275	310	295	280	315	300	285	320	305	290	330	315	300
322	Alkali	275	260	245	280	265	250	285	270	255	295	280	265	300	285	270	305	290	275	310	295	280	315	300	285	325	310	295
332	Roscoe	270	255	240	275	260	245	280	265	250	290	275	260	295	280	265	300	285	270	305	290	275	310	295	280	320	305	290
342	Ogallala	265	250	235	270	255	240	275	260	245	285	270	255	290	275	260	295	280	265	300	285	270	305	290	275	315	300	285
351	Brule	260	245	230	265	250	235	270	255	240	280	265	250	285	270	255	290	275	260	295	280	265	300	285	270	310	295	280
361	Big Spring	250	240	230	255	245	235	260	250	240	270	260	250	275	265	255	280	270	260	285	275	265	290	280	270	300	290	280
377	Julesburg	240	230	220	245	235	225	250	240	230	260	250	240	265	255	245	270	260	250	275	265	255	280	270	260	290	280	270
397	Lodge Pole	230	220	210	235	225	215	240	230	220	250	240	230	255	245	235	260	250	240	265	255	245	270	260	250	280	270	260
414	Sidney	225	210	195	230	215	200	235	220	205	245	230	215	250	235	220	255	240	225	265	250	235	270	255	240	280	265	250
433	Potter	215	200	185	220	205	190	225	210	195	235	220	205	240	225	210	245	230	215	255	240	225	260	245	230	275	260	245
451	Antelope	205	190	175	210	195	180	215	200	185	225	210	195	230	215	200	235	220	205	245	230	215	250	235	220	265	250	235
463	Bushnell	200	185	175	205	190	180	210	195	185	220	205	190	225	210	195	230	215	205	240	225	215	245	230	220	260	245	230
473	Pine Bluff	195	180	175	200	185	180	205	190	185	215	200	190	220	205	195	225	210	205	235	220	215	240	235	220	255	240	225
484	Egbert	185	180	175	190	185	180	195	190	185	205	195	190	215	200	195	215	210	205	225	220	215	230	225	220	245	235	225
496	Hill's Dale	185	180	175	190	185	180	195	190	185	200	195	190	205	200	195	215	210	205	225	220	215	230	225	220	240	235	225
508	Archer	185	180	175	190	185	180	195	190	185	200	195	190	205	200	195	215	210	205	225	220	215	230	225	220	240	235	225
516	Cheyenne	185	180	175	190	185	180	195	190	185	200	195	190	205	200	195	215	210	205	225	220	215	230	225	220	240	235	230
518	Fort Russell	180	175	170	185	180	175	190	185	180	195	190	185	200	195	190	210	205	200	220	215	210	225	220	215	235	230	225

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

April 15, 1842	Bonds	6	$6,000 00	Matured December 31, 1862	$360 00
January 28, 1847	Bonds	6	58,850 00	Matured December 31, 1867	3,531 00
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6	137,950 00	Matured July 1, 1868, (9 months' interest)	4,828 25
September 9, 1850	Bonds, (Texas indemnity)	5	256,000 00	Matured December 31, 1864	12,800 00
Prior to 1857	Treasury notes	1 mill to 6	104,511 64	Matured at various dates	3,135 35
December 23, 1857	Treasury notes	5 to 5½	2,400 00	Matured March 1, 1859	120 00
December 17, 1860	Treasury notes	6 to 12	500 00	Matured January, February, and March, 1862	30 00
March 2, 1861	Treasury notes	6	3,450 00	Matured April and May, 1863	207 00
July 17, 1867	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	37,550 00	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864	2,816 25
March 3, 1863	Treasury notes, (1 & 2 yrs.)	5	375,432 00	Matured from January 7 to April 1, 1866	18,771 60
March 3, 1863	Certificat's of indebtedness	6	12,000 00	Matured at various dates in 1866	720 00
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound-interest notes	6	3,422,460 00	Matured June 10, 1867, and October 16, 1868	663,957 24
June 30, 1864	Temporary loan	4, 5, and 6	189,010 00	Matured October 15, 1866	7,795 55
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	1,816,350 00	Matured August 15, 1867, and July 15, 1868	132,593 55
Aggregate			6,422,463 64		851,665 79

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.
July 17, 1861	Demand notes	None.	$126,213 75
February 12, 1862	Demand notes	None.	
February 25, 1862	United States legal-tender notes	None.	355,894,859 25
July 11, 1862	United States legal-tender notes	None.	
March 3, 1863	United States legal-tender notes	None.	
July 17, 1862	Postal currency	None.	36,781,547 50
March 3, 1863	Fractional currency	None.	
June 30, 1864	Fractional currency	None.	
March 3, 1863	Certificates for gold deposited	None.	28,775,560 00
Aggregate			421,578,180 50

Dis.	Stations.	Church Buttes.			Carter.			Bridger.			Piedmont.			Aspen.			Evanston.			Wahsatch.			Castle Rock.			Echo.		
	Classes	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Omaha	505	480	455	515	490	460	520	495	470	525	500	475	530	505	480	540	515	485	550	520	495	555	525	500	565	535	505
10	Gilmore	500	477	455	510	485	455	515	492	470	520	495	475	525	502	480	535	507	485	535	517	495	550	525	500	565	535	505
12	Papillion	500	477	455	510	485	455	515	492	470	520	495	475	525	502	480	535	507	485	535	517	495	550	525	500	565	535	505
29	Elkhorn	495	475	450	505	485	455	510	490	467	515	495	470	525	502	480	535	510	485	535	515	495	550	525	500	565	535	505
35	Valley	490	470	445	500	480	450	505	485	460	510	490	465	520	500	475	540	510	490	540	519	490	545	520	495	560	530	500
46	Frémont	485	465	440	495	475	445	500	480	455	505	485	460	515	495	470	535	505	485	535	505	485	540	515	490	555	525	495
62	North Bend	480	460	435	490	470	440	495	475	450	500	480	455	510	490	465	520	495	470	530	500	480	535	510	485	550	520	490
76	Schuyler	475	455	430	485	465	440	490	470	445	495	475	450	505	485	460	515	490	465	525	495	475	530	505	480	545	515	485
92	Columbus	470	450	430	480	460	440	485	465	445	490	470	450	500	480	460	510	490	465	520	495	475	525	500	480	535	515	485
99	Jackson	460	440	420	470	450	430	475	455	435	480	460	440	490	470	450	500	480	460	510	490	470	515	495	475	525	505	480
109	Silver Creek	450	435	415	460	440	420	465	445	425	470	450	430	480	460	440	490	470	450	500	480	460	505	485	465	515	495	475
121	Clark's	440	425	405	450	430	410	455	435	415	460	440	420	465	450	430	480	460	440	490	470	450	495	475	455	505	485	463
132	Lone Tree	430	410	400	435	415	405	440	420	410	445	425	415	450	435	420	465	445	430	475	455	440	480	460	445	485	470	455
142	Chapman's	425	405	380	430	410	385	435	415	390	440	420	395	445	425	400	460	430	405	470	440	415	475	450	425	480	455	430
154	Grand Island	420	400	375	425	405	380	430	410	385	435	415	390	440	420	395	450	425	400	460	435	410	470	445	420	475	450	425
162	Pawnee	415	395	370	420	400	375	425	405	380	430	410	385	435	415	390	445	420	395	455	430	405	465	440	415	470	445	420
172	Wood River	410	390	365	415	395	370	420	400	375	430	405	380	440	410	385	445	415	390	450	425	400	460	435	410	465	440	415
183	Gibbon	405	385	360	410	390	365	415	395	370	425	400	375	435	405	380	440	410	385	445	420	395	455	430	405	460	435	410
191	Kearney	400	380	355	405	385	360	410	390	365	420	395	370	430	400	375	435	405	380	440	415	390	450	425	400	455	430	405
201	Stevenson	390	375	355	395	380	360	400	385	365	410	390	370	420	395	375	425	400	380	430	410	390	440	420	400	445	425	403
212	Elm Creek	385	370	350	390	375	355	395	380	360	405	385	365	415	395	370	420	400	375	425	405	385	435	415	395	440	420	400
221	Overton	380	365	345	385	370	350	390	375	355	400	380	360	410	390	365	415	395	370	420	400	380	430	410	390	435	415	395
230	Plum Creek	375	360	340	380	365	345	385	370	350	395	375	355	405	385	360	410	390	365	415	395	375	425	405	385	430	410	390
240	Coyote	370	355	340	375	360	345	380	365	350	390	370	350	400	380	360	405	385	365	410	390	370	420	400	380	425	405	385
250	Willow Island	365	350	335	370	355	340	375	360	345	385	365	345	395	375	355	400	380	360	405	385	365	415	395	375	420	400	380
260	Warren	360	345	330	365	350	335	370	355	340	390	360	345	390	370	350	395	375	355	400	380	360	410	390	370	415	395	375
268	Brady Island	355	340	325	360	345	330	365	350	335	375	355	340	385	365	345	390	370	350	395	375	355	405	385	365	410	390	370
278	McPherson	350	335	320	355	340	325	360	345	330	370	350	335	380	360	340	385	365	345	395	375	355	400	380	360	405	385	365
291	North Platte	340	325	310	350	335	320	355	340	325	360	345	330	370	355	340	380	365	345	390	375	355	395	380	360	405	385	370
308	O'Fallon	335	320	305	345	330	315	350	335	320	355	340	325	365	350	335	375	360	345	380	370	355	390	375	360	400	385	370
322	Alkali	330	315	300	340	325	310	345	330	315	350	335	320	360	345	340	370	355	340	380	365	350	385	370	355	395	380	365
332	Roscoe	325	310	295	335	320	305	340	325	310	345	330	315	355	340	325	365	350	335	375	360	345	380	365	350	390	375	360
342	Ogallala	320	305	290	330	315	300	335	320	305	340	325	310	350	335	320	360	345	330	370	355	340	375	360	345	385	370	355
351	Brule	315	300	285	325	310	295	330	315	300	335	320	305	345	330	315	355	340	325	365	350	335	370	355	340	380	365	350
361	Big Spring	305	295	285	315	305	290	320	310	300	325	315	305	335	325	315	345	345	325	355	345	335	360	350	340	370	360	350
377	Julesburg	295	285	275	305	295	285	310	300	290	315	305	295	325	315	305	335	325	315	345	335	325	350	340	330	360	350	340
397	Lodge Pole	285	275	265	295	285	275	300	290	280	305	295	285	315	305	295	325	315	305	335	325	315	340	330	320	350	340	330
414	Sidney	285	270	255	295	280	265	300	285	270	305	290	275	315	300	285	320	305	290	330	315	300	335	320	305	345	330	315
433	Potter	280	265	250	295	280	265	300	285	270	305	290	275	310	295	280	315	300	285	320	305	290	325	310	295	335	320	305
451	Antelope	270	255	240	285	270	255	290	275	260	295	280	265	300	285	270	305	290	275	310	295	280	315	300	285	325	310	295
463	Bushnell	265	250	235	280	265	250	285	270	255	290	275	260	295	280	265	300	285	270	305	290	275	310	295	280	320	305	290
473	Pine Bluff	260	245	235	275	260	240	280	265	250	285	270	255	290	275	260	295	280	265	300	285	275	305	290	280	315	300	285
484	Egbert	250	240	235	265	250	240	270	255	250	275	260	255	280	265	260	285	275	265	290	280	275	295	285	280	305	295	285
496	Hill's Dale	245	240	235	255	250	240	260	255	250	265	260	255	270	265	260	280	275	265	290	280	275	295	285	280	305	295	285
508	Archer	245	240	235	255	250	240	260	255	250	265	260	255	270	265	260	280	275	265	290	280	275	295	285	280	305	295	285
516	Cheyenne	245	240	245	255	250	240	260	255	250	265	260	255	270	265	260	280	275	265	290	280	275	295	285	280	305	295	285
518	Fort Russell	240	245	240	250	245	245	255	250	245	260	255	250	265	260	255	275	270	260	285	275	270	290	280	275	300	290	280

BONDS ISSUED TO THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY AND BRANCHES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest due United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co)	6	$25,998,000 00	30 yrs. from date.	Jan. 1 and July 1	$259,980 00	$1,313,765 52	$719,236 87	$854,508 65
Do	Bonds, (Union Pacific, eastern division.)	6	6,303,000 00	do	do	63,030 00	645,723 09	413,458 02	295,295 07
Do	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific)	6	1,112,000 00	do	do	11,120 00	52,963 76	16 27	64,067 49
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	2,362,000 00	do	Jan. 16 and July 16	17,715 00	517,956 83	46,158 10	1,236,585 49
			16,242,000 00	do	Jan. 1 and July 1	162,242 00	584,829 76		
Do	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	do	do	16,000 00	157,808 26		173,808 26
Do	Bonds, (Western Pacific)	6	320,000 00	do	do	3,200 00	37,006 03		40,206 03
Total issued			53,937,000 00			533,287 00	3,310,053 25	1,178,869 26	2,664,470 99

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department on the 1st of March, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st day of April, 1869.

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5	$20,000,000 00	Payable after 15 years from January 1, 1859	$250,000 00	Jan. and July.
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5	7,022,000 00	Payable after 10 years from January 1, 1861	87,775 00	Jan. and July.
February 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	18,415,000 00	Payable after December 31, 1880	276,225 00	Jan. and July.
March 2, 1861	Bonds, (Oregon war,) 1881	6	945,000 00	Redeemable 20 years from July 1, 1861	14,175 00	Jan. and July.
July 17 and August 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	189,317,400 00	Payable at pleasure of government after 20 years from June 30, 1861.	2,839,761 00	Jan. and July.
February 25, 1862	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	514,771,600 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from May 1, 1862.	12,869,290 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1881	1,125,000 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (10-40's)	5	194,567,300 00	Redeemable after 10 and payable 40 years from March 1, 1864.	810,697 08	Mar. and Sept.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	3,882,500 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	97,062 50	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	125,561,300 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	3,139,032 50	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	203,327,250 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1865.	4,744,302 50	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	332,998,950 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1865.	4,994,984 25	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	379,529,000 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1867.	5,692,935 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	42,539,350 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1868.	638,090 25	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			2,107,876,650 00		37,579,330 08	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

March 2, 1867, and July 2, 1868	Certificates	3	$54,605,000 00	On demand, (interest estimated for 6 months)	$819,075 00	Annually or on redemption of certificate.
July 23, 1868	Navy pension fund	3	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	105,000 00	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			68,605,000 00		924,075 00	

MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

April 15, 1842	Bonds	6	$6,000 00	Matured December 31, 1862	$360 00	
January 28, 1847	Bonds	6	48,850 00	Matured December 31, 1867	2,931 00	
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6	134,050 00	Matured July 1, 1868, (9 months' interest)	5,366 00	
September 9, 1850	Bonds, (Texas indemnity)	5	252,000 00	Matured December 31, 1864	15,120 00	
Prior to 1857	Treasury notes	1 mill to 6	104,511 64	Matured at various dates	3,135 35	
December 23, 1857	Treasury notes	5 to 5½	2,400 00	Matured March 1, 1859	120 00	
December 17, 1860	Treasury notes	6 to 12	500 00	Matured January, February, and March, 1862	30 00	
March 2, 1861	Treasury notes	6	3,300 00	Matured April and May, 1863	198 00	
July 17, 1867	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	37,300 00	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864	2,722 90	
March 3, 1863	Treasury notes, (1 & 2 yrs.)	5	360,192 00	Matured from January 7 to April 1, 1866	18,009 60	
March 3, 1863	Certificates of indebtedness	6	12,000 00	Matured at various dates in 1866	720 00	
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound-interest notes	6	3,220,690 00	Matured June 10, 1867, and October 16, 1868	624,813 86	
June 30, 1864	Temporary loan	4, 5, and 6	188,510 00	Matured October 15, 1866	7,768 55	
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	1,633,100 00	Matured August 15, 1867, and July 15, 1868	119,216 30	
Aggregate			6,003,403 64		800,511 56	

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.
July 17, 1861	Demand notes	None.	$124,122 50
February 12, 1862	Demand notes	None.	
February 25, 1862	United States legal-tender notes	None.	
July 11, 1862	United States legal-tender notes	None.	355,941,032 50
March 3, 1863	United States legal-tender notes	None.	
July 17, 1862	Postal currency	None.	
March 3, 1863	Fractional currency	None.	36,675,830 00
June 30, 1864	Fractional currency	None.	
March 3, 1863	Gold certificates of deposit	None.	21,672,500 00
Aggregate			414,413,485 00

Statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st day of April, 1869—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz:				
Bonds at 5 per cent	$27,022,000 00		$337,775 00	
10-40 bonds at 5 per cent	194,567,300 00		810,697 08	
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent	283,677,400 00		4,255,161 00	
5-20 bonds at 6 per cent	1,602,609,950 00		32,175,697 00	
		$2,107,876,650 00		
Debt bearing interest in lawful money		68,605,000 00	924,075 00	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		6,003,403 64	800,511 56	
Debt bearing no interest		414,413,485 00		
Total debt—Principal outstanding				$2,596,898,538 64
Interest accrued				39,303,916 64
Total debt—Principal and interest				2,636,202,455 28
Amount in treasury—Coin, belonging to government			$82,330,865 12	
Coin, represented by gold certificates of deposit			21,672,500 00	
Currency			6,802,628 42	
				111,005,993 54
Amount of public debt, less cash in treasury				2,525,196,461 74

Union Pacific railroad special freight tariff, &c.—Continued.

Distances.	Between Omaha and—	Flour and meal per barrel, 100 barrels or over.	Potat'a, onions, grain, mill stuff, per 100 lbs, 18,000 lbs. or over.	Soft lumber, per M., in lots of five M. or over.	Live stock per car load.	Agricultural implements, wagons, machinery, furniture, household goods, per car load.	Salt and cement, per bbl., 30 bbls. or over.	Lime, brick, hay, sand, wood, and charcoal, per car load.	Coal, car load, per ton.
786	Bitter Creek	$4 30	$2 75	$42 00	$375 00	$355 00	$5 25	$270 00	$26 25
796	Black Buttes	4 40	2 78	42 50	377 00	357 00	5 27	272 00	26 50
807	Point of Rocks	4 45	2 80	43 00	380 00	360 00	5 30	275 00	26 75
818	Salt Wells	4 50	2 85	43 50	385 00	365 00	5 35	280 00	27 00
833	Rock Spring	4 60	2 90	44 00	390 00	367 00	5 40	282 00	27 25
847	Green River	4 65	2 95	44 50	395 00	370 00	5 45	285 00	27 50
860	Bryan	4 75	3 00	44 80	400 00	375 00	5 50	290 00	28 00
877	Granger	4 85	3 05	45 00	405 00	380 00	5 60	300 00	29 00
889	Church Buttes	4 90	3 10	45 20	410 00	485 00	5 65	305 00	30 00
906	Carter	5 00	3 15	45 50	415 00	390 00	5 70	310 00	30 50
915	Bridger	5 05	3 20	45 80	420 00	395 00	5 75	315 00	31 00
930	Piedmont	5 10	3 25	46 20	430 00	400 00	5 85	320 00	31 50
939	Aspen	5 15	3 30	46 50	435 00	405 00	5 90	325 00	32 00
957	Evanston	5 25	3 35	46 70	445 00	410 00	6 10	330 00	32 50
968	Wahsatch	5 30	3 40	47 00	450 00	415 00	6 15	335 00	32 80
976	Castle Rock	5 35	3 42	47 20	455 00	420 00	6 20	340 00	33 00
993	Echo	5 45	3 45	47 80	460 00	425 00	6 30	345 00	33 80
1009	Weber	5 55	3 48	48 20	465 00	430 00	6 40	350 00	34 20
1021	Devil's Gate	5 60	3 50	48 80	470 00	435 00	6 50	355 00	34 80
1029	Deseret	5 65	3 55	49 20	473 00	438 00	6 55	358 00	35 20
1032	Ogden	5 65	3 55	49 50	475 00	440 00	6 60	360 00	35 50
1040	Bonneville	5 70	3 58	49 70	480 00	450 00	6 65	365 00	35 80
1056	Corinne	5 80	3 60	50 00	495 00	465 00	6 90	370 00	36 00
1075	Blue Creek	5 90	3 70	50 50	505 00	475 00	7 10	380 00	37 00
1085	Promontory	5 95	3 75	50 75	510 00	480 00	7 20	385 00	37 50

When shipments are made between way stations, the rates are the same as from Omaha to corresponding distances. In case the distance is not exactly the same, the rates to the next greater distance west must be taken. Pine, cottonwood, and basswood will be classed as soft lumber, and rated at 3,000 pounds per M., seasoned, and 3,500 pounds per M., green. Chartered cars must not be loaded to exceed nine (9) tons. Cars must not, in any instance, be loaded with over ten (10) tons, except in the shipments of flour, when one hundred (100) barrels may be loaded in one car. Charcoal and lime in bulk will not be taken.

This tariff supersedes all previous issues. The company reserves the right to make at its pleasure any change in the rates here given.

W. SNYDER, *General Superintendent.*
H. M. HOXIE, *Assistant Superintendent.*
H. BROWNSON, *General Freight Agent.*

Statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st day of March, 1869.

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5	$20,000,000 00	Payable after 15 years from January 1, 1859	$166,666 67	Jan. and July.
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5	7,022,000 00	Payable after 10 years from January 1, 1861	58,516 67	Jan. and July.
February 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	18,415,000 00	Payable after December 31, 1880	184,150 00	Jan. and July.
March 2, 1861	Bonds, (Oregon war,) 1881	6	945,000 00	Redeemable 20 years from July 1, 1861	9,450 00	Jan. and July.
July 17 and August 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	189,317,400 00	Payable at pleasure of government after 20 years from June 30, 1861.	1,893,174 00	Jan. and July.
February 25, 1862	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	514,771,600 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from May 1, 1862.	10,295,432 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1881	750,000 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (10-40's)	5	194,567,300 00	Redeemable after 10 and payable 40 years from March 1, 1864.	4,864,182 50	Mar. and Sept.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	3,882,500 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	77,650 00	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	125,561,300 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	2,511,226 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	203,327,250 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1865.	4,066,545 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	332,998,950 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1865.	3,329,989 50	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	379,506,400 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1867.	3,795,064 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	42,539,350 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1868.	425,393 50	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			2,107,854,050 00		32,427,439 84	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

March 2, 1867, and July 2, 1868	Certificates	3	$57,140,000 00	On demand, (interest estimated for 7 months)	$714,250 00	Annually or on redemption of certificate.
July 23, 1868	Navy pension fund	3	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	70,000 00	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			71,140,000 00		784,250 00	

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

April 15, 1842	Bonds	6	$6,000 00	Matured December 31, 1862	$360 00
January 28, 1847	Bonds	6	58,850 00	Matured December 31, 1867	3,531 00
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6	137,950 00	Matured July 1, 1868, (9 months' interest)	4,828 25
September 9, 1850	Bonds, (Texas indemnity)	5	256,000 00	Matured December 31, 1864	12,800 00
Prior to 1857	Treasury notes	1 mill to 6	104,511 64	Matured at various dates	3,135 35
December 23, 1857	Treasury notes	5 to 5½	2,400 00	Matured March 1, 1859	120 00
December 17, 1860	Treasury notes	6 to 12	500 00	Matured January, February, and March, 1862	30 00
March 2, 1861	Treasury notes	6	3,450 00	Matured April and May, 1863	207 00
July 17, 1867	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	37,550 00	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864	2,816 25
March 3, 1863	Treasury notes, (1 & 2 yrs.)	5	375,432 00	Matured from January 7 to April 1, 1866	18,771 60
March 3, 1863	Certificat's of indebtedness	6	12,000 00	Matured at various dates in 1866	720 00
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound-interest notes	6	3,422,460 00	Matured June 10, 1867, and October 16, 1868	663,957 24
June 30, 1864	Temporary loan	4, 5, and 6	189,010 00	Matured October 15, 1866	7,795 55
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	1,816,350 00	Matured August 15, 1867, and July 15, 1868	132,593 55
Aggregate			6,422,463 64		851,665 79

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.
July 17, 1861	Demand notes	None.	$126,213 75
February 12, 1862	Demand notes	None.	
February 25, 1862	United States legal-tender notes	None.	
July 11, 1862	United States legal-tender notes	None.	355,894,859 25
March 3, 1863	United States legal-tender notes	None.	
July 17, 1862	Postal currency	None.	
March 3, 1863	Fractional currency	None.	36,781,547 50
June 30, 1864	Fractional currency	None.	
March 3, 1863	Certificates for gold deposited	None.	28,775,560 00
Aggregate			421,578,180 50

Statement of the public debt of the United States, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz:				
Bonds at 5 per cent., issued before March 3, 1864	$27,022,000 00			
Bonds at 5 per cent., (10-40's) issued under act of March 3, 1864	194,567,300 00			
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent	283,677,400 00			
5-20 bonds at 6 per cent	1,602,587,350 00			
		$2,107,854,050 00	$32,427,439 84	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz:				
Certificates, 3 per cent interest	57,140,000 00			
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent. interest	14,000,000 00			
		71,140,000 00	784,250 00	
Debt bearing no interest, viz:				
Demand and legal-tender notes	356,021,073 00			
Postal and fractional currency	36,781,547 50			
Certificates of gold deposited	28,775,560 00			
		421,578,180 50		
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		6,422,463 64	851,665 79	
Total debt—Principal outstanding		2,606,994,694 14		
Interest accrued			34,063,355 63	
Total debt—Principal and interest				$2,641,058,049 77
Amount in treasury—Coin, belonging to government			$69,965,700 72	
Coin, for which certificates of deposit are outstanding			28,775,560 00	
Currency			16,853,529 04	
				115,594,789 76
Amount of public debt, less cash in treasury				2,525,463,260 01

BONDS ISSUED TO THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY AND BRANCHES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest due United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co)	6	$25,998,000 00	30 yrs. from date.	Jan. 1 and July 1..	$259,980 00	$1,313,765 52	$719,236 87	$854,508 65
Do	Bonds, (Union Pacific, eastern division.)	6	6,303,000 00	....do	....do	63,030 00	645,723 09	413,458 02	295,295 07
Do	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific)	6	1,112,000 00	....do	....do	11,120 00	52,963 76	16 27	64,067 49
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	2,362,000 00	....do	Jan. 16 and July 16	17,715 00	517,956 83	46,158 10	1,236,585 49
			16,242,000 00	....do	Jan. 1 and July 1..	162,242 00	584,829 76		
Do	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	....do	....do	16,000 00	157,808 26	.....	173,808 26
Do	Bonds, (Western Pacific)	6	320,000 00	....do	....do	3,200 00	37,006 03	.....	40,206 03
Total issued			53,937,000 00			533,287 00	3,310,053 25	1,178,869 26	2,664,470 99

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department on the 1st of March, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st day of June, 1869.

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5	$20,000,000 00	Payable after 15 years from January 1, 1859	$416,666 67	Jan. and July.
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5	7,022,000 00	Payable after 10 years from January 1, 1861	146,291 70	Jan. and July.
February 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	18,415,000 00	Payable after December 31, 1880	460,375 00	Jan. and July.
March 2, 1861	Bonds, (Oregon war,) 1881	6	945,000 00	Redeemable 20 years from July 1, 1861	23,625 00	Jan. and July.
July 17 and August 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	189,317,400 00	Payable at pleasure of government after 20 years from June 30, 1861.	4,732,935 00	Jan. and July.
February 25, 1862	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	514,771,600 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from May 1, 1862.	2,573,858 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1881	1,875,000 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (10-40's)	5	194,567,300 00	Redeemable after 10 and payable 40 years from March 1, 1864.	2,432,091 24	M'ch and Sept.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	3,882,500 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	19,412 50	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	125,561,300 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	627,806 50	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	203,327,250 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1865.	1,016,636 25	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	332,998,950 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1865.	8,324,973 75	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	379,534,450 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1867.	9 488,361 25	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	42,539,350 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1868.	1,063,483 75	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			2,107,882,100 00		33,201,516 61	
				Coupons payable May 1, 1869, not presented for payment.	5,860,486 50	
					39,062,003 11	
				Less amount paid in advance	585,441 00	
				Total	38,476,562 11	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

March 2, 1867, and July 2, 1868	Certificates	3	$53,075,000 00	On demand, (interest estimated for 8 months)	$1,061,500 00	Annually or on redemption of certificate.
July 23, 1868	Navy pension fund	6	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	175,000 00	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			67,075,000 00		1,236,500 00	

MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

April 15, 1842	Bonds	6	$6,000 00	Matured December 31, 1862	$360 00	
January 28, 1847	Bonds	6	48,850 00	Matured December 31, 1867	2,931 00	
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6	134,050 00	Matured July 1, 1868, (9 months' interest)	5,366 00	
September 9, 1850	Bonds, (Texas indemnity)	5	252,000 00	Matured December 31, 1864	15,120 00	
Prior to 1857	Treasury notes	1 mill to 6	104,511 64	Matured at various dates	3,135 35	
December 23, 1857	Treasury notes	5 to 5½	2,400 00	Matured March 1, 1859	120 00	
December 17, 1860	Treasury notes	6 to 12	500 00	Matured January, February, and March, 1862	30 00	
March 2, 1861	Treasury notes	6	3,300 00	Matured April and May, 1863	198 00	
July 17, 1867	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	37,300 00	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864	2,722 90	
March 3, 1863	Treasury notes, (1 & 2 yrs.)	5	360,192 00	Matured from January 7 to April 1, 1866	18,009 60	
March 3, 1863	Certificates of indebtedness	6	12,000 00	Matured at various dates in 1866	720 00	
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound-interest notes	6	3,220,690 00	Matured June 10, 1867, and October 16, 1868	624,813 86	
June 30, 1864	Temporary loan	4, 5, and 6	188,510 00	Matured October 15, 1866	7,768 55	
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	1,633,100 00	Matured August 15, 1867, and July 15, 1868	119,216 30	
Aggregate			6,003,403 64		800,511 56	

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.
July 17, 1861	Demand notes	None.	$124,122 50
February 12, 1862	Demand notes	None.	
February 25, 1862	United States legal-tender notes	None.	355,941,032 50
July 11, 1862	United States legal-tender notes	None.	
March 3, 1863	United States legal-tender notes	None.	
July 17, 1862	Postal currency	None.	36,675,830 00
March 3, 1863	Fractional currency	None.	
June 30, 1864	Fractional currency	None.	
March 3, 1863	Gold certificates of deposit	None.	21,672,500 00
Aggregate			414,413,485 00

Statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st day of April, 1869—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz:				
Bonds at 5 per cent	$27,022,000 00		$337,775 00	
10-40 bonds at 5 per cent	194,567,300 00		810,697 08	
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent	283,677,400 00		4,255,161 00	
5-20 bonds at 6 per cent	1,602,609,950 00		32,175,697 00	
		$2,107,876,650 00		
Debt bearing interest in lawful money		68,605,000 00	924,075 00	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		6,003,403 64	800,511 56	
Debt bearing no interest		414,413,485 00		
Total debt—Principal outstanding				$2,596,898,538 64
Interest accrued				39,303,916 64
Total debt—Principal and interest				2,636,202,455 98
Amount in treasury—Coin, belonging to government			$82,530,865 12	
Coin, represented by gold certificates of deposit			21,672,500 00	
Currency			6,802,628 42	
				111,005,993 54
Amount of public debt, less cash in treasury				2,525,196,461 74

BONDS ISSUED TO THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY AND BRANCHES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co.)	6	$25,998,000 00	Payable after 30 years from various dates	$389,970 00	Jan. 1 and July 1.
Do	Bonds, (Union Pacific, eastern division.)	6	6,303,000 00	do	94,545 00	Jan. 1 and July 1.
Do	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific.)	6	1,628,320 00	do	24,424 80	Jan. 1 and July 1.
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	2,362,000 00	do	28,732 27	Jan. 16 and July 16.
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	18,641,000 00	do	279,615 00	Jan. 1 and July 1.
Do	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	do	24,000 00	Jan. 1 and July 1.
Do	Bonds, (Western Pacific)	6	320,000 00	do	4,820 00	Jan. 1 and July 1.
Total issued			56,852,320 00		846,107 07	
				Interest accrued prior to January 1 and 16, 1869.	3,300,006 05*	
					4,146,113 12	

* Of this amount the United States has received from transportation, &c., the sum of $1,317,352 78. Balance due, $2,828,760 34.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department on the 1st of April, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz:				
Bonds at 5 per cent., issued before March 3, 1864	$27,022,000 00			
Bonds at 5 per cent., (10-40's,) issued under act of March 3, 1864	194,567,300 00			
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent	283,677,500 00			
5-20 bonds at 6 per cent	1,602,663,800 00			
		$2,107,930,600 00	$45,373,930 33	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz:				
Certificates, 3 per cent. interest	52,120,000 00			
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent. interest	14,000,000 00			
		66,120,000 00	1,382,700 00	
Debt bearing no interest, viz:				
Demand and legal-tender notes	356,056,832 00			
Postal and fractional currency	32,062,027 73			
Certificates of gold deposited	30,489,640 00			
		418,608,499 73		
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		5,063,883 64	690,680 46	
Total debt—Principal outstanding		2,597,722,983 37		
Interest accrued $48,569,493 79, less amount of interest paid in advance, $1,122,182.			47,447,310 79	
Total debt—Principal and interest				$2,645,170,294 16
Amount in treasury—Coin, belonging to government			$79,713,072 62	
Coin, for which certificates of deposit are outstanding			30,489,640 00	
Currency			37,097,818 89	
Sinking fund, in bonds bearing coin interest and accrued interest thereon			8,867,282 07	
				156,167,813 58
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in treasury				2,489,002,480 58
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in treasury, on the 1st ultimo				2,505,412,613 12
Decrease of public debt during the past month				16,410,132 54
Decrease since March 1, 1869				36,460,779 43

BONDS ISSUED TO THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY AND BRANCHES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest p'd by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co.)	6	$25,998,000 00	30 yrs. from date.	Jan. 1 and July 1	$768,104 37	$1,313,765 52	$906,446 11	$407,319 41
Do	Bonds, (Union Pacific, eastern division.)	6	6,303,000 00	do	do	189,090 00	645,723 09	546,569 10	99,153 99
Do	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific)	6	1,628,320 00	do	do	43,544 93	52,963 76	16 27	52,947 49
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	2,362,000 00	do	Jan. 16 and July 16	64,065 65	517,956 83	72,666 99	1,030,119 60
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	20,427,000 00	do	Jan. 1 and July 1	543,064 49	584,829 76		
Do	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	do	do	48,000 00	157,808 26	3,490 79	154,317 47
Do	Bonds, Western Pacific)	6	320,000 00	do	do	9,600 00	37,006 03		37,006 03
Total issued			58,638,320 00			1,665,469 44	3,310,053 25	1,529,189 26	1,780,863 99

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department on the morning of the 1st of July, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st day of May, 1869—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz:				
Bonds at 5 per cent., issued before March 3, 1864	$27,022,000 00			
Bonds at 5 per cent., (10-40's,) issued under act of March 3, 1864	194,567,300 00			
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent	283,677,400 00			
5-20 bonds at 6 per cent	1,602,612,000 00			
		$2,107,878,700 00	$45,066,185 33	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz:				
Certificates, 3 per cent. interest	53,240,000 00			
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent. interest	14,000,000 00			
		67,240,000 00	1,071,700 00	
Debt bearing no interest, viz:				
Demand and legal-tender notes	356,063,845 00			
Postal and fractional currency	35,350,323 40			
Certificates of gold deposited	16,307,200 00			
		407,721,368 40		
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		5,701,313 64	353,620 75	
Total debt—Principal outstanding		2,588,541,382 04		
Interest accrued, $46,698,296 08, less amount of interest paid in advance, $3,206,790			46,491,506 08	
Total debt—Principal and interest				$2,635,032,888 12
Amount in treasury—Coin, belonging to government			92,031,732 96	
Coin, for which certificates of deposit are outstanding			16,307,200 00	
Currency			7,896,564 07	
				116,235,497 03
Amount of public debt, less cash in treasury				2,518,797,391 09
Amount of public debt, less cash in treasury on the 1st ultimo				2,525,196,461 74
Decrease of public debt during the past month				6,399,070 65

BONDS ISSUED TO THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY AND BRANCHES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accru'd not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest due United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co)	6	$25,998,000 00	30 yrs. from date.	Jan. 1 and July 1	$519,960 00	$1,313,765 52	$771,018 69	$1,062,706 83
Do	Bonds, (Union Pacific, eastern division.)	6	6,303,000 00	....do	.....do	126,060 00	645,723 09	533,245 55	238,537 54
Do	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific.)	6	1,628,320 00	....do	.....do	32,566 40	52,963 76	16 27	85,513 89
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	2,362,000 00	....do	Jan. 16 & July 16	40,542 27	517,956 83	72,666 99	1,443,481 87
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	18,641,000 00	....do	Jan. 1 and July 1	372,820 00	584,829 76		
Do	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	...do	.....do	32,000 00	157,808 26	3,490 79	186,317 47
Do	Bonds, (Western Pacific)	6	320,000 00	....do	.....do	6,420 00	37,006 03	.....	43,426 03
Total issued			56,852,320 00			1,130,368 67	3,310,053 25	1,380,438 29	3,059,983 63

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department on the 1st of May, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st day of June, 1869.

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5	$20,000,000 00	Payable after 15 years from January 1, 1859	$416,666 67	Jan. and July.
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5	7,022,000 00	Payable after 10 years from January 1, 1861	146,291 70	Jan. and July.
February 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	18,415,000 00	Payable after December 31, 1880	460,375 00	Jan. and July.
March 2, 1861	Bonds, (Oregon war,) 1881	6	945,000 00	Redeemable 20 years from July 1, 1861	23,625 00	Jan. and July.
July 17 and August 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	189,317,400 00	Payable at pleasure of government after 20 years from June 30, 1861.	4,732,935 00	Jan. and July.
February 25, 1862	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	514,771,600 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from May 1, 1862.	2,573,858 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1881	1,875,000 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (10-40's)	5	194,567,300 00	Redeemable after 10 and payable 40 years from March 1, 1864.	2,432,091 24	M'ch and Sept.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	3,882,500 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	19,412 50	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	125,561,300 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	627,806 50	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	203,327,250 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1865.	1,016,636 25	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	332,998,950 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1865.	8,324,973 75	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	379,534,450 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1867.	9 488,361 25	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	42,539,350 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1868.	1,063,483 75	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			2,107,882,100 00		33,201,516 61	
				Coupons payable May 1, 1869, not presented for payment.	5,860,486 50	
					39,062,003 11	
				Less amount paid in advance	585,441 00	
				Total	38,476,562 11	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

March 2, 1867, and July 2, 1868	Certificates	3	$53,075,000 00	On demand, (interest estimated for 8 months)	$1,061,500 00	Annually or on redemption of certificate.
July 23, 1868	Navy pension fund	6	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	175,000 00	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			67,075,000 00		1,236,500 00	

BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing act.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co)	6	$26,638,000 00	30 yrs. from date	Jan. 1 and July 1	$134,168 97	$2,081,869 89	$940,874 21	$1,140,995 68
Do	Bonds, (Union Pacific, eastern division.)	6	6,303,000 00	do	do	31,515 00	834,813 09	546,569 10	288,243 99
Do	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific)	6	1,628,320 00	do	do	8,141 60	96,508 69	16 27	96,492 42
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	2,362,000 00	do	Jan. 16 & July 16	5,824 22	588,816 83	72,666 99	1,643,069 77
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	22,009,000 00	do	Jan. 1 and July 1	109,459 86	1,130,399 75		
Do	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	do	do	8,000 00	205,808 26	3,490 79	202,317 47
Do	Bonds, (Western Pacific)	6	320,000 00	do	do	1,600 00	46,606 03		46,606 03
Total issued			60,860,320 00			298,709 65	4,984,822 54	1,563,617 36	3,417,725 36

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department at the close of business on the last day of July, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st day of June, 1869—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz:				
Bonds at 5 per cent., issue before March 3, 1864	$27,022,000 00			
Bonds at 5 per cent., (10-40's,) issued under act of March 3, 1864	194,567,300 00			
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent	283,677,400 00			
5-20 bonds at 6 per cent	1,602,615,400 00			
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz:		$2,107,882,100 00	$38,476,562 11	
Certificates, 3 per cent. interest	53,075,000 00			
Navy pension fund, 6 per cent interest	14,000,000 00			
		67,075,000 00	1,236,500 00	
Debt bearing no interest, viz:				
Demand and legal-tender notes	356,059,244 00			
Postal and fractional currency	33,452,323 40			
Certificates of gold deposited	23,340,720 00			
		412,852,287 40		
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		5,421,863 64	726,339 95	
Total debt—principal outstanding		2,593,231,251 04		
Interest accrued, $41,024,843 06, less amount of interest paid in advance, $585,441			40,439,402 06	
Total debt—principal and interest				$2,633,670,653 10
Amount in treasury—Coin, belonging to government			$81,839,469 49	
Coin, for which certificates of deposit are outstanding			23,340,720 00	
Currency			19,984,555 07	
Sinking fund, in bonds bearing coin interest and accrued interest thereon			3,093,295 42	
				128,258,039 98
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in treasury				2,505,412,613 12
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in treasury, on the 1st ultimo				2,518,797,391 09
Decrease of public debt during the past month				13,384,777 97
Decrease since March 1, 1869				20,050,646 89

BONDS ISSUED TO THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY AND BRANCHES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest due United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co)	6	$25,998,000 00	30 yrs. from date.	Jan. 1 and July 1.	$669,950 00	$1,313,765 52	$801,768 69	$1,181,946 83
Do.....	Bonds, (Union Pacific, eastern division.	6	6,303,000 00	....do	.....do	157,575 00	645,723 09	533,245 55	270,052 54
Do.....	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific)	6	1,628,320 00	....do	.....do	40,708 00	52,963 76	16 27	93,655 49
Do.....	Bonds, (Central Pacific).....	6	2,362,000 00	....do	Jan. 16 & July 16.	52,352 27	517,956 83	72,666 99	1,549,964 85
Do.....	Bonds, (Central Pacific).....	6	20,427,000 00	....do	Jan. 1 and July 1.	467,492 98	584,829 76		
Do.....	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	....do	.....do	40,000 00	157,808 26	3,490 79	194,317 47
Do.....	Bonds, (Western Pacific).....	6	320,000 00	....do	.....do	8,020 00	37,006 03	.....	45,026 03
Total issued.....	.....	.....	58,638,320 00	.....	....	1,436,098 25	3,310,053 25	1,411,188 29	3,334,963 21

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department on the 1st of June, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States, September 1, 1869—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz:				
Bonds at 5 per cent., issued before March 3, 1864	$27,022,000 00			
Bonds at 5 per cent., (10-40's,) issued under act of March 3, 1864	194,567,300 00			
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent	283,677,600 00			
5-20 bonds at 6 per cent	1,602,669,400 00			
		$2,107,936,300 00	$36,963,599 84	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz:				
Certificates, 3 per cent. interest	50,780,000 00			
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent. interest	14,000,000 00			
		64,780,000 00	1,212,550 00	
Debt bearing no interest, viz:				
Demand and legal-tender notes	356,114,913 50			
Postal and fractional currency	30,711,799 87			
Certificates of gold deposited	23,647,580 00			
		410,474,293 37		
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		4,648,486 64	638,640 46	
Total debt—Principal outstanding		2,587,839,080 01		
Accrued interest to date, and coupons due not presented for payment			38,814,790 30	
Total debt—Principal and interest				$2,626,653,870 31
Amount in treasury—Coin			$101,214,986 71	
Currency			12,144,487 10	
Sinking fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and interest collected and accrued thereon.			14,020,830 00	
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon			23,311,065 00	
				150,691,368 81
Amount of public debt, less cash, sinking fund, and purchased bonds in treasury				2,475,962,501 50
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund and purchased bonds in treasury, on the 1st ultimo				2,481,566,736 29
Decrease of public debt during the past month				5,604,234 79
Decrease since March 1, 1869				49,500,758 51

BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co.)	6	$26,638,000 00	30 yrs. from date.	Jan. 1 and July 1	$267,358 97	$2,081,869 89	$944,640 14	$1,137,229 75
Do	Bonds, (Union Pacific, eastern division.)	6	6,303,000 00	do	do	63,030 00	834,813 09	554,151 58	280,661 51
Do	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific)	6	1,628,320 00	do	do	16,283 20	96,508 69	16 27	96,492 42
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	2,362,000 00	do	Jan. 16 & July 16	17,634 22	588,816 83	72,666 99	1,646,549 59
			22,009,000 00	do	Jan. 1 and July 1	219,504 86	1,130,399 75		
Do	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	do	do	16,000 00	205,808 26	3,490 79	202,317 47
Do	Bonds, (Western Pacific)	6	320,000 00	do	do	3,200 00	46,606 03		46,606 03
Total issued			60,860,320 00			603,011 25	4,984,822 54	1,574,965 77	3,409,856 77

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department at the close of business on the last day of August, 1869.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz:				
Bonds at 5 per cent., issued before March 3, 1864	$27,022,000 00			
Bonds at 5 per cent., (10-40's,) issued under act of March 3, 1864	194,567,300 00			
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent	283,677,500 00			
5-20 bonds at 6 per cent	1,602,663,800 00			
		$2,107,930,600 00	$45,373,930 33	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz:				
Certificates, 3 per cent. interest	52,120,000 00			
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent. interest	14,000,000 00			
		66,120,000 00	1,382,700 00	
Debt bearing no interest, viz:				
Demand and legal-tender notes	356,056,832 00			
Postal and fractional currency	32,062,027 73			
Certificates of gold deposited	30,489,640 00			
		418,608,499 73		
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		5,063,883 64	690,680 46	
Total debt—Principal outstanding		2,597,722,983 37		
Interest accrued $48,569,493 79, less amount of interest paid in advance, $1,122,182			47,447,310 79	
Total debt—Principal and interest				$2,645,170,294 16
Amount in treasury—Coin, belonging to government			$79,713,072 62	
Coin, for which certificates of deposit are outstanding			30,489,640 00	
Currency			37,097,818 89	
Sinking fund, in bonds bearing coin interest and accrued interest thereon			8,867,282 07	
				156,167,813 58
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in treasury				2,489,002,480 58
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in treasury, on the 1st ultimo				2,505,412,613 12
Decrease of public debt during the past month				16,410,132 54
Decrease since March 1, 1869				36,460,779 43

BONDS ISSUED TO THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY AND BRANCHES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest p'd by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co.)	6	$25,998,000 00	30 yrs. from date.	Jan. 1 and July 1	$768,104 37	$1,313,765 52	$906,446 11	$407,319 41
Do	Bonds, (Union Pacific, eastern division.)	6	6,303,000 00	do	do	189,090 00	645,723 09	546,569 10	99,153 99
Do	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific)	6	1,628,320 00	do	do	43,544 93	52,963 76	16 27	52,947 49
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	2,362,000 00	do	Jan. 16 and July 16	64,065 65	517,956 83	72,666 99	1,030,119 60
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	20,427,000 00	do	Jan. 1 and July 1	543,064 49	584,829 76		
Do	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	do	do	48,000 00	157,808 26	3,490 79	154,317 47
Do	Bonds, Western Pacific)	6	320,000 00	do	do	9,600 00	37,006 03		37,006 03
Total issued			58,638,320 00			1,665,469 44	3,310,053 25	1,529,189 26	1,780,863 99

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department on the morning of the 1st of July, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States, October 1, 1869—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	
Debt bearing interest in coin—Bonds at 5 per cent	$221, 589, 300 00			
Bonds at 6 per cent	1, 886, 347, 500 00			
		$2, 107, 936, 800 00	$42, 213, 660 33	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money—Certificates at 3 per cent	50, 545, 000 00			
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent	14, 000, 000 00			
		64, 545, 000 00	1, 242, 262 50	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		4, 522, 696 64	620, 774 62	
Debt bearing no interest—Demand and legal-tender notes	356, 114, 643 50			
Postal and fractional currency	33, 001, 298 50			
Certificates of gold deposited	24, 412, 720 00			
		413, 528, 662 00		
		2, 590, 533, 158 64	44, 076, 697 45	
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including coupons due not presented for payment				$2, 634, 609, 856 09
Amount in the treasury—Coin			108, 804, 658 81	
Currency			6, 559, 004 12	
Sinking fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon			16, 125, 158 55	
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon			34, 625, 962 50	
				166, 114, 783 98
Debt, less amount in the treasury				2, 468, 495, 072 11
Debt, less amount in the treasury on the 1st ultimo				2, 475, 962, 501 50
Decrease of debt during the past month				7, 467, 429 39
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869				56, 968, 187 90

BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co.)	6	$26,638,000 00	30 y'rs from date.	Jan. 1 and July 1.	$400,548 97	$2,081,869 89	$944,640 14	$1,137,229 75
Do.	Bonds, (Kansas Pacific, late U. P., E. D.)	6	6,303,000 00	do	do	94,545 00	834,813 09	599,748 47	235,064 62
Do.	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific)	6	1,628,320 00	do	do	24,424 89	96,508 69	16 27	96,492 42
Do.	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	2,362,000 00	do	Jan. 16 and July 16	29,444 22	588,816 83	94,256 48	1,624,960 10
Do.	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	22,009,000 00	do	Jan. 1 and July 1.	329,549 86	1,130,399 75		
Do.	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	do	do	24,000 00	205,808 26	5,290 79	200,517 47
Do.	Bonds, (Western Pacific)	6	640,000 00	do	do	6,272 88	46,606 03		46,606 03
Total issued.			61,180,320 00			908,785 73	4,984,822 54	1,643,952 15	3,340,870 39

NOTE.—The $3,000,000 United States bonds purchased on the 29th, (Wednesday,) and the $1,000,000 coin sold on the 30th, (Thursday,) have not been included in the above statement, the details of the transactions not having been received at the department. The assistant treasurer at New York has redeemed $1,451,487 77 three per cent. certificates out of the reserve in his hands for that purpose. This item is not included in this statement.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department, at the close of business on the last day of September, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States, August 1, 1869—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz:				
Bonds at 5 per cent., issued before March 3, 1864	$27,022,000 00			
Bonds at 5 per cent., (10-40's,) issued under act of March 3, 1864	194,567,300 00			
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent	283,677,600 00			
5-20 bonds at 6 per cent	1,602,664,400 00			
		$2,107,931,300 00	$31,850,038 57	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz:				
Certificates, 3 per cent. interest	50,810,000 00			
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent. interest	14,000,000 00			
		64,810,000 00	1,207,700 00	
Debt bearing no interest, viz:				
Demand and legal-tender notes	356,116,719 25			
Postal and fractional currency	31,030,299 87			
Certificates of gold deposited	36,725,840 00			
		423,872,859 12		
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		4,790,056 64	660,784 24	
Total debt—Principal outstanding		2,601,404,215 76		
Accrued interest to date, and coupons due not presented for payment			33,718,522 81	
Total debt—Principal and interest				$2,635,122,738 57
Amount in treasury—Coin, belonging to government			$66,405,770 92	
Coin, for which certificates of deposit are outstanding			36,725,840 00	
Currency			23,381,654 29	
Sinking fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and interest collected and accrued thereon.			11,932,147 07	
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon			15,110,590 00	
				153,556,002 28
Amount of public debt, less cash sinking fund, and purchased bonds in treasury				2,481,566,736 29
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in treasury, on the 1st ultimo				2,489,002,480 58
Decrease of public debt during the past month				7,435,744 29
Decrease since March 1, 1869				43,896,533 72

BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing act.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co)	6	$26,638,000 00	30 yrs, from date	Jan. 1 and July 1	$134,168 97	$2,081,869 89	$940,874 21	$1,140,995 68
Do	Bonds, (Union Pacific, eastern division.)	6	6,303,000 00	do	do	31,515 00	834,813 09	546,569 10	288,243 99
Do	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific)	6	1,628,320 00	do	do	8,141 60	96,508 69	16 27	96,492 42
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	2,362,000 00	do	Jan. 16 & July 16	5,?24 22	588,816 83	72,666 99	1,643,069 77
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	22,009,000 00	do	Jan. 1 and July 1	109,459 86	1,130,399 75		
Do	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	do	do	8,000 00	205,808 26	3,490 79	202,317 47
Do	Bonds, (Western Pacific)	6	320,000 00	do	do	1,600 00	46,606 03		46,606 03
Total issued			60,860,320 00			298,709 65	4,984,822 54	1,563,617 36	3,417,725 36

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department at the close of business on the last day of July, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States, September 1, 1869.

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5	$20,000,000 00	Payable after 15 years from Jaunary 1, 1859	$166,666 67	Jan. and July.
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5	7,022,000 00	Payable after 10 years from January 1, 1861	58,516 67	Jan. and July.
February 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	18,415,000 00	Payable after December 31, 1880	184,150 00	Jan. and July.
March 2, 1861	Bonds, (Oregon war,) 1881	6	945,000 00	Redeemable 20 years from July 1, 1861	9,450 00	Jan. and July.
July 17 and August 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	189,317,600 00	Payable at pleasure of government after 20 years from June 30, 1861.	1,893,176 00	Jan. and July.
February 25, 1862	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	514,771,600 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from May 1, 1862.	10,295,432 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1881	750,000 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (10-40's)	5	194,567,300 00	Redeemable after 10 and payable 40 years from March 1, 1864.	4,864,182 50	Mar. and Sept.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	3,882,500 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	77,650 00	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	125,561,300 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	2,511,226 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	203,327,250 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1865.	4,066,545 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	332,998,950 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1865.	3,329,989 50	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	379,588,450 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1867.	3,795,884 50	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	42,539,350 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1868.	425,393 50	Jan, and July.
Aggregate			2,107,936,300 00		32,428,262 34	
				Coupons due May 1, and July 1, 1869, not presented for payment.	4,535,337 50	
					36,963,599 84	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

March 2, 1867, and July 2, 1868	Certificates	3	$50,780,000 00	On demand, (interest estimated)	$1,142,550 00	Annually or on redemption of certificate.
July 23, 1868	Navy pension fund	3	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	70,000 00	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			64,780,000 00		1,212,500 00	

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

April 15, 1842	Bonds	6	$6,000 00	Matured December 31, 1862	$360 00	
January 28, 1847	Bonds	6	14,150 00	Matured December 31, 1867	849 00	
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6	58,700 00	Matured July 1, 1868, (9 months' interest)	2,641 50	
September 9, 1850	Bonds, (Texas indemnity)	5	242,000 00	Matured December 31, 1864	12,100 00	
Prior to 1857	Treasury notes	1 mill to 6	103,614 64	Matured at various dates	3,072 35	
December 23, 1857	Treasury notes	5 to 5½	2,400 00	Matured March 1, 1859	120 00	
March 2, 1861	Treasury notes	6	3,300 00	Matured April and May, 1863	198 00	
July 17, 1861	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	34,200 00	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864	2,496 60	
March 3, 1863	Treasury notes, (1 & 2 yrs.)	5	318,482 00	Matured from January 7 to April 1, 1866	15,924 10	
March 3, 1863	Certificates of indebtedness	6	12,000 00	Matured at various dates in 1866	720 00	
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound-interest notes	6	2,714,980 00	Matured June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868	522,823 57	
June 30, 1864	Temporary loan	4, 5 and 6	183,110 00	Matured October 15, 1866	7,580 19	
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	955,550 00	Matured Aug. 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868	69,755 15	
Aggregate			4,648,486 64		638,640 46	

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.
July 17, 1861	Demand notes	None	$114,913 50
February 12, 1862	Demand notes	None	
February 25, 1862	United States legal-tender notes	None	356,000,000 00
July 11, 1862	United States legal-tender notes	None	
March 3, 1863	United States legal-tender notes	None	
July 17, 1862	Postal currency	None	30,711,799 87
March 3, 1863	Fractional currency	None	
June 30, 1864	Fractional currency	None	
March 3, 1863	Certificates for gold deposited	None	23,647,580 00
Aggregate			410,474,293 37

Statement of the public debt of the United States, September 1, 1869—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz:				
Bonds at 5 per cent., issued before March 3, 1864	$27,022,000 00			
Bonds at 5 per cent., (10-40's,) issued under act of March 3, 1864	194,567,300 00			
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent	283,677,600 00			
5-20 bonds at 6 per cent	1,602,669,400 00			
		$2,107,936,300 00	$36,963,599 84	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz:				
Certificates, 3 per cent. interest	50,780,000 00			
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent. interest	14,000,000 00			
		64,780,000 00	1,212,550 00	
Debt bearing no interest, viz:				
Demand and legal-tender notes	356,114,913 50			
Postal and fractional currency	30,711,799 87			
Certificates of gold deposited	23,647,580 00			
		410,474,293 37		
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		4,648,486 64	638,640 46	
Total debt—Principal outstanding		2,587,839,080 01		
Accrued interest to date, and coupons due not presented for payment			38,814,790 30	
Total debt—Principal and interest				$2,626,653,870 31
Amount in treasury—Coin			$101,214,986 71	
Currency			12,144,487 10	
Sinking fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and interest collected and accrued thereon.			14,020,830 00	
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon			23,311,065 00	
				150,691,368 81
Amount of public debt, less cash, sinking fund, and purchased bonds in treasury				2,475,962,501 50
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund and purchased bonds in treasury, on the 1st ultimo				2,481,566,736 29
Decrease of public debt during the past month				5,604,234 79
Decrease since March 1, 1869				49,500,758 51

BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co.)	6	$26,638,000 00	30 yrs. from date.	Jan. 1 and July 1	$267,358 97	$2,081,869 89	$944,640 14	$1,137,229 75
Do	Bonds, (Union Pacific, eastern division.)	6	6,303,000 00	do	do	63,030 00	834,813 09	554,151 58	280,661 51
Do	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific)	6	1,628,320 00	do	do	16,283 20	96,508 69	16 27	96,492 42
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	2,362,000 00	do	Jan. 16 & July 16	17,634 22	588,816 83	72,666 99	1,646,549 59
			22,009,000 00	do	Jan. 1 and July 1	219,504 86	1,130,399 75		
Do	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	do	do	16,000 00	205,808 26	3,490 79	202,317 47
Do	Bonds, (Western Pacific)	6	320,000 00	do	do	3,200 00	46,606 03		46,606 03
Total issued			60,860,320 00			603,011 25	4,984,822 54	1,574,965 77	3,409,856 77

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department at the close of business on the last day of August, 1869.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States, October 1, 1869.

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5	$20,000 000 00	Payable after 15 years from January 1, 1859	$250,000 00	Jan. and July.
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5	7,022,000 00	Payable after 10 years from January 1, 1861	87,775 00	Jan. and July.
February 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	18,415,000 00	Payable after December 31, 1880	276,225 00	Jan. and July.
March 2, 1861	Bonds, (Oregon war,) 1881	6	945,000 00	Redeemable 20 years from July 1, 1861	14,175 00	Jan. and July.
July 17 and August 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	189,317,600 00	Payable at pleasure of government after 20 years from June 30, 1861.	2,839,764 00	Jan. and July.
February 25, 1862	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	514,771,600 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from May 1, 1862.	12,869,290 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1881	1,125,000 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (10-40's)	5	194,567,300 00	Redeemable after 10 and payable 40 years from March 1, 1864.	810,697 08	Mar. and Sept.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	3,882,500 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	97,062 50	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	125,561,300 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	3,139,032 50	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	203,327,250 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1865.	5,083,181 25	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	332,998,950 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1865.	4,994,984 25	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	379,588,950 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1867.	5,693,834 25	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	42,539,350 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1868.	638,090 25	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			2,107,936,800 00		37,919,111 08	
				Coupons due, not presented for payment	4,294,549 25	
					42,213,660 33	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

March 2, 1867, and July 2, 1868	Certificates	3	$50,545,000 00	On demand, (interest estimated)	$1,137,262 50	Annually or on redemption of certificate.
July 23, 1868	Navy pension fund	3	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	105,000 00	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			64,545,000 00		1,242,262 50	

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

April 15, 1842	Bonds	6	$6,000 00	Matured December 31, 1862	$360 00	
January 28, 1847	Bonds	6	14,150 00	Matured December 31, 1867	849 00	
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6	58,700 00	Matured July 1, 1868, (9 months' interest)	2,641 50	
September 9, 1850	Bonds, (Texas indemnity)	5	242,000 00	Matured December 31, 1864	12,100 00	
Prior to 1857	Treasury notes	1 mill to 6	$103,614 64	Matured at various dates	3,072 35	
December 23, 1857	Treasury notes	5 to 5½	2,400 00	Matured March 1, 1859	120 00	
March 2, 1861	Treasury notes	6	3,300 00	Matured April and May, 1863	198 00	
July 17, 1861	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	33,850 00	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864	2,471 05	
March 3, 1863	Treasury notes, (1 & 2 yrs)	5	305,752 00	Matured from January 7 to April 1, 1866	15,287 60	
March 3, 1863	Certificat's of indebtedness	6	12,000 00	Matured at various dates in 1866	720 00	
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound-interest notes	6	2,640,770 00	Matured June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868	508,426 52	
June 30, 1864	Temporary loan	4, 5, and 6	183,010 00	Matured October 15, 1866	7,576 65	
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury notes, (3 years	7 3-10	917,150 00	Matured August 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868.	66,951 95	
Aggregate			4,522,696 64		620,774 62	

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.
July 17, 1861	Demand notes	None	$114,643 50
February 12, 1862	Demand notes	None	
February 25, 1862	United States legal-tender notes	None	356,000,000 00
July 11, 1862	United States legal-tender notes	None	
March 3, 1863	United States legal-tender notes	None	
July 17, 1862	Postal currency	None	33,001,298 50
March 3, 1863	Fractional currency	None	
June 30, 1864	Fractional currency	None	
March 3, 1863	Certificates of gold deposited	None	24,412,720 00
Aggregate			413,528,662 00

Statement of the public debt of the United States, October 1, 1869—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	
Debt bearing interest in coin—Bonds at 5 per cent	$221, 589, 300 00			
Bonds at 6 per cent	1, 886, 347, 500 00	$2, 107, 936, 800 00	$42, 213, 660 33	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money—Certificates at 3 per cent	50, 545, 000 00			
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent	14, 000, 000 00	64, 545, 000 00	1, 242, 262 50	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		4, 522, 696 64	620, 774 62	
Debt bearing no interest—Demand and legal-tender notes	356, 114, 643 50			
Postal and fractional currency	33, 001, 298 50			
Certificates of gold deposited	24, 412, 720 00	413, 528, 662 00		
		2, 590, 533, 158 64	44, 076, 697 45	
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including coupons due not presented for payment				$2, 634, 609, 856 09
Amount in the treasury—Coin			108, 804, 658 81	
Currency			6, 559, 004 12	
Sinking fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon			16, 125, 158 55	
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon			34, 625, 962 50	
				166, 114, 783 98
Debt, less amount in the treasury				2, 468, 495, 072 11
Debt, less amount in the treasury on the 1st ultimo				2, 475, 962, 501 50
Decrease of debt during the past month				7, 467, 429 39
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869				56, 968, 187 90

BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co.)	6	$26,638,000 00	30 y'rs from date.	Jan. 1 and July 1.	$400,548 97	$2,081,869 89	$944,640 14	$1,137,229 75
Do.	Bonds, (Kansas Pacific, late U. P., E. D.)	6	6,303,000 00	do	do	94,545 00	834,813 09	599,748 47	235,064 62
Do.	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific)	6	1,628,320 00	do	do	24,424 89	96,508 69	16 27	96,492 42
Do.	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	2,362,000 00	do	Jan. 16 and July 16	29,444 22	588,816 83	} 94,256 48	1,624,960 10
Do.	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	22,009,000 00	do	Jan. 1 and July 1.	329,549 86	1,130,399 75		
Do.	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	do	do	24,000 00	205,808 26	5,290 79	200,517 47
Do.	Bonds, (Western Pacific)	6	640,000 00	do	do	6,272 88	46,606 03		46,606 03
Total issued			61,180,320 00			908,785 73	4,984,822 54	1,643,952 15	3,340,870 39

NOTE.—The $3,000,000 United States bonds purchased on the 29th, (Wednesday,) and the $1,000,000 coin sold on the 30th, (Thursday,) have not been included in the above statement, the details of the transactions not having been received at the department. The assistant treasurer at New York has redeemed $1,451,487 77 three per cent. certificates out of the reserve in his hands for that purpose. This item is not included in this statement.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department, at the close of business on the last day of September, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States, November 1, 1869.

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Registered.	Coupon.	Total outstand'g.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5	$5,245,000 00	$14,755,000 00	$20,000,000 00	Payable after 15 years from January 1, 1859.	$333,333 33	Jan. and July.
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5	6,069,000 00	953,000 00	7,022,000 00	Payable after 10 years from January 1, 1861.	117,033 33	Jan. and July.
February 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	13,109,000 00	5,306,000 00	18,415,000 00	Payable after December 31, 1880	368,300 00	Jan. and July.
March 2, 1861	Bonds, (Oregon,) 1861	6		945,000 00	945,000 00	Redeemable 20 years from July 1, 1861	18,900 00	Jan. and July.
July 17 and August 5, 1861.	Bonds, 1881	6	115,744,900 00	73,572,700 00	189,317,600 00	Payable at option of government after 20 years from June 30, 1881.	3,786,352 00	Jan. and July.
February 25, 1862	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	129,016,600 00	385,755,000 00	514,771,600 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from May 1, 1862.	15,443,148 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6	50,786,550 00	24,213,450 00	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1861	1,500,000 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (10-40's)	5	128,018,650 00	66,548,650 00	194,567,300 00	Redeemable after 10 and payable 40 years from March 1, 1864.	1,621,394 17	Mar. and Sept.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	3,882,500 00		3,882,500 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	116,475 00	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	65,905,700 00	59,655,600 00	125,561,300 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	3,766,839 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	64,430,350 00	138,896,900 00	203,327,250 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1865.	6,099,817 50	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	96,340,000 00	236,658,950 00	332,998,950 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1865.	6,659,979 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	100,446,700 00	279,142,250 00	379,588,950 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1867.	7,591,779 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	10,119,500 00	32,419,850 00	42,539,350 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1868.	850,787 00	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			789,114,450 00	1,318,822,350 00	2,107,936,800 00		48,274,137 33	
						Coupons due, not presented for payment.	3,750,706 25	
							52,024,843 58	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Total outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable.
March 2, 1867, and July 2, 1868	Certificates	3	$47,640,000 00	On demand, (interest estimated)	$1,071,900 00	Annually or on redemption of certificate.
July 23, 1868	Navy pension fund	3	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	140,000 00	Jan'y and July.
Aggregate			61,640,000 00		1,211,900 00	

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

April 15, 1842	Bonds	6	$6,000 00	Matured December 31, 1862	$360 00
January 28, 1847	Bonds	6	14,150 00	Matured December 31, 1867	849 00
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6	58,700 00	Matured July 1, 1868, (9 months' interest)	2,641 50
September 9, 1850	Bonds (Texas indemnity)	5	242,000 00	Matured December 31, 1864	12,100 00
Prior to 1857	Treasury notes	1 mill to 6	103,614 64	Matured at various dates	3,072 35
December 23, 1857	Treasury notes	5 to 5½	2,400 00	Matured March 1, 1859	120 00
March 2, 1861	Treasury notes	6	3,250 00	Matured April and May, 1863	195 00
July 17, 1861	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	31,000 00	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864	1,131 50
March 3, 1863	Treasury notes, (1 & 2 y'rs)	5	300,852 10	Matured from January 7 to April 1, 1866	15,042 60
March 3, 1863	Certific's of indebtedness	6	12,000 00	Matured at various dates in 1866	720 00
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound-interest notes	6	2,576,210 00	Matured June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868	495,901 46
June 30, 1864	Temporary loan	4, 5, and 6	182,410 00	Matured October 15, 1866	7,564 65
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	857,400 00	Matured Aug. 15, 1867, and June 15, and July 15, 1868	31,295 10
Aggregate			4,389,986 64		570,993 16

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Total outstand'g.
July 17, 1861	Demand notes	$113,258 50
February 12, 1862	Demand notes	
February 25, 1862	United States legal-tender notes	356,000,000 00
July 11, 1862	United States legal-tender notes	
March 3, 1863	United States legal-tender notes	
July 17, 1862	Postal currency	37,035,442 38
March 3, 1863	Fractional currency	
June 30, 1864	Fractional currency	
March 3, 1863	Certificates for gold deposited	28,731,520 00
Aggregate		421,880,220 88

Statement of the public debt of the United States, November 1, 1869—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz:				
Bonds at 5 per cent	$221,589,300 00			
Bonds at 6 per cent	1,886,347,500 00			
		$2,107,936,800 00	$52,024,843 58	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz:				
Certificates at 3 per cent	47,640,000 00			
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00			
		61,640,000 00	1,211,900 00	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		4,389,966 64	570,993 16	
Debt bearing no interest, viz:				
Demand and legal-tender notes	356,113,258 50			
Postal and fractional currency	37,035,442 38			
Certificates of gold deposited	28,731,520 00			
		421,880,220 88		
		2,595,847,007 52	53,807,736 74	
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including coupons due not presented for payment				$2,649,654,744 26
Amount in the treasury, viz:				
Coin			$116,994,711 69	
Currency			7,248,295 24	
Sinking fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon			18,260,001 47	
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon			46,020,546 50	
				188,523,554 90
Debt, less amount in the treasury				2,461,131,189 36
Debt, less amount in the treasury on the 1st ultimo				2,468,495,072 11
Decrease of debt during the past month				7,363,882 75
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869				64,332,070 65

BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co.)	6	$26,638,000 00	30 yrs. from date.	Jan. 1 and July 1..	$533,738 97	$2,081,869 89	$1,105,941 51	$975,928 38
Do.....	Bonds, (Kansas Pacific, late U. P., E. D.)	6	6,303,000 00	.....do	.....do.....	126,060 00	834,813 09	631,224 99	203,588 10
Do.....	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific)	6	1,628,320 00	.....do	.....do.....	32,566 40	96,508 69	16 27	96,492 42
Do.....	Bonds, (Central Pacific).....	6	2,362,000 00 22,009,000 00	.....do ....do	Jan. 16 and July 16 Jan. 1 and July 1..	41,254 22 439,594 86	588,816 83 1,130,399 75	94,256 48	1,624,960 10
Do.....	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	.....do	.....do.....	32,000 00	205,808 26	5,290 79	200,517 47
Do.....	Bonds, (Western Pacific)	6	1,648,000 00	.....do	.....do.....	10,135 64	46,606 03	.....	46,606 03
Total issued.....	.....	.....	62,188,320 00	.....	....	1,215,350 09	4,984,822 54	1,836,730 04	3,148,092 50

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department, at the close of business on the last day of October, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States, December 1, 1869.

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Registered.	Coupon.	Total outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5	$5,245,000 00	$14,755,000 00	$20,000,000 00	Payable after 15 years from January 1, 1859	$416,666 67	Jan. and July.
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5	6,069,000 00	953,000 00	7,022,000 00	Payable after 10 years from January 1, 1861	146,291 67	Jan. and July.
February 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	13,148,000 00	5,267,000 00	18,415,000 00	Payable after December 31, 1880	460,375 00	Jan. and July.
March 2, 1861	Bonds, (Oregon,) 1881	6		945,000 00	945,000 00	Redeemable 20 years from July 1, 1861	23,625 00	Jan. and July.
July 17 & Aug. 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	116,471,600 00	72,846,000 00	189,317,600 00	Payable at option of government after 20 years from June 30, 1861.	4,732,940 00	Jan. and July.
February 25, 1862	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	129,155,000 00	385,616,600 00	514,771,600 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from May 1, 1862.	2,573,858 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6	51,244,350 00	23,755,650 00	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1881	1,875,000 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (10-40's)	5	128,283,100 00	66,284,200 00	194,567,300 00	Redeemable after 10 and payable 40 years from March 1, 1864.	2,432,091 25	Mar. and Sept.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	3,882,500 00		3,882,500 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	19,412 50	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	66,685,600 00	58,875,700 00	125,561,300 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	627,806 50	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	64,471,350 00	138,855,900 00	203,327,250 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1865.	1,016,636 25	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	101,575,100 00	231,423,850 00	332,998,950 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1865.	8,324,073 75	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	103,708,600 00	275,881,550 00	379,590,150 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1867.	9,489,753 75	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	10,516,000 00	32,023,350 00	42,539,350 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1868.	1,063,483 75	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			800,455,200 00	1,307,482,800 00	2,107,938,000 00		33,202,914 09	
						Coupons due, not presented for payment	8,067,572 00	
							41,270,486 09	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Total outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable.
March 2, 1867, and July 2, 1868	Certificates	3	$47,195,000 00	On demand, (interest estimated)	$943,900 00	Annually, or on redemption of certificate.
July 23, 1868	Navy pension fund	3	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	175,000 00	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			61,195,000 00		1,118,900 00	

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

April 15, 1842	Bonds	6	$6,000 00	Matured December 31, 1862	$360 00
January 28, 1847	Bonds	6	14,150 00	Matured December 31, 1867	849 00
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6	58,700 00	Matured July 1, 1868, (9 months' interest)	2,641 50
September 9, 1850	Bonds, (Texas indemnity)	5	242,000 00	Matured December 31, 1864	12,100 00
Prior to 1857	Treasury notes	1 mill to 6	103,614 64	Matured at various dates	3,072 35
December 23, 1857	Treasury notes	5 to 5½	2,400 00	Matured March 1, 1859	120 00
March 2, 1861	Treasury notes	6	3,250 00	Matured April and May, 1863	195 00
July 17, 1861	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	30,800 00	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864	1,124 20
March 3, 1863	Treasury notes, (1 & 2 yrs.)	5	292,852 00	Matured from January 7 to April 1, 1866	14,503 13
March 3, 1863	Certific's of indebtedness	6	12,000 00	Matured at various dates in 1866	720 00
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound-interest notes	6	2,521,150 00	Matured June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868	485,219 37
June 30, 1864	Temporary loan	4, 5 and 6	182,160 00	Matured October 15, 1866	7,564 65
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	822,950 00	Matured August 15, 1867, June 15 and July 15, 1868	30,037 68
Aggregate			4,292,026 64		558,506 88

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.		Amount outstanding.	
July 17, 1861 February 12, 1862	Demand notes			$113,258 50
February 25, 1862 July 11, 1862 March 3, 1863	United States legal-tender notes.	New issue	$350,960,000 00	
		Series of 1869	5,040,000 00	
				356,000,000 00
July 17, 1862 March 3, 1863 June 30, 1864	Fractional currency.	First series	4,534,938 62	
		Second series	3,428,199 31	
		Third series	18,275,213 75	
		Fourth series	12,647,213 00	
				38,885,564 68
March 3, 1863	Certificates for gold deposited			36,862,940 00
Aggregate				431,861,763 18

Statement of the public debt of the United States, December 1, 1869—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	Totals.
Debt bearing interest in coin:				
Bonds at five per cent	$221,589,300 00			
Bonds at six per cent	1,886,348,700 00			
Debt bearing interest in lawful money:		$2,107,398,000 00	$41,270,486 09	
Certificates at 3 per cent	47,195,000 00			
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00			
		61,195,000 00	1,118,900 00	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		4,292,026 64	558,506 88	
Debt bearing no interest:				
Demand and legal-tender notes	356,113,258 50			
Fractional currency	38,885,564 68			
Certificates of gold deposited	36,862,940 00			
		431,861,763 18		
		2,605,286,789 82	42,947,892 97	
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including coupons due not presented for payment				$2,648,234,682 79
Amount in the treasury:				
Coin			$105,969,949 77	
Currency			11,802,765 79	
Sinking fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon			20,416,026 00	
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon			56,486,206 00	
				194,674,947 56
Debt, less amount in the treasury				2,453,559,735 23
Debt, less amount in the treasury on the 1st ultimo				2,461,131,189 36
Decrease of debt during the past month				7,571,454 13
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869				71,903,524 78

BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued and not yet paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co.)	6	$26, 638, 000 00	30 yrs. from date.	Jan. 1 and July 1	$666, 928 97	$2, 081, 869 89	$1, 105, 941 51	$975, 928 38
Do	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co.)	6	437, 000 00	.....do	Jan. 16 and J'y 16	9, 913 35			
Do	Bonds, (Kansas Pacific, late U. P., E. D.)	6	6, 303, 000 00	.....do	Jan. 1 and July 1	157, 575 00	834, 813 09	631, 224 99	203, 588 10
Do.....	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific).	6	1, 628, 320 00	.....do	.....do.....	40, 708 00	96, 508 69	16 27	96, 492 42
Do.....	Bonds, (Central Pacific).....	6	2, 362, 000 00	.....do	Jan. 16 and J'y 16	53, 064 22	588, 816 83	94, 256 48	1, 624, 960 10
Do.....	Bonds, (Central Pacific).....	6	22, 009, 000 00	.....do	Jan. 1 and July 1	549, 639 86	1, 130, 399 75		
Do.....	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	7	1, 600, 000 00	.....do	.....do.....	40, 000 00	205, 808 26	5, 290 79	200, 517 47
Do.....	Bonds, (Western Pacific).....	6	1, 648, 000 00	.....do	.....do.....	18, 375 64	46, 606 03	.....	46, 606 03
Total issued....	.....	.....	62, 625, 320 00	.....	.....	1, 536, 205 04	4, 984, 822 54	1, 836, 730 04	3, 148, 092 50

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department at the close of business on the last day of November, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States, January 1, 1870.

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Registered.	Coupon.	Total outstand'g.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5	$5,245,000 00	$14,755,000 00	$20,000,000 00	Payable after 15 years from January 1, 1859	$500,000 00	Jan. and July.
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5	6,069,000 00	933,000 00	7,022,000 00	Payable after 10 years from January 1, 1861	175,550 00	Jan. and July.
February 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	13,157,000 00	5,258,000 00	18,415,000 00	Payable after December 31, 1880	552,450 00	Jan. and July.
March 2, 1861	Bonds, (Oregon,) 1881	6		945,000 00	945,000 00	Redeemable 20 years from July 1, 1861	28,350 00	Jan. and July.
July 17 and August 5, 1861.	Bonds, 1881	6	116,643,850 00	72,673,750 00	189,317,600 00	Payable at option of government after 20 years from June 30, 1861.	5,679,528 00	Jan. and July.
February 25, 1862	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	129,250,000 00	385,521,600 00	514,771,600 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from May 1, 1862.	5,147,716 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6	51,257,450 00	23,742,550 00	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1881	2,250,000 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (10-40's)	5	128,607,850 00	65,959,450 00	194,567,300 00	Redeemable after 10 and payable 40 years from March 1, 1864.	3,242,788 33	Mar. and Sept.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	3,882,500 00		3,882,500 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	38,825 00	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	67,635,200 00	57,926,100 00	125,561,300 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	1,255,613 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	64,515,750 00	138,811,500 00	203,327,250 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1865.	2,033,272 50	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	103,874,800 00	229,124,150 00	332,998,950 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1865.	9,989,968 50	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	104,439,350 00	275,151,900 00	379,591,250 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1867.	11,387,737 50	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	10,940,500 00	31,598,850 00	42,539,350 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1868.	1,276,180 50	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			805,518,250 00	1,302,420,850 00	2,107,939 100 00		43,557,979 33	
						Coupons due, not presented for payment	5,239,704 25	
							48,797,683 58	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Total outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable.
March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868	Certificates	3	$45,545,000 00	On demand, (interest estimated)	$910,900 00	Annually or on redemption of certificate.
July 23, 1868	Navy pension fund	3	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	210,000 00	Jan'y and July.
Aggregate			59,545,000 00		1,120,900 00	

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

April 15, 1842	Bonds	6	$6,000 00	Matured December 31, 1862	$360 00	
January 28, 1847	Bonds	6	14,150 00	Matured December 31, 1867	849 00	
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6	58,700 00	Matured July 1, 1868, (9 months' interest)	2,641 50	
September 9, 1850	Bonds, (Texas indemnity)	5	242,000 00	Matured December 31, 1864	12,100 00	
Prior to 1857	Treasury notes	1 mill to 6	103,564 64	Matured at various dates	3,069 35	
December 23, 1857	Treasury notes	5 to 5½	2,400 00	Matured March 1, 1859	120 00	
March 2, 1861	Treasury notes	6	3,250 00	Matured April and May, 1863	195 00	
July 17, 1861	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	30,750 00	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864	1,120 35	
March 3, 1863	Treasury notes, (1 & 2 y'rs)	5	288,392 00	Matured from January 7 to April 1, 1866	13,720 08	
March 3, 1863	Certific's of indebtedness	6	12,000 00	Matured at various dates in 1866	720 00	
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound interest notes	6	2,453,820 00	Matured June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868	475,298 00	
June 30, 1864	Temporary loan	4, 5, and 6	182,060 60	Matured October 15, 1866	7,562 80	
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	743,850 00	Matured Aug. 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868	27,150 52	
Aggregate			4,140,936 64		544 906 60	

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.		Amount outstanding.	
July 17, 1861 February 12, 1862	Demand notes			$113,098 50
February 25, 1862 July 11, 1862 March 3, 1863	United States legal-tender notes.	New issue	344,712 000 00	
		Series of 1869	11,288,000 00	
				356,000,000 00
July 17, 1862 March 3, 1863 June 30, 1864	Fractional currency	First series	4,534,938 62	
		Second series	3,428,199 31	
		Third series	16,918,213 75	
		Fourth series	14,881,313 00	
				39,762,664 68
March 3, 1863	Certificates for gold deposited			40,170,380 00
Aggregate				436,046,143 18

Statement of the public debt of the United States, January 1, 1870—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	Totals.
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz:				
Bonds at 5 per cent	$221,589,300 00			
Bonds at 6 per cent	1,886,349,800 00			
		$2,107,939,100 00	$48,797,683 58	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz:				
Certificates at 3 per cent	45,545,000 00			
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00			
		59,545,000 00	1,120,900 00	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		4,140,936 64	544,906 60	
Debt bearing no interest, viz:				
Demand and legal tender notes	356,113,098 50			
Fractional currency	39,762,664 68			
Certificates of gold deposited	40,170,380 00			
		436,046,143 18		
		2,607,671,179 82	50,463,490 18	
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including coupons due not presented for payment				$2,658,134,670 00
Amount in the treasury:				
Coin			$109,159,475 96	
Currency			12,773,963 02	
Sinking fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon			22,545,927 34	
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon			64,908,350 37	
				209,387,716 69
Debt, less amount in the treasury				2,448,746,953 31
Debt, less amount in the treasury on the 1st ultimo				2,453,559,735 23
Decrease of debt during the past month				4,812,781 92
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869				76,716,306 70

BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co.)	6	$27,075,000 00	30 yrs. from date.	Jan. 1 and July 1.	$812,217 32	$2,081,869 89	$1,107,427 54	$974,442 35
Do	Bonds, (Kansas Pacific, late Union Pacific, E. D.)	6	6,303,000 00	do	do	189,090 00	834,813 09	631,224 99	203,588 10
Do	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific)	6	1,628,320 00	do	do	48,849 60	96,508 69	369 40	96,139 29
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	2,362,000 00	do	Jan. 16 & July 16.	64,874 22	588,816 83	116,765 86	1,602,450 72
			23,519,000 00	do	Jan. 1 and July 1.	701,209 86	1,130,399 75		
Do	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	do	do	48,000 00	205,808 26	5,301 92	200,506 34
Do	Bonds, (Western Pacific)	6	1,648,000 00	do	do	26,615 64	46,606 03		46,606 03
Total issued			64,135,320 00			1,890,856 64	4,984,822 54	1,861,089 71	3,123,732 83

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department at the close of business on the last day of December, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States, February 1, 1870.

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Registered.	Coupon.	Total outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5	$5,250,000 00	$14,750,000 00	$20,000,000 00	Payable after 15 years from January 1, 1859.	$83,333 33	Jan. and July.
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5	6,069,000 00	953,000 00	7,022,000 00	Payable after 10 years from January 1, 1861.	29,258 33	Jan. and July.
February 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6	13,199,000 00	5,216,000 00	18,415,000 00	Payable after December 31, 1880	92,075 00	Jan. and July.
March 2, 1861	Bonds, (Oregon,) 1881	6	.....	945,000 00	945,000 00	Redeemable 20 years from July 1, 1861	4,725 00	Jan. and July.
July 17 and Aug. 5, '61	Bonds, 1881	6	117,320,650 00	71,996,950 00	189,317,600 00	Payable at option of government after 20 years from June 30, 1861.	946,588 00	Jan. and July.
February 25, 1862	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	129,346,950 00	385,424,650 00	514,771,600 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from May 1, 1862.	7,721,574 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6	51,311,500 00	23,688,500 00	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1881	375,000 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (10-40's)	5	128,737,100 00	65,830,200 00	194,567,300 00	Redeemable after 10 and payable 40 years from March 1, 1864.	4,053,485 41	Mar. and Sept.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	3,882,500 00	.....	3,882,500 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	58,237 50	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	69,134,600 00	56,426,700 00	125,561,300 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	1,883,419 50	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	65,527,600 00	137,799,650 00	203,327,250 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1865.	3,049,908 75	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	110,608,300 00	222,390,650 00	332,998,950 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1865.	1,664,994 75	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	106,420,000 00	273,171,350 00	379,591,350 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1867.	1,897,956 75	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, (5-20's)	6	11,125,500 00	31,413,850 00	42,539,350 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1868.	212,696 75	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			817,932,700 00	1,290,006,500 00	2,107,939,200 00		22,073,253 07	
						Coupons due, not presented for payment	10,774,141 75	
							32,847,394 82	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	
March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868..	Certificates	3	$45,530,000 00	On demand, (interest estimated)	$682,950 00	Annually or on redemption of certificate.
July 23, 1868	Navy pension fund	3	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions ..	35,000 00	Jan. and July.
Aggregate			59,530,000 00		717,950 00	

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

April 15, 1842	Bonds	6	$6,000 00	Matured December 31, 1862	$360 00	
January 28, 1847	Bonds	6	13,150 00	Matured December 31, 1867	789 00	
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6	58,700 00	Matured July 1, 1868, (9 months' interest)	2,641 50	
September 9, 1850	Bonds, (Texas indemnity)	5	242,000 00	Matured December 31, 1864	12,100 00	
Prior to 1857	Treasury notes	1 mill to 6	103,564 64	Matured at various dates	3,069 35	
December 23, 1857	Treasury notes	5 to 5½	2,400 00	Matured March 1, 1859	120 00	
March 2, 1861	Treasury notes	6	3,250 00	Matured April and May, 1863	195 00	
July 17, 1861	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	30,750 00	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864	1,120 35	
March 3, 1863	Treasury notes, (1 & 2 yrs)	5	282,982 00	Matured from January 7 to April 1, 1866	13,357 46	
March 3, 1863	Certificates of indebtedness	6	11,000 00	Matured at various dates in 1866	660 00	
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound-interest notes	6	2,404,190 00	Matured June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868	465,669 15	
June 30, 1864	Temporary loan	4, 5, and 6	181,960 00	Matured October 15, 1866	7,558 92	
June 30, 1864 and March 3, 1865..	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	713,100 00	Matured Aug. 15, 1867, June 15 and July 15, 1868.	26,028 15	
Aggregate			4,053,046 64		533,668 88	

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.		Total outstanding.	
July 17, 1861 February 12, 1862 February 25, 1862 July 11, 1862 March 3, 1863	Demand notes			$110,258 50
	United States legal-tender notes.	New issue	$337,065,038 00	
		Series 1869	18,934,962 00	
				356,000,000 00
July 17, 1862 March 3, 1863 June 30, 1864	Fractional currency.	1st series	4,534,826 41	
		2d series	3,428,098 74	
		3d series	15,545,687 47	
		4th series	16,554,900 00	
				40,063,512 62
March 3, 1863	Certificates for gold deposited			50,392,180 00
Aggregate				446,565,951 12

Statement of the public debt of the United States, February 1, 1870—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	Totals.
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz;				
Bonds at 5 per cent	$221,589,300 00			
Bonds at 6 per cent	1,886,349,900 00			
		$2,107,939,200 00	$32,847,394 82	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money:				
Certificates at 3 per cent	45,530,000 00			
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00			
		59,530,000 00	717,950 00	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		4,053,046 64	533,668 88	
Debt bearing no interest, viz:				
Demand and legal-tender notes	356,110,258 50			
Fractional currency	40,063,512 62			
Certificates of gold deposited	50,392,180 00			
		446,565,951 12		
		2,618,088,197 76	34,099,013 70	
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including coupons due not presented for payment				$2,652,187,211 46
Amount in treasury—Coin			$101,600,730 77	
Currency			8,690,807 41	
Sinking fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon			25,716,680 50	
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon			71,366,303 86	
				207,373,922 54
Debt, less amount in the treasury				2,444,813,288 92
Debt, less amount in the treasury on the 1st ultimo				2,448,646,953 31
Decrease of debt during the past month				3,933,664 39
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869				80,649,971 09

BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co.)	6	$27,075,000 00	30 yrs from date.	Jan. 1 and July 1	$135,375 00	$2,894,087 21	$1,169,630 38	$1,724,456 83
Do	Bonds, (Kansas Pacific, late U. P., E. D.)	6	6,303,000 00	do	do	31,515 00	1,023,903 09	631,233 24	392,669 85
Do	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific.)	6	1,628,320 00	do	do	8,141 60	145,358 29	369 40	144,988 89
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	2,362,000 00	do	Jan. 16 & July 16	5,905 00	656,676 83	116,765 86	2,374,520 58
Do	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	23,519,000 00	do	Jan. 1 and July 1	117,595 00	1,831,609 61		
Do	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	do	do	8,000 00	253,808 26	5,301 92	248,506 34
Do	Bonds, (Western Pacific)	6	1,970,000 00	do	do	8,723 00	73,221 67		73,221 67
Total issued			64,457,320 00			315,254 60	6,881,664 96	1,923,300 80	4,958,364 16

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department, at the close of business on the last day of January, 1870.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the public debt of the United States, March 1, 1870.

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Registered.	Coupon.	Total outstanding.	Bonds purchased by Treasury.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable
June 14, 1858...	Bonds	5	$5,250,000 00	$14,750,000 00	$20,000,000 00	.....	Payable after 15 years from Jan. 1, 1859...	$166,666 67	Jan. and July.
June 22, 1860...	Bonds	5	6,074,000 00	948,000 00	7,022,000 00	.....	Payable after 10 years from Jan. 1, 1861...	58,516 67	Jan. and July.
Feb. 8, 1861	Bonds, (1881).....	6	13,211,000 00	5,204,000 00	18,415,000 00	.....	Payable after December 31, 1880	184,150 00	Jan. and July.
March 2, 1861..	Bonds, (Oreg.,) 1881.	6	.....	945,000 00	945,000 00	.....	Redeemable 20 years from July 1, 1861	9,450 00	Jan. and July.
July 17 and August 5, 1861.	Bonds, 1881	6	117,635,950 00	71,681,650 00	189,317,600 00	.....	Payable at option of government after 20 years from June 30, 1861.	1,893,176 00	Jan. and July.
Feb. 25, 1862....	Bonds, (5-20's).....	6	129,538,250 00	385,233,350 00	514,771,600 00	$12,675,700 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from May 1, 1862.	10,295,432 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863..	Bonds, 1881	6	51,345,600 00	23,654,400 00	75,000,000 00	.....	Payable after June 30, 1881	750,000 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1864..	Bonds, (10-40's).....	5	128,969,500 00	65,597,800 00	194,567,300 00	.....	Redeemable after 10 and payable 40 years from March 1, 1864.	4,864,182 50	March and Sept.
March 3, 1864..	Bonds, (5-20's).....	6	3,882,500 00	.....	3,882,500 00	749,400 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	77,650 00	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864...	Bonds, (5-20's).....	6	69,991,150 00	55,570,150 00	125,561,300 00	13,377,250 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.	2,511,226 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865..	Bonds, (5-20's).....	6	67,293,000 00	136,034,250 00	203,327,250 00	7,498,700 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1865.	4,066,545 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865..	Bonds, (5-20's).....	6	111,496,500 00	221,502,450 00	332,998,950 00	36,206,700 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1865.	3,329,989 50	Jan and July.
March 3, 1865..	Bonds, (5-20's).....	6	106,912,300 00	272,679,500 00	379,591,800 00	26,159,800 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1867.	3,795,918 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865..	Bonds, (5-20's).....	6	11,312,500 00	31,226,850 00	42,539,350 00	2,655,500 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1868.	425,393 50	Jan. and July.
Aggregate..	.....	....	822,912,250 00	1,285,027,400 00	2,107,939,650 00	99,323,050 00	.....	32,428,295 84	
							Coupons due, not presented for payment..	6,280,047 00	
								38,708,342 84	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per cent. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Accrued interest.	When payable.
March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868...	Certificates	3	$45,555,000 00	On demand, (interest estimated)	$455,550 00	Annually or on redemption of certificate.
July 23, 1868	Navy pension fund.....	3	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions.	70,000 00	January and July.
Aggregate.....	.....	.....	59,555,000 00	.....	525,550 00	

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

April 15, 1842	Bonds	6	$6,000 00	Matured December 31, 1862	$360 00
January 28, 1847	Bonds	6	13,150 00	Matured December 31, 1867	789 00
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6	58,700 00	Matured July 1, 1868, (9 months' interest)	2,641 50
September 9, 1850	Bonds, (Texas indemnity)	5	242,000 00	Matured December 31, 1864	12,110 00
Prior to 1857	Treasury notes	1 mill to 6	103,564 64	Matured at various dates	3,069 35
December 23, 1857	Treasury notes	5 to 5½	2,400 00	Matured March 1, 1859	120 00
March 2, 1861	Treasury notes	6	3,250 00	Matured April and May, 1863	195 00
July 17, 1861	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	30,650 00	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864	1,118 72
March 3, 1863	Treasury notes, (1 and 2 yrs)	5	276,502 00	Matured from January 7 to April 1, 1866	12,929 06
March 3, 1863	Certificates of indebtedness	6	11,000 00	Matured at various dates in 1866	660 00
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound-interest notes	6	2,362,770 00	Matured June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868	457,633 48
June 30, 1864	Temporary loan	4, 5, and 6	181,760 00	Matured October 15, 1866	7,553 86
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury notes, (3 years)	7 3-10	681,600 00	Mat'd Aug. 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, '68	24,878 40
Aggregate			3,973,346 64		524,048 37

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Date of authorizing acts.	Character of issue.		Amount outstanding.	
July 17, 1861	Demand notes			[
February 12, 1862	Demand notes			[$109,978 50
February 25, 1862 July 11, 1862 March 3, 1863	United States legal-tender notes	New issue	$328,835,034 00	
		Series 1869	27,164,966 00	
				356,000,000 00
July 17, 1862 March 3, 1863 June 30, 1864	Fractional currency	1st series	4,534,566 37	
		2d series	3,427,571 86	
		3d series	14,285,617 45	
		4th series	17,702,283 40	
				39,950,039 08
March 3, 1863	Certificates for gold deposited			44,382,840 00
Aggregate				440,442,857 58

Statement of the public debt of the United States, March 1, 1870—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount outstanding.		Interest.	Totals.
Debt bearing interest in coin:				
Bonds at 5 per cent	$221,589,300 00			
Bonds at 6 per cent	1,886,350,350 00			
		$2,107,939,650 00	$38,708,342 84	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money:				
Certificates at 3 per cent	45,555,000 00			
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00			
		59,555,000 00	525,550 00	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		3,973,346 64	524,048 37	
Debt bearing no interest:				
Demand and legal-tender notes	356,109,978 50			
Fractional currency	39,950,039 08			
Certificates of gold deposited	44,382,840 00			
		440,442,857 58		
		2,611,910,854 22	39,757,941 21	
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including coupons due not presented for payment				$2,651,668,795 43
Amount in the treasury—Coin			$102,400,739 97	
Currency			10,280,285 68	
Sinking fund, in U. S. coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon			27,876,529 00	
Other U. S. coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon			72,782,763 61	
				213,340,318 26
Debt, less amount in the treasury				2,438,328,477 17
Debt, less amount in the treasury on the 1st ultimo				2,444,813,288 92
Decrease of debt during the past month				6,484,811 75
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869				87,134,782 84

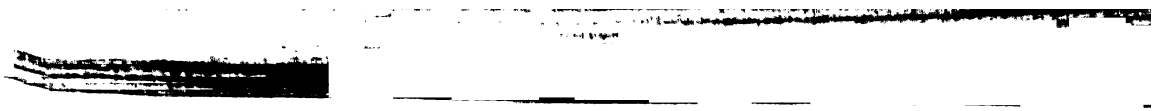
BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Per ct. of interest.	Amount outstanding.	When redeemable or payable.	Interest payable.	Interest accrued not yet paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.	Bonds, (Union Pacific Co.)	6	$27,075,000 00	30 yrs. from date	Jan. 1 and July 1	$270,750 00	$2,894,087 21	$1,207,581 50	$1,686,505 71
Do.....	Bonds. (Kansas Pacific, late U. P., E. D.)	6	6,303,000 00	.....do	.....do.....	63,030 00	1,023,903 09	638,808 24	385,094 85
Do.....	Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific.)	6	1,628,320 00	.....do	.....do.....	16,283 20	145,358 29	369 40	144,988 89
Do.....	Bonds, (Central Pacific)	6	25,881,000 00	.....do	.....do.....	252,505 00	2,491,286 44	139,913 55	2,351,372 89
Do.....	Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	6	1,600,000 00	.....do	.....do.....	16,000 00	253,808 26	7,401 92	246,405 34
Do.....	Bonds, (Western Pacific).....	6	1,970,000 00	.....do	.....do.....	18,573 00	73,221 67	.....	73,221 67
Total issued....	.....	.....	64,457,320 00	.....	....	637,541 20	6,881,664 96	1,994,074 61	4,887,590 35

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department at the close of business on the last day of February, 1870.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

O



41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 202.

DELAWARE INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

Appropriations to carry out treaty stipulations with Delaware Indians.

MARCH 17, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1870.

SIR: On the 11th of February, 1869, the department addressed a communication to Congress, inclosing a copy of a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 9th of the same month, setting forth the necessity of an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the ninth article of the treaty of July 4, 1866, with the Delaware Indians, (Stats. at Large, vol. 14, p. 796,) and the passage of a joint resolution giving authority to the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain stocks belonging to the trust fund of the tribe.

As far as I am advised, it is not known that action was had upon this business by the last Congress, and I have, therefore, the honor again to present a copy of the report referred to, as also copy of a letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 11th instant, upon the subject, and request the early and favorable attention of Congress thereto.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1869.

SIR: By the ninth article, treaty of July 4, 1866, with the Delawares, (see Statutes at Large, vol. 14, p. 796,) it is stipulated that a registry shall be made of all of said Indians who have elected to dissolve their tribal relations and to become citizens of the United States; that any of said Delawares, being adults, may appear before the judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Kansas, and make

the same proof and take the same oath of allegiance as is provided for the naturalization of aliens, "and also make proof, to the satisfaction of said court, that he is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to control his own affairs and interests; that he has adopted the habits of civilized life, and has been able to support, for at least five years, himself and family, when he shall receive a certificate of the same under the seal of said court;" also, that on filing such certificate in this office, such Delaware Indian shall be entitled to receive his just proportion in cash or bonds of the cash value of the credits of said tribe, principal and interest, then held in trust by the United States.

Certificates, as provided in said article, to the number of twenty, have been filed in this office, and the names of the persons therein designated have been reported for patents for the lands allotted to them respectively. These twenty, therefore, by the terms of said treaty, are entitled to receive their *pro rata* share of all annuities and trust property held by the United States.

It appears from papers and documents on file in this office that there were nine hundred and eighty-five of the tribe who elected to remove, and there are forty-seven children of those who have become citizens. This makes the total number of the tribe one thousand and fifty-two.

The following is a statement of the annuities and funds belonging to said Indians, viz:

Amount placed to the credit of the Delawares on the books of the Treasury Department, being the amount of bonds held in trust for them, and which were stolen while in the custody of Jacob Thompson, late Secretary of the Interior, per act of July 12, 1862. (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 539, &c.)	$423,990 26
Amount agreed to be set apart for school purposes, per fifth article treaty of May 6, 1856, (Statutes at Large, vol. 10, p. 1049,) being the value of thirty-six sections of land by former treaty	46,080 00
Total amount to the credit of the tribe in the treasury	470,070 26

Stock held in trust for said Indians:

GENERAL FUND.

State of Florida, at seven per cent	$59,000 00
State of Georgia, at six per cent	2,000 00
State of Louisiana, at six per cent	4,000 00
State of Missouri, at six per cent	10,000 00
State of North Carolina, at six per cent	121,000 00
State of South Carolina, at six per cent	1,000 00
United States loan of 1862, at six per cent	210,300 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railway, (E. D.,) six per cent	280,000 00
United States five-twenties, 1867, at six per cent	26,400 00

SCHOOL FUND.

United States loan of 1862, at six per cent	11,000 00
Total amount of stocks	724,700 00

Taking the foregoing statement as a basis of calculation, and the amounts found due said twenty members of the tribe who have become citizens are as follows:

Of the amount $423,990 26, placed to the credit of the tribe, per act of July 12, 1862, twenty shares will be...	$8,060 65
Of the amount $46,080, set apart for education, per treaty of 1829, being the value of thirty-six sections of land, twenty shares will be.....	876 04
Of the stock, amounting to $724,700, held in trust for the Delawares, twenty shares will be equal to.....	13,777 56
Total amount due said twenty persons.....	22,714 25

Of which amount the sum of $8,936 69 will have to be appropriated by Congress before payment can be made to the members of said tribe who have become, or elected to become, citizens of the United States. It will also be necessary for Congress to grant the necessary authority to your department to dispose of so much of the respective stocks held in trust for the Delawares as said twenty persons are entitled to receive for their pro rata share, in order that they may be paid in full and a final settlement be made with them.

Many of the bonds held in trust for these Indians, it will be observed, are non-paying; and on others, the interest is paid annually, only in part. Should any of these be sold at their present depreciated value, a loss to the Indians would result, which should, if possible, be avoided, as it is believed they are entitled to the par value, at least, of all the bonds held in trust for them by the government.

If the proper proportion of each kind of bonds to which said twenty persons are entitled be sold, it is the opinion of this office that a sufficient amount should be appropriated by Congress to make a sum equal to the par value of the various State stocks that may be disposed of; or if this course be considered injudicious, that the proper proportion of said State stocks be assumed by the government, and an appropriation be made equal to the par value of the same. This question is respectfully submitted for your consideration, and for such recommendation to Congress as may be deemed advisable.

I respectfully request that this matter be laid before Congress, with the view of having the necessary appropriation made, and for such action in the premises as may be thought proper by that body.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to office report of the 9th of February, 1869, relative to paying certain Delaware Indians who have become citizens of the United States agreeably to the ninth article of the treaty of July 4, 1866, with the Delawares, their pro rata share of the cash value of the credits of the tribe, principal and interest.

Patents have been issued to the twenty persons referred to in said report, and consequently the payment should be made as soon as possible, that the business of the citizen members of the tribe may be completed, and a final settlement be made with them.

It is presumed this matter was submitted to the last Congress by your department, in February, 1869, but no action thereon was taken by that body; and I therefore respectfully recommend that the attention of the present Congress be invited to the subject, with the view of having the necessary appropriation made, and for such action in regard to the disposition of the requisite amount of bonds held in trust for said Indians as may be thought proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

o

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 203.

OFFICERS AND VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 14th instant, in relation to officers and vessels of the navy.

MARCH 17, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *March* 15, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolution passed by the House of Representatives, on the 14th instant, on motion of Mr. McCrary, directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the House, at the earliest practicable moment, the information relative to officers and vessels of the navy called for by its resolution of the 12th of February last.

In reply, I beg leave to state, that the necessary data to answer the resolution referred to, as well as any others of the House of Representatives yet unanswered, is being collected as rapidly as the limited clerical force of this department will permit, and shall be communicated to the House at the earliest practicable moment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 204.

APPROPRIATION FOR PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

RELATIVE TO

The insufficiency of the appropriations for rent, &c., for Paymaster General's office.

MARCH 17, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 14, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, commending the same to favorable consideration, the accompanying communication from the Paymaster General of the army concerning the insufficiency of the appropriation for rent, watchmen, and laborers for his office, in the deficiency bill now before the House of Representatives.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 12, 1870.

SIR: In the deficiency bill pending in the House of Representatives, (House bill 1346,) there is appropriated for rent, watchmen, and laborers, for the building occupied by the Paymaster General, $2,500, whereas the actual deficiency at the end of the present fiscal year will be $6,000, and that sum must be appropriated or the same deficiency will be carried into the next year and become the subject of a like application then.

This deficiency has arisen chiefly from insufficient appropriations in previous years since 1866; our estimate for the current year alone having been reduced by half the amount of the deficiency, ($15,000 estimated, for $12,000 appropriated.)

Allow me respectfully to request that this subject be brought to the early attention of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, that the amendment may be made before the bill is put on its passage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. W. BRICE,
Paymaster General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 205.

ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House in relation to the improvement of Saint Mary's Falls ship canal.

MARCH 17, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 15, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution of March 14, 1870, that Brevet Major General Cram, whose assignment to the duty of reporting upon the improvement of the Saint Mary's Falls ship canal, and preparing plans and estimates for the same, is therein directed, is not a colonel of the corps of engineers, as stated in said resolution, but a retired officer of the army, whose assignment to duty of any character is forbidden by existing law. Should it be deemed necessary to have the particular duty stated performed by the officer above named, and to have the expense thereof defrayed out of the appropriation specified in said resolution, an act of Congress or joint resolution to that effect will be required to accomplish the purpose desired.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 208.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House in relation to person or persons, other than regularly appointed revenue officers, who have been, or are now, employed in the cities of Brooklyn or New York, to aid in the collection of iaternal revenue.

MARCH 21, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 19, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of March 10, 1870, in which I am directed to state "whether any person or persons, other than regularly appointed revenue officers, have been, or are now, employed in the cities of Brooklyn or New York, to aid in the collection of internal revenue, and, if so, by what authority of law," I herewith transmit a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of internal revenue, containing all the information on the subject in possession of this department.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., March 16, 1870.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, transmitting a resolution of the House of Representatives, inquiring "whether any person or persons, other than regularly appointed revenue officers, have been, or are now, employed in the cities of Brooklyn or New York, to aid in the collection of internal revenue, and, if so, by what authority of law, and the names of such persons," and asking that the inclosures be returned with any information which you (I) may have in regard to the inquiry.

In reply I have to say that this office has not employed, nor author

ized the employment of any person or persons, other than regularly appointed revenue officers, to aid in the collection of internal revenue in Brooklyn, New York City, or elsewhere.

It may be proper for me to say, in this connection, that Asahel N. Cole, doubtless the person to whom allusion is made in the preamble of the House resolution, was appointed assistant assessor of the second district of New York September 27, 1869, and was designated to reassess incomes, under the provisions of section 6, act of March 2, 1867.

I herewith return the inclosures as requested.

Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 209.

LIGHT-HOUSE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 16th instant, relative to the necessity of a light-house on the southern shore of Lake Ontario.

MARCH 21, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 16th instant on motion of Mr. Churchill, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the House whether any additional light-house upon the southern shore of Lake Ontario, between the Genesee and the Niagara Rivers, is necessary for the protection of life and property upon that lake; also, as to the proper location of such light-house.

In reply, I transmit herewith a report by the chairman of the Light-house Board, which gives the desired information.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, March 17, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report, in reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th instant, inquiring "whether or not an additional light-house upon the southern shore of Lake Ontario, between the Genesee and the Niagara Rivers, is necessary for the protection of life and property upon that lake, and also as to the proper location for such light-house," that the distance between the light-house at the mouth of the Genesee River and the one at Fort Niagara is sixty-five nautical miles, between which there are no lights.

On the opposite (Canadian) shore, embracing a little longer line, there are five lights.

It is the general opinion of maritime nations that to render the navigation of sea-coasts safe and easy the lights should be sufficiently near to enable navigators, when approaching the coast, to see a light approached before losing sight of the one they are sailing from; that is to say, sea-coast lights of the first order should, as far as possible, be about forty-five miles distant from each other.

On the lakes the lights are not of so great power and range as those on the sea-coast, being ordinarily of the fourth order, which may be seen from fourteen to sixteen miles at night.

If a third-order light should be authorized to mark the entire length of that coast, it should be placed near the village, about four miles to the westward of the mouth of the Oak Orchard River, and would cost, at present rates of labor and materials, about $20,000; but if two smaller lights should be authorized instead, one should be placed in the vicinity of the "Devil's Nose," and the other near the village, about four miles west of Eighteen-Mile Creek; and the two could be established for about $25,000.

The chart of this coast is not sufficiently accurate in detail to point out the positions with exactness; therefore, any appropriations made for this object should allow some latitude in determining from personal observation the precise locality to meet the wants of navigation.

A sketch of the coast is attached.

Very respectfully,

W. B. SHUBRICK,
Chairman.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 210.

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC DEBT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of March 9, 1870, *transmitting a detailed statement showing the payments on account of our public debt, including both principal and interest, from* 1789 *to* 1836, *inclusive.*

MARCH 21, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, passed on motion of Mr. Welker, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish the House a detailed statement showing the payments on account of our public debt, including both principal and interest, from 1789 to 1836, inclusive.

In reply, I transmit herewith a statement prepared by the Register of the Treasury, which gives the desired information.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Statement showing the payments on account of the public debt, including both principal and interest, from 1789 to 1836, inclusive.

Year.	Interest.	Principal.	Total.
From March 4, 1789, to December 31, 1791	$2,349,437 44	$2,938,512 06	$5,287,949 50
1792	3,201,628 23	4,062,037 76	7,263,665 99
1793	2,772,242 11	3,047,263 18	5,819,505 29
1794	3,490,292 52	2,311,285 57	5,801,578 09
1795	3,189,151 16	2,895,260 45	6,084,411 61
1796	3,195,054 53	2,640,791 91	5,835,846 44
1797	3,300,043 06	2,492 378 76	5,792,421 82
1798	3,053,281 28	937,012 86	3,990,294 14
1799	3,186,287 60	1,410,589 18	4,596,876 78
1800	3,374,704 72	1,203,665 23	4,578,369 95
1801	4,412,912 93	2,878,794 11	7,291,707 04
1802	4,125,038 95	5,413,965 81	9,539,004 76
1803	3,848,828 00	3,407,331 43	7,256,159 43
1804	4,266,582 55	3,905,204 90	8,171,787 45
1805	4,148,998 82	3,220,890 97	7,369,889 79
1806	3,723,407 88	5,266,476 73	8,989,884 61
1807	3,369,578 48	2,938,141 62	6,307,720 10
1808	3,428,152 87	6,832,092 48	10,260,245 35
1809	2,866,074 90	3,586,479 26	6,452,554 16
1810	2,845,427 53	5,163,476 93	8,008,904 46
1811	2,465,733 16	5,543,470 89	8,009,204 05
1812	2,451,272 57	1,998,349 88	4,449,622 45
1813	3,599,455 22	7,508,668 22	11,108,123 44
1814	4,593,239 04	3,307,304 90	7,900,543 94
1815	5,754,568 64	6,874,353 71	12,628,922 35
1816	7,213,258 69	17,657,804 24	24,871,062 93
1817	6,381,209 81	19,041,826 31	25,423,036 12
1818	6,016,446 74	15,279,754 88	21,296,201 62
1819	5,163,538 11	2,540,388 18	7,703,926 29
1820	5,126,097 20	3,502,397 08	8,628,494 28
1821	5,087,272 01	3,279,821 61	8,367,093 62
1822	5,172,578 24	2,676,370 88	7,848,949 12
1823	4,922,684 60	607,331 81	5,530,016 41
1824	4,996,562 08	11,571,831 68	16,568,393 76
1825	4,366,769 08	7,728,575 70	12,095,344 78
1826	3,973,480 54	7,067,601 65	11,041,082 19
1827	3,486,071 51	6,517,596 88	10,003,668 39
1828	3,098,800 59	9,064,637 48	12,163,438 07
1829	2,542,843 23	9,841,024 55	12,383,867 78
1830	1,913,533 40	9,442,214 82	11,355,748 22
1831	1,383,582 95	14,790,795 27	16,174,378 22
1832	772,561 50	17,067,747 79	17,840,309 29
1833	303,796 87	1,239,746 51	1,543,543 38
1834	202,152 98	5,974,412 21	6,176,565 19
1835	57,863 08	328 20	58,191 28
1836	3,140 32	46,516 69	49,657 01
	159,195,637 72	256,722,523 22	415,918,160 94
From which deduct excess of repayments made in 1836	16,212 81	129,463 29	145,676 10
	159,179,424 91	256,593,059 93	415,772,484 84

JOHN ALLISON, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March* 17, 1870.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 211.

OFFICERS ON DUTY IN SOUTHERN STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of January 26, 1870, transmitting reports concerning officers of the army upon duty in the Southern States, who are in receipt of salaries both from State treasuries and the Treasury of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARMENT, *March* 18, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution of January 26, 1870, the accompanying reports concerning officers of the army upon duty in the Southern States who are in receipt of salaries both from State treasuries and the Treasury of the United States, and to report that, as it does not appear that any law or regulation of the United States has been violated in the premises, no orders have been given by him concerning the same, nor are any instructions deemed to be required.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, February 8, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the following resolution adopted in the House of Representatives on the 26th day of January, 1870, and referred to me from your office for report on the 29th of that month, viz:

Whereas it is asserted that officers of the United States Army upon duty in the Southern States are in receipt of salaries both from the State treasuries and the Treasury of the United States, contrary to the laws of the United States, and of the States wherein they are stationed: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to inquire and report whether there is any truth in such allegations, and, if so, what order he has made in the premises.

And to report, so far as the resolution relates to the first military district, as follows:

1. That several officers of the United States Army, serving in the

first military district, were, under the authority of the laws of the United States, detailed or appointed to civil office in the State of Virginia, were duly qualified under the laws of the United States and of the State, and, in addition to their appropriate military duties, discharged the duties of said offices and received the compensation (salary or fees) provided by law for the performance of such duties.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the name, rank, regiment, or corps of these officers, the designation of the office to which they were appointed, the amount of bond given, the date of qualification under the State law, and the compensation (salary or fees) of their offices.

Name.	Rank.	Regiment or corps.	APPOINTED TO CIVIL OFFICE.			QUALIFIED.		Salary.
			Nature of office.	When appointed.	By whom.	Amount of bonds.	Date.	
H. B. Burnham	Major	Judge advocate	Judge hustings court Richmond	Sept. 11, 1867	Gen. Schofield	*(a)*	Sept. 16, 1867	*b* $2,400
H. B. Burnham	Major	Judge advocate	Judge supreme court of appeals	June 9, 1869	Gen. Canby	*(a)*	June 16, 1869	3,000
T. H. Stanton	Major	Paymaster	Auditor of public accounts	April 3, 1869	Gen. Webb	$30,000	April 6, 1869	3,000
Garrick Mallery	Brevet lieut. colonel	United States Army	Secretary of the Commonwealth	April 5, 1869	Gen. Webb	*c* 10,000	April 6, 1869	1,800
S. A. Porter	Brevet major	Seventeenth Infantry.	Second auditor	April 5, 1869	Gen. Webb	20,000	April 6, 1869	2,000
H. B. Hendershott	Brevet colonel	Retired	Register of the land office	April 15, 1869	Gen. Webb	10,000	April 17, 1869	1,300
W. A. Elderkin	Brevet major	Commis'y subsistence	Sheriff of Richmond City	April 15, 1869	Gen. Webb	*(d)*		Fees.
A. B. Thompson	Brevet major	Retired	Sheriff of Richmond City	June 8, 1869	Gen. Canby	*e* 30,000	June 14, 1869	Fees.
A. J. McNett	Brevet lieut. colonel	United States Army	Mayor of Suffolk	Oct. 8, 1869	Gen. Canby	*(a)*	Oct. 12, 1869	None.
A. E. Drake	Brevet colonel	Retired	Sheriff of King William County	Dec. 24, 1869	Gen. Canby	15,000		Fees.

a No bond required by the State law.
b Salary paid by city treasury.
c The duties of several other officers were devolved upon the secretary of the Commonwealth without additional compensation. See G. O. No. 58, par. 3, of 1869, marked A.
d Being a bonded officer of the United States, no bond as sheriff was required by district commander, (General Webb,) but he was required to deposit the public (State) revenues in the national bank—a bonded depository of the State. See G. O. No. 77, par. 2, of 1869, marked B.
e Bond of $30,000, to cover executions coming into hands of sheriff, required by district commander, (General Canby,) and he was also required to deposit public revenues in a national bank. See G. O. No. 116, par. 16, marked C.

Copies of the appointments of these officers, marked D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, and N, respectively, are also transmitted herewith.

In addition to the above, several unattached officers stationed, or residing in Virginia, were appointed commissioners in chancery.

These appointments were made generally upon the recommendation of the courts, and the officers were entitled to fees upon the business transacted by them.

2. No order has been given by me in relation to the compensation attached to these offices, nor does any appear to have been given by my predecessors in that command. It was the equivalent provided by law for services rendered and responsibilities incurred, and inured to the persons who, under the authority of law, performed the service or incurred the accountability, and the receipt of this compensation is believed to be not in conflict, the letter or the spirit, with any law of the United States, or of the State—the statute of Virginia, prohibiting civil officers of the State from holding offices under the United States, being superseded by the reconstruction laws of the United States.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

Through headquarters Division of the Atlantic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

OFFICE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
Tallahassee, Florida, February 10, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to inform you that I know of no officer of the United States Army other than myself, who has or is now holding office in any of the Southern States, for which he receives pay or reward.

In the fall of 1868, while on duty at this place, I received from the major general, Commissioner, through the assistant commissioner of this State, (Colonel J. T. Sprague, United States Army,) permission to act as private secretary to Harrison Reed, governor of Florida, provided the performance of such duty should not interfere with my duties as assistant superintendent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the counties of Leon and Wakulla. In November or December, 1869, Governor Reed procured a leave of absence from the Secretary of War for me, and I was informed at the time that such leave was obtained with the understanding that it was to enable Governor Reed to retain me in the State to assist him in discharging the duties of his office. Upon the expiration of the above-named leave I was placed on "waiting orders," and continued to discharge the duties assigned me by Governor Reed, for which I drew pay from the State treasury; but, owing to the troubles existing in the State government, and the pecuniary embarrassment of the government, the amounts so drawn were used to defray expenses incident to the condition of affairs then existing. Not only has my pay from the State and the United States been thus used, but also other money of my own. This fact can be substantiated by many competent witnesses.

In December I was assigned to duty as assistant superintendent of education for the State of Florida, and upon my return here in January resigned my position in the State government.

Governor Reed informs me that he held personal conversations with Generals Schofield, Rawlins, and Sherman, in relation to my connection with the government of this State, and that it was sanctioned by them, and it has been my opinion that the War Department, previous to General Belknap's administration, was aware of my connection with the government of this State. I have thus far derived no pecuniary benefit from any connection with this government.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. B. CARSE,
Captain United States Army.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. GEO. W. GILE,
Capt. U. S. A., and Supt. of Education, State of Florida.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, March 2, 1870.

GENERAL: In compliance with indorsement from the War Department, Adjutant General's office, dated January 29, 1870, I have the honor to state that the resolution of Congress thereby transmitted was duly referred to the officers of the United States Army serving in this bureau, for prompt report, as required by the indorsement of the Adjutant General. From the reports received from these officers, it appears that there are none of them who are in receipt of salary, both from the State treasury and that of the United States, unless the case of Captain George B. Carse, United States Army, on duty as assistant superintendent of education for this bureau, State of Florida, may be so considered. Attention is respectfully invited to the papers in his case herewith inclosed. I have no information upon the subject beyond these reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

O. O. HOWARD,
Bvt. Major General U. S. A., Commissioner.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, February 22, 1870.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant General United States Army, with the information that Brevet Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, major of infantry, unattached, superintendent State penitentiary of Texas, is the only officer on duty in this district that has drawn pay from both the United States and State treasuries.

Delay in rendering the report has been caused by the length of time necessary to communicate with the various army officers on duty under both State and United States authority.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 8, 1870.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
March 14, 1870.

SIR: The accompanying papers having been, by indorsement of the 9th instant, referred by you to me, for an opinion as to whether any law of the United States has been violated in the case of any officer of the army reported in said papers, I have now the honor to return my opinion in the negative.

The series of acts of Congress from 1822 to 1852, prohibiting the allowance to officers of the United States having fixed salaries of extra compensation, are understood to refer, in every instance, to extra compensation paid or payable from the Treasury of the United States or the public funds. In none of the very numerous opinions of the Attorneys General, or of the various decisions of the Supreme Court, upon these laws, has any other construction been found to be suggested; and the cases upon which these opinions and decisions were made were cases relating to claims upon the United States for the extra allowance. In my judgment there can be no doubt whatever, that Congress in none of these enactments could have contemplated the prohibiting an officer of the United States from receiving compensation, under any circumstances, from a State. The principle of the acts prohibiting extra compensation was, indeed, to prevent double drafts upon the public treasury, and the reason of the law ceases where the additional pay comes not from the Treasury, but from a State fund. In such case the United States can not complain, because it pays no more than was specifically stipulated by its laws fixing the military salaries; on the other hand, the State cannot complain, (except as it may complain of reconstruction generally,) because it pays no more than it would pay to its own appointees for the same services, and is as well served as if such appointees were in office.

In the case of the officers named in the accompanying reports, the additional pay or salary received by them was, as it is understood, received not from the United States, but from the State.

The salaries were moneys of the people of the State, raised by taxes levied upon them in the usual manner under the State laws. These salaries were, if I am correctly informed, the same as those previously fixed by the laws of the State for the respective offices, and the same in amount with those which had customarily been paid to the citizen incumbents who were the predecessors in office of these officers of the army.

The fact that such officers were appointed to these civil offices by the district commanders does not, in my opinion, affect the question of the legality of the additional salaries, for the general laws of the States in regard to taxation and maintenance of the executive and judicial departments of their governments were not superseded by the reconstruction acts. Provisional, as the existing State governments were declared to be, their frame-work was not essentially changed. New material was substituted for the old in the filling of positions of trust; but the duties of these positions and the emoluments attached to them continued the same as before. The officers of the army, therefore, whose cases are under consideration, occupied precisely the position of their civil predecessors in office, except that they were not elected by the people of the State or appointed by the State authority. But, in the reconstruction acts, the district commanders were constituted by Congress as the substitutes for the people and authority of the State in the matter of such appointments. Thus the tenure and status of military persons holding civil office was made by law as nearly as possible analagous to that of the officials under the local statutes.

It only remains to remark that it is nowhere intimated in the papers

that any of the officers in question failed in any manner to fulfill their proper military duties while at the same time in possession of State or municipal office. No doubt, for these positions officers were selected of signal ability and efficiency, who, by unusual labor, were capable of performing both sets of duties, and of performing them well. No instance has, it is believed, been brought to the attention of the War Department of a failure to discharge either class of responsibilities.

In conclusion, I would repeat the opinion that, inasmuch as Congress, in the reconstruction acts, devolved upon these officers the civil functions referred to, especially selecting them, indeed, for their exercise, the salaries payable under the State laws to civil incumbents are, in the absence of any specific prohibitory statute of the United States, to be held to have been legally paid to and received by the officers named.

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

○

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 212.

PAY OF BLACKSMITHS AND ARTIFICERS IN THE ARMY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

INCLOSING

A petition of officers of light artillery and cavalry for the increase of the pay of blacksmiths and artificers in the army of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 19, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in connection with similar petitions recently submitted, the accompanying petition of officers of light artillery and cavalry for an increase of the pay of blacksmiths and artificers in the army of the United States, to the end that competent mechanics may be secured to and retained in the military service.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA,
March 11, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose with this a petition for the increase of the pay of company blacksmiths of cavalry regiments, and of artificers of artillery doing duty as blacksmiths.

Two colonels, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, and nineteen lieutenants, recommend that the pay be increasd to thirty dollars per month with the rank of sergeant. Two captains and three lieutenants recommend the pay of thirty dollars without rank. One captain and four lieutenants recommend the rank and pay of sergeant.

I beg leave to refer to my letter accompanying a similar petition for reasons, other than those mentioned in the petition, why an importan change in the present rate of pay is in our opinion required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. HATCH,
Major Fourth Cavalry, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A.

Brevet Major General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

The undersigned, officers of light artillery and cavalry, respectfully represent to the Commander-in-chief that the pay of blacksmiths in the army is not sufficient to secure the service on the frontier of competent persons to fill the position. The demand for mechanics is so great that good blacksmiths will not re-enlist, while many are tempted to desert before the expiration of their term of service. We would therefore suggest that the Congress of the United States be requested to raise the pay of blacksmiths, and artificers employed as blacksmiths, to thirty dollars per month, with rank and allowances of sergeants.

L. P. GRAHAM,
Colonel Fourth Cavalry, Bvt. Brig. Gen.
C. MAUCK,
Captain Fourth Cavalry, Bvt. Major U. S. A.
JAMES CALLEHAN,
First Lieut. Fourth Cavalry, Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.
D. A. IRWIN,
First Lieut. and R. C. S., Fourth Cavalry.
THEODORE WINT,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Fourth Cavalry.
EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel First U. S. Cavalry, Bvt. Maj. Gen.
J. F. WADE,
Major Ninth Cavalry, Breret Colonel.
WILLIAM BAYARD,
Captain Ninth Cavalry, Brevet Major.
WM. T. FROHOCK,
Captain Ninth Cavalry, Brevet Lieut. Col.
J. LEE HUMFREVILLE,
Lieutenant and R. Q. M., Ninth Cavalry.
L. H. RUCKER,
Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry.
T. B. REED,
Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry.
GUS. VALOIS,
Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry.
W. GERHARD,
Second Lieut. Ninth Cavalry.
JOHN S. LOUD,
First Lieut. and Adj. Ninth Cav., Bvt. Capt. U. S. A.
AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Lieut. Col. Fifteenth Inf., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
C. H. CONRAD,
First Lieut. Fifteenth U. S. Inf., A. A. Q. M.
FRANKLIN YEATON,
Second Lieut. Third U. S. Cavalry.
G. RUSSELL,
Captain Commanding Troops K, Third U. S. Cavalry.
JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Major Third Cavalry.
L. L. O'CONNOR,
Lieutenant Third Regt. U. S. Cavalry.
W. W. ROBINSON,
Second Lieut. Third U. S. Cavalry.
JOHN M. BACON,
Captain Ninth Cav., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.
E. S. DAVIDSON,
First Lieut. Ninth Cavalry.

We would respectfully suggest that blacksmiths have the rank and pay of sergeants.

T. C. TUPPER,
Captain Sixth Cav., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.
JAMES F. HILL,
First Lieut. Sixth Cavalry.
HENRY B. MELLEN,
First Lieut. Sixth U. S. Cavalry.
FRANK W. RUSSELL,
Second Lieut. Sixth Cavalry.
H. R. PERRIN,
Second Lieut. Sixth Cavalry.
C. E. NESMITH,
First Lieut. Recruiting Service, Sixth Cavalry,
(as to increase of pay only.)
EDWARD BYRNE,
Captain Tenth Cavalry.
ROBERT GRAY,
Captain Tenth Regt. Cavalry.
C. E. NORDSTROM,
First Lieut. Tenth Cavalry.
WILLIAM R. HARMON,
Second Lieut. Tenth Cavalry.
ORVILLE BURKE,
Captain Tenth Cavalry.
J. E. YARD,
Major Tenth U. S. Cavalry.
JOHN A. WILCOX,
Captain Fourth U. S. Cavalry.
A. F. BAYARD,
Second Lieut. Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

The undersigned, officers of light artillery and cavalry, respectfully represent to the Commander-in-chief that the pay of blacksmiths in the army is not sufficient to secure the service on the frontier of competent persons to fill the position. The demand for mechanics is so great that good blacksmiths will not re-enlist, while many are tempted to desert before the expiration of their term of service. We would therefore suggest that the Congress of the United States be requested to raise the pay of blacksmiths, and artificers employed as blacksmiths, to thirty dollars per month.

THOS. M. GREGOR,
Captain First Cavalry.
V. S. STREET,
First Lieut. First U. S. Cavalry.
THOMAS GARVEY,
Second Lieut. First Cavalry.

The undersigned, officers of light artillery and cavalry, respectfully represent to the Commander-in-chief that the pay of blacksmiths in the army is not sufficient to secure the service on the frontier of competent persons to fill the position. The demand for mechanics is so great that good blacksmiths will not re-enlist, while many are tempted to desert before the expiration of their term of service. We would therefore suggest that the Congress of the United States be requested to raise the

pay of blacksmiths, and artificers employed as blacksmiths, to thirty dollars per month, with rank and allowances of sergeants.

WM. THOMPSON,
Captain Seventh U. S. Cav., Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.
WM. KELLY,
Captain Eighth Cav., Bvt. Major U. S. A.
J. M. WILLIAMS,
Captain Eighth Cav., Bvt. Major U. S. A.
A. B. JEROME,
First Lieut. Eighth Cav., Bvt. Capt. U. S. A.
PENDLETON HUNTER,
Second Lieut. Eighth Cavalry.
EDMUND LUFF,
Second Lieut. Eighth Cavalry.

We concur in the foregoing recommendation in regard to increase of pay, but not in regard to the proposed increase of rank.

GEO. B. SANFORD,
Captain First Cav., Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.
DUNCAN SHERMAN,
First Lieut. First Cavalry.

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 213.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS MOST NECESSARY.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the requirements of the public service for new public buildings.

MARCH 21, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 21, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House which, if any, of the public buildings not yet commenced, for which estimates have been submitted, at the present session, to either House of Congress from his department, in his opinion the public exigencies require to be commenced during the next fiscal year; and on which, if any, of the public buildings now in process of construction, for which estimates have so been made, the public exigencies require the work to be continued during the said year.

In reply to the foregoing resolution, I inclose a table, marked No. 1, giving a list of the buildings now being constructed under the supervision of the Treasury Department, with their location and character. Also a table, marked No. 2, showing the buildings for which appropriations have been made, and upon which work has not yet been commenced. Also a table, marked No. 3, giving the applications which have been made for public buildings, together with the proposed location and use of each.

The public buildings at Springfield, Illinois, and Bangor, Maine, are completed and occupied, but some work remains yet to be done upon the approaches, and the furniture is to be supplied. Those at Wiscasset, Maine, and Ogdensburg, New York, are all completed, save the approaches, and they can be occupied as soon as furniture is provided therefor.

Those at Astoria and Dallas City, Oregon, Portland, Maine, Cairo, Illinois, Madison, Wisconsin, Des Moines, Iowa, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the sea-wall of the revenue basin at New York, can be completed during the present year, if the appropriatioms estimated for are made.

It seems to me wise to make the appropriations required for all except the mint at Dallas City.

The information in possession of the department tends to show that the building at Dallas City, Oregon, will not be needed as a mint; nor is it certain that it will be required as an assay office. It has been suggested that it be converted into a court-house and post office. In the present condition of the work, I advise that no further expenditure be incurred beyond what may be necessary to protect the building. The entire cost of the building is estimated at $160,000, of which $71,000 has been already expended. If the character of the building should be changed, as suggested above, a saving of $15,000 might be made. The balance on hand unexpended is rather more than $29,000.

The work on the United States court-house and post office building at New York City, the post office and sub-treasury building at Boston, Massachusetts, and the branch mint at San Francisco, California, should, in my opinion, be pressed forward to completion as soon as possible.

The urgency for the completion of the buildings at Portland, Oregon, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Chicago, Illinois, is not so great; but inasmuch as the works are commenced, it is probably wiser to make appropriations for their completion than to make appropriations for the commencement of other works in their stead.

From the best information I can obtain, it seems desirable to commence work immediately at Nashville, Tennessee, Columbia, South Carolina, and Omaha, Nebraska.

The commencement of the buildings, for which appropriations have been made, at Knoxville, Tennessee, and Machias, Maine, may, as I think, be postponed until the spring of 1871, and I advise that the appropriation for an assay office at Boise City, Idaho, be repealed.

Of the new works proposed, but for which no appropriations have yet been made, as exhibited in table No. 3, the greatest necessity exists, as far as the facts are known to this department, at Hartford, Connecticut, Grand Rapids, Michigan, St. Louis and Jefferson City, Missouri, Little Rock, Arkansas, and Quincy, Illinois.

The information in possession of the department shows that a public building is much needed at Albany, New York, but in consideration of the fact that large expenditures are going on in the city of New York, that a necessity exists for continuing works elsewhere already begun, and of commencing new works at some or all of the points named in the last preceding paragraph, I cannot advise an appropriation for Albany the present year.

The citizens of Kansas City, Missouri, offer, free of cost, a suitable site for a public building at that place, and I recommend, in view of its rapid growth and the certainty that an expenditure for this purpose will soon be required, that the land be accepted, and a moderate appropriation for a building be made, with the understanding that it is not to be commenced the present year. I ought to state, in this connection, that the necessity for public buildings in the State of Missouri is greater, both at St. Louis and Jefferson City, than at Kansas City.

On the 1st of January last there were nineteen public works in charge of the Treasury Department unfinished. Of these, four have completed, and nine will be completed during the present season if the necessary appropriations are made.

Appropriations have been made, as appears by table No. 2, for six additional works not yet commenced. Should these be commenced during the present season and no appropriations be made for new works,

there will be twelve works not completed on the 1st day of January next against nineteen on the 1st January, 1870.

It is desirable to limit the number of new works to be undertaken the present year to five, and in any event, I think, it should not exceed seven.

I renew the recommendation I have heretofore made, that with each appropriation for a new work should be a provision limiting the amount to be expended. This being done, it will be the duty of the department to cause plans to be prepared and estimates to be made by responsible persons, so that the cost of the works shall be brought within the limits prescribed by law.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

No. 1.—*List of buildings now being constructed under the supervision of this department, with their character and location.*

Custom-house, post office, &c., Astoria, Oregon.
Custom-house, post office, &c., Portland, Maine.
Custom-house, post office, United States court, &c., Cario, Illinois.
Custom-house, post office, United States court, &c., Portland, Oregon.
Custom-house, post office, United States land office, &c., St. Paul, Minnesota.
United States court and post office, Madison, Wisconsin.
United States court and post office, Des Moines, Iowa.
United States court and post office, New York city, New York.
United States court and post office, Portland, Maine.
Post office and sub-treasury, Boston, Massachusetts.
Marine hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
Branch mint, San Francisco, California.
Branch mint, Dallas City, Oregon.
Appraisers' stores, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Sea-wall of barge office, New York city, New York.
Custom-house, post office, &c., Wiscasset, Maine.
Custom-house, United States court, post office, &c., Ogdensburg, New York.
Extension to United States court, post office, &c., Bangor, Maine.
United States court and post office, Springfield, Illinois.

These buildings have just been completed.

No. 2.—*Buildings for which appropriations have been made and work on which has not yet been commenced.*

Custom-house, United States court, post office, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.
Custom-house, United States court, post office, &c., Machias, Maine.
Custom-house, United States court, post office, &c., Nashville, Tenn.
United States court and post office, Columbia, South Carolina.
United States court and post office, Omaha, Nebraska.
Assay office, Boise City, Idaho.

No. 3.—*List of applications which have been made for public buildings, with their use and location.*

Custom-house, United States court, post office, &c., Albany, New York.
Custom-house, United States court, post office, &c., Erie, Pennsylvania.
Custom-house, United States court, post office, &c., Paducah, Kentucky.
Custom-house, United States court, post office, &c., Parkersburg, West Virginia.
Custom-house, United States court, post office, &c., Quincy, Illinois.
Custom-house, United States court, post office, &c., Wilmington, North Carolina.
United States court-house, post office, &c., Grand Rapids, Michigan.
United States court-house, post office, &c., Hartford, Connecticut.
United States court-house, post office, &c., Jefferson City, Missouri.
United States court-house, post office, &c., Kansas City, Missouri.
United States court-house, post office, &c., Little Rock, Arkansas.
United States court-house, post office, &c., Raleigh, North Carolina.
United States court-house, post office, &c., St. Joseph, Missouri.
United States court-house, post office, &c., St. Louis, Missouri.

Extensions.

Extension of custom-house, &c., Cleveland, Ohio.
Extension of custom-house, &c., Indianapolis, Indiana.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 214.

ABOLITION OF INTERNAL TAXES.

LETTER

FROM THE

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House, of March 11, *in relation to the expediency and advantage or disadvantage to the government of abolishing the internal taxes, &c.*

MARCH 23, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
March 21, 1870.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 11th instant, requesting my "views and opinion in regard to the expediency and advantage or disadvantage to the government of abolishing in the collection of the * * * internal taxes, all allowances of moieties or shares of penalties, fines, forfeitures, or recoveries to officers of the revenue or informers; and also any statement of facts or practices under existing laws, which will enforce or illustrate such views and opinions."

In response to this resolution I respectfully submit the following facts relating to the fiscal years 1867, 1868, and 1869, which are chosen because the existing rates of informers' shares began nearly at the beginning of that period, viz: August 14, 1866, previous to which the shares of informers were uniformly fifty per cent. of recoveries, whereas under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on the date specified, under the act of July 13, 1866, the existing schedule of informers' shares was prescribed as follows:

Of the first five hundred dollars	50 per cent.
Of the next fifteen hundred dollars	40 per cent.
Of the next two thousand dollars	30 per cent.
Of the next two thousand dollars	25 per cent.
Of the next two thousand dollars	20 per cent.
Of the next two thousand dollars	15 per cent.
Of the next two thousand dollars	10 per cent.
Of all above twelve thousand dollars and not exceeding fifty-five thousand dollars	5 per cent.

The sums collected through compromises of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, during the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1867, 1868, and 1869, were as follows, viz:

In 1867, for the government shares	$406,224 79
In 1868, for the government shares	219,376 04
In 1869, for the government shares	104,436 16
Total government shares for the three years	730,036 99
In 1867, for informers' shares	$339,074 49
In 1868, for informers' shares	141,498 56
In 1869, for informers' shares	51,000 67
Total informers' shares	531,573 72

The sums received by the government, during the same period, from suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, exclusive of informers' shares, which in such cases were awarded by the courts, were as follows, viz:

In 1867	$352,924 14
In 1868	843,645 43
In 1869	504,438 31
Total	1,701,007 88

Informers' share paid by order of the courts in these suits not being reported to this office, I cannot give their exact amount, but estimating them approximately, on the basis of the same proportion as shown by the returns in compromise cases, the amount so paid would be $1,238,582 56.

It will thus be seen that during the three years specified there was collected on account of fines, penalties, and forfeitures the aggregate sum of $4,201,201 15, of which the United States received $2,431,044 87, and informers received $1,770,156 28.

Of the sum so received by the United States it is probable that a large portion would never have been collected but for the service of informers, and it is doubtless also the fact that the mere dread of the espionage of that class of persons has induced the payment of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars of revenue which would otherwise have been withheld by dishonest tax-payers.

But while the government has thus derived great pecuniary advantage from the law providing shares for informers, the evils inseparable from the system are many and obvious; and I do not hesitate, in compliance with the request for my views and opinion on the subject, to express my conviction that it would be expedient and advantageous to the government to abolish the existing system.

The question of the legal right of officers of the revenue to receive informers' shares is now pending before the Attorney General; but whatever may be the law on this point, I have no doubt, as a matter of expediency and self-evident propriety, that revenue officers should not be allowed to receive such rewards for that fidelity to the public interests which it is their duty to manifest without such incentives. It may be proper to remark, as an additional reason for my opinion on this point, that an honest officer informing against offenders, simply in the faithful discharge of his duty, often unjustly incurs odium, as being actuated only by a mercenary purpose.

The indisposition to encounter this unmerited obloquy has a tendency to discourage a high-minded and sensitive officer from thoroughly discharging his duty.

The present system has fostered a very objectionable class of informers, actuated by merely mercenary motives, without regard to the public interests or to the cause of justice, and who look eagerly about for offenses against the revenue laws, no matter how technical, or how small the amount involved, for the sole purpose of securing a share of the penalty or forfeiture which may be imposed. Such persons, even when revenue officers, have sometimes, in large as well as in smaller cases, exhibited a disposition to sacrifice the interests of the government to their own pecuniary advantage. Cases have occurred in which persons who were prosecuted for non-payment of taxes, and who were disposed to pay the government in full, without regard to the portion of their indebtedness barred by limitation of time, have been induced by the informers so to frame their propositions of compromise that but a part of the amount due should be offered as for tax, while the remainder should go toward swelling the amount offered as penalty, of which the informer could claim his share.

It is alleged that informers have in some cases even encouraged violations of the laws which they could have prevented readily by a word of warning, but preferred to have the offenses committed, that they might reap pecuniary benefit therefrom.

The practices above referred to have thrown such odium upon the whole matter of informing of offenses that citizens of high character have frequently been deterred from giving information of infractions of the law by the fear that their action would be ascribed solely to mercenary motives.

There are many persons, however, who do render efficient aid to the government by their conscientiously given information and honorable service in the enforcement of the laws. Such service often involves personal risk and unmerited odium, and sometimes much labor and expense.

It would seem to be proper, and to the advantage of the government, that there should be some means of securing such service by adequate compensation and reward; and I would respectfully submit whether it would not be well to adopt, as a substitute for the present system of informers' shares, an extention of the provision made under the seventh section of the act of March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue, and for other purposes," namely, the annual appropriation of say two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, from which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, should be authorized to pay such sums as, in the Commissioner's judgment, may be deemed to be necessary for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws, or conniving at the same, in cases where such expenses are not otherwise provided for by law.

The yearly appropriation of $100,000, under the section above referred to, has proved to be of great advantage to the government in effecting the purposes for which it was designed, and with an adequate extension of this means of securing aid in the discovery of offenses and the enforcement of the internal revenue laws, I am of opinion that the government would secure, in a large measure, the advantages without the evils of the present system of informers' moieties.

Respectfully submitted.

C. DELANO, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

O

41ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 215.

OPERATION OF THE SINKING FUND.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of March 14, in relation to the operation of the sinking fund in extinguishing the debts of the war of the Revolution and of the war of 1812, up to the complete payment of those debts.

MARCH 23, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 22, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant, passed on motion of Mr. Smyth, in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House the tabular statement which has been prepared by the Treasurer of the United States, showing the operation of the sinking fund in extinguishing the debt of the war of the Revolution, and of the war of 1812, up to the complete payment of those debts."

In reply I transmit letter from the Treasurer of the United States, inclosing the said tabular statement.

I am, respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, March 21, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Herewith please receive the tabular statement showing the operation of the sinking fund in extinguishing the debt of the war of the Revolution, and of the war of 1812, called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant, including the correspondence in regard thereto. The copy of the resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, yours,

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 17 WEST TWENTIETH STREET,
New York, December 15, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Now that I suppose you are breathing a little from your Herculean labors, I must beg leave to remind you of my request to have a statement prepared of the progress of payments by the sinking fund, and of the appropriations to it.

Some of this matter is preserved in the archives. I endeavored to follow out the inquiry in the journals and public documents, but in vain. This is my excuse for troubling you. I regard the subject of our finance much more simple than others do, and I rejoice in the sound sense and strict regard to truth which mark your papers.

I think I can make use of your statement in a quarter where it may have effect. * * * * * * * *

Yours, truly,

J. C. HAMILTON.

Hon. F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, January 21, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: Herewith please find nineteen sheets of paper, on which is written the best account now obtainable of the rise, progress, decrease, and final extinguishment of the public debt of the United States prior to the year 1834. Although the statement is not all that I had hoped for, yet I think that you will find in it some facts and figures that may interest you.

I am pleased that you called for this statement, as it puts me in possession of some facts that will be useful to me and others. Hoping that it may be satisfactory to you,

I am, very truly, yours,

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

JOHN C. HAMILTON, Esq.,
No. 17 *Wall Street, New York, N. Y.*

The articles of the confederation adopted in 1778, and the Constitution of 1787, solemnly pledged the United States and the public faith to the payment of the debts contracted by authority of Congress in waging the war of the Revolution.

No one act seems to have contributed more toward establishing a more perfect union, insuring domestic tranquillity, and promoting the general welfare, than the declaration that the debt of the thirteen original States, incurred in defense of the common liberties, was the debt of the nation, and it enabled the young republic to take a place among the nations of the earth, with good faith untarnished at home and abroad.

By the act of August 4, 1790, provision was made for the redemption of the foreign debt, and for the funding of the domestic debt. The foreign debt, on the 1st day of January, 1790, amounted to $11,710,378 62, and bore interest at four and five per cent. The domestic debt was due to individuals in the United States, for moneys loaned the government, for services rendered and supplies furnished, for arrearages of pay to

the army, for five years' pay due to officers in commutation of half-pay for life, for interest past due, and for the State debts.

This debt was represented by loan certificates and continental currency. The certificates bore five and six per cent. interest, redeemable in three years. They were in denominations of from $200 to $1,000. Congress attempted a little decorative printing on these certificates, and enacted "that the impression of the rolling-press, with the signature of the treasurer, in certificates of the highest denomination, be made with yellow ink; of the second, with blue; the third, red; the fourth, green; and the fifth, purple"—a faint foreshadowing, perhaps, of the modern greenback.

There were other certificates not mentioned in the funding act, these were issued in payment of prizes drawn by "fortunate adventurers" in the government lottery, payable in five years, interest at four and six per cent.

The first issue of continental currency was authorized June 22, 1775, and the last November 29, 1779. Of this currency, $200,000,000 was issued in denominations of from one-ninth of a dollar to one thousand dollars.

Various precautions were taken against its depreciation. In 1777 Congress recommended that a certain time be allowed for exchanging for their currency the money struck under the authority of the King of Great Britain, after which all not presented for exchange should be "utterly irredeemable."

The same year Congress also recommended to the States that they should make the continental currency a legal tender, ascribing its depreciation to the pernicious practices of the enemies of America, in raising the nominal value of gold and silver, and resolved that whosoever should offer to sell any goods for gold or silver, and refuse to sell the same for like amount in this currency, ought to be deemed an enemy to the liberties of these United States, and to forfeit the house, land, or commodity so sold or offered for sale. But as each State was at liberty to issue currency of its own, the value of the continental currency rapidly depreciated until, by act of Congress, it was computed by a progressive rule of depreciation, commencing with September 1, 1777, assuming the following valuation at the several periods named: "On the 1st day of March, 1778, one dollar and three-quarters of the said bills for one Spanish milled dollar; on the 1st of September, 1778, as four of the former for one of the latter; on the 1st of March, 1779, as ten of the former for one of the latter; on the 1st day of September, 1779, as eighteen of the former for one of the latter; on the 18th day of March, 1780, as forty of the former for one of the latter." And under the funding act of 1790 it was receivable at the rate of one hundred dollars of the former for one dollar in specie. This might be the destiny of every financial system based upon the banishment of the precious metals from the currency of the country.

Congress, as early as 1775, took measures for retiring the continental currency, and taxed each State its quota of $6,000,000 a year, for eighteen years, as a fund for the payment of the continental war debt. This measure was of no avail, as the specie value of such a fund was infinitessimal as a means of redemption. All measures under the confederation failed to establish the credit of the nation, and it was not until the adoption of the financial system projected by Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, that, by the creation of a fund, continually replenished from the revenue, the ultimate redemption of the debt was insured and confidence in the good faith of the government was estab-

lished. Through his foresight and sagacity a system was created which cancelled the debt of two foreign wars, and out of confusion and worthlessness brought stability and security, and upon the foundation then laid to-day rests securely the world-wide confidence in the sacredness of our public debt.

In accordance with his recommendation, Congress, in 1790, devoted the proceeds of the public lands to the payment of the debt, and the surplus of duties on merchandise and tonnage to the purchase of the debt at market rates, if not above par; the purchases to be made under the direction of the President of the Senate, the Chief Justice, the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, or any three of them, who were, in 1792, made commissioners of the fund created for the redemption of the debt; this fund was, by act of March 3, 1795, first denominated the sinking fund, by law.

Up to 1817, various receipts were appropriated to the fund; the revenue from the duty on spirits and stills, dividends from bank stock owned by the United States, money received on account of transactions prior to the present Constitution, and money not appropriated, remaining in the treasury at the close of each calendar year. By the act of March 3, 1817, so much of former acts as related to appropriations for the purchase of the principal and payment of the interest of the funded debt was repealed; an annual appropriation of $10,000,000 was made to the sinking fund; and all certificates of the public debt which had been purchased were directed to be destroyed, and no further payment of principal or interest of debt, the certificates of which had been destroyed, was allowed.

By the act of July 4, 1836, the duties and powers of the commissioners of the sinking fund were suspended until revived by law. Up to the latter date, for a period of nearly half a century, by means of this fund, all the expenditures on account of the public debt had been made.

The payments on account of the public debt, from 1789 to 1836, when the sinking fund was abolished, amounted to $417,526,437 87, including principal and interest. Of this there was redeemed, up to 1817, $218,810,074 25, and under the acts of March 3 and April 24, 1817, there was appropriated to the interest and redemption of the debt, $198,716,363 62, making the total as above.

Below is a statement of the public debt from 1791 to 1834. On the 1st of January, 1835, about $37,000 of unclaimed, unfunded debt, treasury notes and Mississippi stock, remained outstanding; and this was the amount of the public debt remaining unpaid when the duties of the commissioners of the sinking fund were suspended.

Statement of the public debt on January 1 of each year from 1791 to 1834.

	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.
Foreign debt	$12, 812, 831 92	$14, 561, 671 41	$15, 494, 248 08	$14, 308, 411 16
Domestic debt, viz:				
Six per cent. and deferred stock	1, 143, 106 28	6, 359, 296 47	37, 722, 628 07	37, 790, 327 02
Three per cent	425, 911 33	3, 346, 965 09	17, 756, 419 69	17, 981, 215 88
Old unfunded debt	61, 081, 626 99	52, 959, 791 69	6, 892, 742 64	5, 947, 450 71
Temporary loan	.....	.....	2, 556, 595 56	2, 400, 000 00
Total	75, 463, 476 52	77, 227, 924 66	80, 352, 634 04	78, 427, 404 77

Statement of the public debt on January 1 of each year, &c.—Continued.

	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.
Foreign debt	$14,727,710 85	$11,939,000 00	$11,939,000 00	$11,059,000 00
Domestic debt, viz:				
Six per cent. and deferred stock	41,705,774 79	41,273,425 27	40,769,901 28	40,143,208 49
Three per cent stock	18,901,197 32	18,974,390 56	19,019,877 28	19,034,120 84
Five and a half per cent. stock		1,848,900 00	1,848,900 00	1,847,500 00
Four and a half per cent. stock		176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00
Six per cent. stock of 1796			80,000 00	80,000 00
Old unfunded debt	912,904 43	3,350,456 24	3,110,806 77	3,058,669 79
Temporary loan	14,500,000 00	6,200,000 00	5,120,000 00	3,840,000 00
Total	80,747,587 39	83,762,172 07	82,064,479 33	79,228,529 12

	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Foreign debt	$10,979,000 00	$10,819,000 00	$10,419,000 00	$9,915,000 00
Domestic debt, viz:				
Six per cent. and deferred stock	39,460,076 00	38,738,404 10	37,947,458 20	36,853,992 26
Three per cent. stock	19,036,945 13	19,086,725 72	19,093,902 21	19,091,081 10
Five and a half per cent. stock	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00
Four and a half per cent. stock	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00
Six per cent. stock of 1796	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00
Navy six per cent. stock		711,700 00	711,700 00	711,700 00
Eight per cent. stock		5,000,000 00	6,481,700 00	6,480,200 00
Old unfunded debt	2,989,148 64	2,876,964 53	2,840,790 39	2,817,168 89
Temporary loan	3,840,000 00	3,840,000 00	3,440,000 00	2,740,000 00
Total	78,408,669 77	82,976,294 35	83,038,050 80	80,712,642 25

	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.
Foreign debt	$8,730,000 00	$5,736,000 00	$4,065,000 00	$2,229,000 00
Domestic debt, viz:				
Six per cent. and deferred stock	35,700,526 17	34,480,554 13	33,187,515 16	31,861,961 46
Three per cent. stock	19,093,575 61	19,093,976 03	19,094,231 62	19,047,133 97
Five and a half per cent. stock	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00
Four and a half per cent. stock	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00
Six per cent. stock of 1796	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00
Navy six per cent. stock	711,700 00	711,700 00	711,700 00	711,700 00
Eight per cent. stock	6,475,800 00	6,474,500 00	6,482,300 00	6,490,800 00
Louisiana sixes		11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00
Old unfunded debt	2,789,584 52	1,876,890 72	987,903 72	91,762 30
Temporary loan	1,450,000 00	950,000 00	700,000 00	
Claims assumed by Louisiana Convention		3,750,000 00	3,750,000 00	2,057,413 83
Total	77,054,686 30	86,427,120 88	82,312,150 50	75,723,270 66

	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
Foreign debt	$1,420,000 00	$480,000 00	$240,000 00	
Domestic debt, viz:				
Six per cent. and deferred stock	30,320,614 13	26,730,679 55	21,308,079 28	$19,978,298 98
Three per cent. stock	19,019,013 26	18,107,804 82	16,157,793 59	16,157,894 04
Four and a half per cent. stock	176,000 00			
Six per cent. stock of 1796	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00
Eight per cent. stock	6,362,400 00	5,574,200 00		
Louisiana six per cent. stock	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00
Exchange six per cent. stock		2,126,826 73	5,993,343 50	3,751,125 26
Converted six per cent. stock		592,351 88	1,859,770 70	1,859,770 70
Old unfunded debt	50,300 37	47,624 57	47,546 30	33,884 33
Claims assumed by the Louisiana Convention	540,070 38	206,830 42	86,658 72	62,248 21
Total	69,218,398 14	65,196,317 97	57,023,192 09	53,173,217 52

Statement of the public debt on January 1 of each year, &c.—Continued.

	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.
Six per cent. and deferred stock	$18,566,096 08	$17,066,941 98	$12,866,123 89	$11,236,194 76
Three per cent. stock	16,157,890 04	16,157,890 04	16,157,972 59	16,158,177 43
Six per cent. stock of 1796	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00
Louisiana six per cent. stock	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00	11,070,700 00	10,923,500 00
Exchanged six per cent. stock			2,745,120 58	2,984,746 72
Converted six per cent. stock	1,859,770 70	565,318 41		
Six per cent. stock of 1812			7,977,700 00	7,710,500 00
Six per cent. stock of 1813				26,607,959 38
Old unfunded debt	33,884 33	33,884 33	31,444 32	31,201 76
Temporary loans			2,150,000 00	800,000 00
Claims assumed by the Louisiana Convention	57,946,55	55,703 14	48,266 19	48,266 19
Treasury notes			2,835,500 00	4,907,300 00
Total	48,005,587 70	45,209,737 90	55,962,827 57	81,487,846 24

	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.
Domestic debt, viz:				
Six per cent. and deferred stock	$9,760,602 42	$8,194,479 26	$6,532,355 08	$4,529,060 07
Three per cent. stock	16,158,177 43	16,158,180 79	16,158,180 79	13,465,068 25
Six per cent. of 1796	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00
Louisiana six per cent. stock	10,923,500 00	10,923,500 00	10,923,500 00	10,291,700 00
Exchanged stock	2,984,746 72	2,984,746 72	2,984,746 72	2,669,108 99
Six per cent. stock of 1812	7,760,500 00	7,810,500 00	7,810,500 00	6,206,502 12
Six per cent. stock of 1813	26,607,959 38	26,607,959 38	26,607,959 38	22,358,505 20
Six per cent. stock of 1814	14,234,851 25	15,661,818 54	15,954,619 85	13,011,455 19
Six per cent. treasury note stock		2,481 63	60,834 02	1,268,383 23
Six per cent. stock of 1815		11,952,700 74	12,288,149 64	9,505,625 41
Seven per cent.		3,908,974 00	8,854,960 00	8,721,918 49
Five per cent. subscription to Bank of United States.			7,000,000 00	7,000,000 00
Old unfunded debt	31,201 76	31,191 93	31,191 93	31,191 93
Temporary loan	6,000,000 00	1,075,000 00	550,000 00	
Claims assumed by Louisiana Convention.	45,641 19	41,624 63	41,624 63	41,624 63
Treasury notes	10,646,480 00	17,619,625 00	3,450,000 00	250,000 00
Mississippi stock		4,282,151 12	4,161,343 12	2,559,446 73
Total	99,883,660 15	127,334,933 74	123,491,965 16	103,466,633 83

	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
Domestic debt, viz:				
Six per cent. and deferred stock	$3,268,832 13	$2,563,020 89	$2,059,885 53	$1,526,077 06
Three per cent.	13,454,575 68	13,295,915 44	13,295,930 03	13,295,956 04
Six per cent. of 1796	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00
Louisiana six per cent.	4,977,950 00	2,216,408 78		
Exchanged six per cent.	2,669,108 99	2,668,974 99	2,668,974 99	2,668,974 99
Six per cent. of 1812	6,206,502 12	6,187,006 84	6,187,006 84	6,187,006 84
Six per cent. of 1813	22,358,505 20	22,357,368 84	22,357,368 84	22,357,368 84
Six per cent. of 1814	13,011,437 63	13,011,437 63	13,011,437 63	13,011,437 63
Six per cent. treasury notes	1,387,223 70	1,424,471 79	1,460,949 00	1,465,285 47
Six per cent. of 1815	9,505,625 41	9,490,099 10	9,490,099 10	9,490,099 10
Seven per cent.	8,728,416 49	8,604,629 27	8,605,847 27	8,606,355 27
Five per cent. subscription to Bank of United States.	7,000,000 00	7,000,000 00	7,000,000 00	7,000,000 00
Six per cent. of 1820			2,000,000 00	2,000,000 00
Five per cent. of 1820			999,999 13	999,999 13
Five per cent. of 1821				4,735,296 30
Old unfunded debt	30,399 57	30,335 25	30,211 17	30,130 71
Claims assumed by Louisiana Convention.	41,624 63	17,377 72	15,127 72	15,127 72
Treasury notes	250,000 00	180,000 00	35,443 00	27,437 00
Mississippi stock	2,559,446 73	1,888,519 61	689,147 41	50,124 89
Total	95,529,648 28	91,015,566 15	89,987,427 66	93,546,676 9

Statement of the public debt on January 1 of each year, &c.—Continued.

	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.
Domestic debt, viz:				
Six per cent. and deferred stock	$959,105 23	$357,546 26		
Three per cent. stock	13,296,099 06	13,296,231 45	$13,296,231 45	$13,296,231 45
Exchanged six per cent. stock	2,668,974 99	2,668,974 99	56,539 30	
Six per cent. stock of 1812	6,187,006 84	6,187,006 84	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. stock of 1813	22,310,664 07	22,310,664 07	17,855,936 12	16,316,599 96
Six per cent. stock of 1814	13,001,437 63	13,001,437 63	13,096,542 90	13,096,542 90
Six per cent. treasury note stock	1,465,285 47	1,467,564 09	1,479,374 82	
Six per cent. stock of 1815	9,490,099 10	9,490,099 10	9,490,099 10	9,490,099 10
Seven per cent.	8,606,355 27	8,606,490 27	2,113 92	
Five per cent. subscription to Bank of United States	7,000,000 00	7,000,000 00	7,000,000 00	7,000,000 00
Five per cent. of 1820	999,999 13	999,999 13	999,999 13	999,999 13
Five per cent. of 1821	4,735,296 30	4,735,296 30	4,735,296 30	4,735,296 30
Exchanged five per ct. stock for 1822	56,704 77	56,704 77	56,704 77	56,704 77
Old unfunded debt	29,548 70	29,254 28	28,959 86	28,944 55
Claims assumed by Louisiana convention	15,127 72	15,127 72	15,127 72	15,127 72
Treasury notes	27,437 00	26,122 00	19,756 00	16,600 00
Mississippi stock	26,735 94	21,258 87	14,016 53	7,850 00
Funded four and a half per cent. stock, acts of May 24 and 26, 1824			5,000,000 00	10,000,000 00
Exchanged four and a half per cent. stock of 1824			4,454,727 95	4,454,727 95
Exchanged four and a half per cent. stock of 1825				1,539,336 16
Total	90,875,877 22	90,269,777 77	83,788,432 71	81,054,059 99

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.
Three per cent. stock	$13,296,247 70	$13,296,247 70	$13,296,249 45	$13,296,249 45
Six per cent. stock of 1813	9,251,890 75	2,744,423 90		
Six per cent. stock of 1814	13,096,542 90	13,096,542 90	6,789,722 92	6,440,556 17
Six per cent. stock of 1815	9,490,099 10	9,490,099 10	9,490,099 10	
Five per cent. subscription to Bank of United States	7,000,000 00	7,000,000 00	7,000,000 00	7,000,000 00
Five per cent. stock of 1820	999,999 13	999,999 13	999,999 13	999,999 13
Five per cent. stock of 1821	4,735,296 30	4,735,296 30	4,735,296 30	4,735,296 30
Exchanged five per cent., 1822	56,704 77	56,704 77	56,704 77	56,704 77
Old unfunded debt	28,944 55	28,944 55	28,921 48	28,921 48
Claims assumed by Louisiana convention	15,127 72	15,127 72	15,127 72	
Treasury notes	15,040 00	15,940 00	10,375 00	8,010 00
Mississippi stock	7,400 17	6,653 69	4,853 69	5,605 09
Funded four and a half per cent. stock of 1824	10,000,000 00	10,000,000 00	10,000,000 00	10,000,000 00
Exchanged four and a half per cent. stock of 1824	4,454,727 95	4,454,727 95	4,454,727 95	4,454,727 95
Exchanged four and a half per cent. stock of 1825	1,539,336 16	1,539,336 16	1,539,336 16	1,539,336 16
Total	73,987,357 20	67,480,043 87	58,421,413 67	48,565,406 50

	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
Three per cent. stock	$13,296,397 57	$13,296,696 21		
Five per cent. subscription to Bank of United States	4,000,000 00			
Five per cent. stock of 1820	999,999 13			
Five per cent. stock of 1821	4,735,296 30	4,735,296 30	$4,735,296 30	$4,712,060 29
Five per cent. exchanged, 1822	56,704 77	56,704 77		
Unfunded debt	28,547 71	27,919 85	27,527 51	27,526 70
Treasury notes	7,177 00	7,116 00	6,525 00	5,975 00
Mississippi stock	5,005 09	4,320 09	4,320 09	4,320 09
Funded four and a half per cent. stock of 1824	10,000,000 00	1,739,594 01		
Exchanged four and a half per cent. stock of 1824	4,454,727 95	4,454,727 95	2,227,363 98	1,252,625 90
Exchanged four and a half per cent. stock of 1825	1,539,336 16			
Total	39,123,191 68	24,332,235 18	7,001,032 88	6,002,507 98

A short description of the securities constituting the debt will be useful in explaining the above table.

The foreign debt in 1790 was due to France, Spain, and Holland. The debt to France was gradually discharged by the year 1795; the debt to Spain by the year 1793. These debts were paid with money borrowed from Holland, and on the 1st of January, 1796, the whole foreign debt was due Holland, and was entirely extinguished in 1810.

Six per cent. and deferred stocks.—By the act of August 4, 1790, books were opened for a loan to the full amount of the domestic debt; subscriptions to be paid on certificates of the public debt. The principal of the certificates was divided into two parts; stock was issued for two-thirds bearing interest at six per cent., redeemable at the pleasure of the United States; for the other third, stock was issued bearing the same rate of interest after the year 1800. For four-ninths of the State debts assumed by the United States, six per cent. stock was issued; for two-ninths, deferred six per cent. stock was issued, bearing interest after the year 1800. Three per cent. stock was issued for the remaining three-ninths and also for the accrued interest of the first-mentioned certificates.

A provision was incorporated into the act of August 4, 1790, for the redemption of the debt created by that act. It was provided that the stock issued should be subject to redemption by payment not exceeding in one year, on account of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the original principal. In accordance with the above act, of nearly eighty years ago, this plan was actually put in practice, and forty-two millions of indebtedness were canceled in twenty-three years. This then was the original plan for paying the national debt, and resolves itself into this principle, that, leaving the payment of interest on the debt out of the question, two per cent. of any debt at compound interest will cancel the principal of the debt in a little over twenty-three years. This is the principle of an eight per cent. fund applied to the payment of principal and interest. The same applies to a seven per cent. fund, except that one per cent. of a debt at compound interest will cancel the debt in about thirty-three years. This is as true now as eighty years ago.

The four and a half and five and a half per cents. created by the act of March 3, 1795, were issued in exchange for the principal of the foreign debt, an addition of one-half per cent. per annum being made to the rate of interest of the debt so exchanged in giving new stock. The six per cents. of 1796, redeemable after 1819, were issued in payment of any indebtedness, due or coming due that year, to the Bank of the United States or Bank of New York, or for any installment of the foreign debt.

The navy six per cents. were issued under the act of June 30, 1798, in payment for private armed vessels received into the public service; they were redeemable at the pleasure of the United States.

The eight per cent stock, redeemable after fifteen years, was issued under act of 1798 and 1800.

Louisiana six per cents. were issued in payment for the province of Louisiana in 1808. $11,000,250 was issued to the French Republic, interest at six per cent. payable in London and Amsterdam; and $3,750,000 of the same stock was issued in payment of the debt due by France to citizens of the United States. This stock was payable in four annual installments, from 1818 to 1821.

The exchanged and converted six per cents. were the result of an effort to fund the old six per cents. and deferred stock, and the three per cents. in a stock redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The six per cents. of 1813, redeemable after twelve years, were sold, one

hundred dollars of stock for eighty-eight in money; another installment was sold for eighty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents for one hundred dollars in stock.

The six per cent. of 1814 were sold, the greater part, for eighty per cent. of their nominal value, and were redeemable after the expiration of twelve years.

Treasury notes were issued, of which those under one hundred dollars in value might be funded at seven per cent. and notes above that value at six per cent. They were funded into treasury note stock and six per cents of 1815. Of treasury notes sixty millions and a half were authorized, but about thirty-six millions only were issued; they were receivable for taxes, duties, and in payment for public lands.

In 1822 an effort was made to exchange twelve millions of seven per cent. stock and fourteen millions of six per cent. stock for a stock of but five per cent.; but this failed, as only fifty-six thousand dollars of new stock was taken. The remainder of the stocks mentioned are sufficiently explained in the names by which they are designated in the statement.

In conclusion it may be just to remark that great difficulty has been experienced in getting at the early history of payments from the sinking fund, as the record of the acts of the commissioners of the fund has no separate form, but is contained only in the executive documents, a complete set of which has not been found.

FOR USE IN LIBRARY BUILDING ONLY

NOT REMOVE